

Londinia with Genius at her Feet is commanding Prudence to compose her useful Magazine, whilst Time is gathering her fresh Laurels.



Londinia with Genius at her Feet is commanding Prudence to compose her useful Magazine, whilst Time is gathering her fresh Laurels.

P.P. 5437

THE London Magazine: OR, Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer.

Vol. XXI.

For the Year MDCCLII.

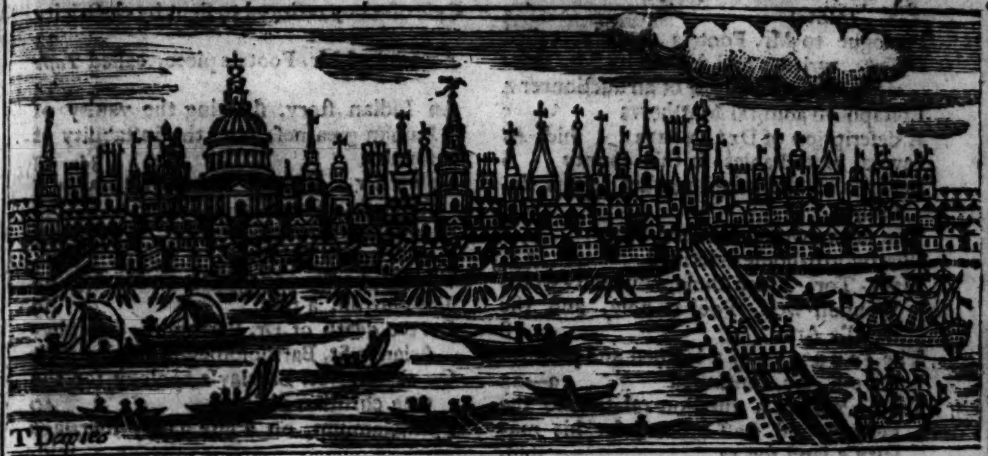


Multum in Parvo.

Printed for R. Baldwin, at the Rose in Pater-Noster Row.


10
45
FEB

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JANUARY, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. An Account of ſeveral Experiments, in order to diſcover the Height to which Rockets may be made to aſcend, and to what Diſtance their Light may be ſeen.

II. A Letter concerning Government, of the French Government, and what is called the Parliament of Paris.

III. Abſtract of a new Scheme for a Militia.

IV. A Deſcription of DERBYSHIRE.

V. The Wonders of the Peak, Chatſworth-Houſe, Elden-Hole, Pool's-Hole, the Devil's-Arſe, &c.

VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of T. Sempronius Gracchus, Servilius Priſcus, and C. Livius Salinator, on a Queſtion relating to the General and Staff-Officers of the Army.

VII. The Adventures of a VALET.

VIII. Account of the new Comedy, called *Taſte.*

IX. Morad and Abouzaid, an Indian Story.

X. Two excellent Letters of Cicero to his Son Marcus.

XI. Deformity of Vice, and Beauty of Virtue.

XII. Vanity of human Greatneſs.

XIII. Examples of Duty to Parents, among the Romans.

XIV. Caſe of a blind Boy reſtored to Sight by Electricity.

XV. The new Commencement of the Year, by the late Act.

XVI. A Caſe in Aſſeſſments to the Poor.

XVII. Remarkable Diſtreſs and Deliverance at Sea.

XVIII. Sheriffs appointed for 1752.

XIX. POETRY: Prologue to the Comedy called *Taſte*; the Shepherd's Panegyrick on his Dog; on the Death of Dr. Barrowby; a New Year's Ode; the Glutton, a Tale; on reading Barclay's Apology; an Elegiack Monody; Damon and Sylvia, a new Song, ſet to Muſick, &c. &c.

XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Treaties with Tunis and Tripoly; Malefactors executed; Murder of Mr. Cary; Seſſions at the Old Bailey, &c. &c. &c.

XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.

XXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.

XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

XXIV FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

XXV. A Catalogue of Books.

With a Beautiful MAP of DERBYSHIRE, and a fine VIEW of CHATSWORTH, the Seat of his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, in the ſame County, elegantly engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

ABSTRACT of a new ſcheme for a militia — 3
Prologue to Mr. Foote's comedy, called *Taſte*, written and ſpoken by Mr. Garrick, in the character of an auctioneer 4
Epitaph on admiral Matthews 5
A deſcription of DERBYSHIRE ibid. A.
Several remarkables in this county 6
Derby and the other market towns deſcribed 6, 7
The ſeven wonders of the Peak 7, 8
Chatſworth-houſe deſcribed 7 A
Mam-Tor, Elden-hole, Buxton-wells, Wendon-well, Pool's hole, and the Devil's Arſe 8
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued 9—22
DEBATE on a queſtion relating to the general and ſtaff-officers for his majeſty's land forces ibid.
SPEECH of T. Sempronius Gracchus againſt the queſtion 9
Of the office of lord high-conſtable of England, and how it came to be laid aſide 9, 10
The power of captain-general compared with it 10
How it may be dangerous to the crown, and the liberties of the people 11, 12
The power of the princes of the blood 14
SPEECH of Servilius Priſcus in favour of the queſtion 15
The office of high-conſtable farther conſidered 16
SPEECH of C. Livius Salinator againſt the queſtion 19
Of the captain-general of the Venetians 21
An account of ſome experiments in order to diſcover the height to which rockets may be made to aſcend, &c. 22
A letter concerning government, with ſome account of the parliament of Paris 24, 25
Account of a piece, intitled, The adventures of a VALET, written by himſelf 25
An excellent letter of Cicero to his ſon Marcus, to reclaim him from his looſe courſe of life 29
The deformity of vice, and beauties of virtue 30
Another letter of Cicero's to his ſon, being a ſequel of the former 30 G
Examples of duty to parents 31
A caſe in aſſeſſments to the poor ibid. B
Caſe of a boy reſtored to ſight by electricity 32
Account of Mr. Foote's piece, called *Taſte* 33
An Indian ſtory, ſhewing the vanity of human greatneſs, and the inſtability of fortune 34, 35
POETRY. Damon and Sylvia, a new ſong, ſet to muſick 36
A country dance 37
A new year's Ode ibid.
The ſhepherd's panegyrick on his dog 38
The glutton, a tale 39
On the death of Dr. Barrowby, late phyſician to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital ibid.
On reading R. Barclay's apology for the true chriſtian divinity 40
Epithalamium, on a late happy marriage ibid.
An elegiack monody, upon hearing of the death of the Hon. Thomas Lee, Eſq; commander in chief and preſident of his majeſty's council in Virginia ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 41
Remarkable diſtreſs and deliverance at ſea ibid.
The new commencement of the year, by the late act ibid.
Account of two new periodical papers ibid.
Treaties with Tunis and Tripoly ibid.
The new judge of the high court of admiralty takes his ſeat 42
King's anſwer to the lords addreſs on the death of the queen of Denmark ibid.
Trial of, and remarkable ſentence againſt Stroud, an infamous cheat ibid.
Malefactors executed ibid.
Sheriffs appointed ibid.
Murder of Mr. Cary 43
Seſſions at the Old-Bailey ibid.
Marriages, births, and deaths at Copenhagen, and in the dioceſe of Zealand, in 1751 ibid.
Marriages and births ibid.
Deaths 44
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 45
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 46
Monthly bill of mortality ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 47
Catalogue of books 48

We deſire Crito to excuſe us for not inſerting the Verſes on Mr. B—— K—dd. The remarks on the nature and quality of iron, the letter from Chart in Kent, &c. ſhall be in our next.

About the Middle of January *was Publiſhed,*

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1751, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, a General TITLE neatly engraved, Compleat INDEXES, and ſeveral other Things neceſſary to compleat the VOLUME.

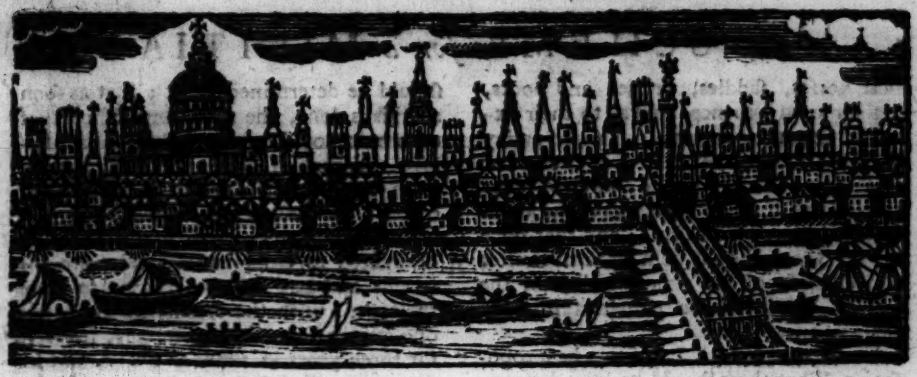


THE PREFACE.

AN annual Preface, like an annual New-Year's Ode, muſt be in a great Meaſure the ſame Thing over and over again: And as the one generally tells us, that the Sun ſtill continues to ſhine, and to warm and enlighten the World, which Nobody diſputes; ſo the other acquaints us, that the MAGAZINE ſtill keeps up its Reputation, and continues to entertain or inſtruct Mankind, which every Body who buys it, does by that very Act allow. And, indeed, what can be ſaid upon ſuch an Occaſion? To launch out into little ſpiteful Invectives againſt our Competitors, or to ſit down with the malignant Purpoſe of depreciating their Labours, and picking out their ſmalleſt Faults, is an Employment too deſpicable and invidious for any one but the meaneſt Scribbler. It is true, the Enemies which have in general appeared againſt us, have been ſuch poor, maimed, ſickly, and

miſerable Opponents, that it is ridiculous even to appear in the Field againſt them; ſomewhat like leading out an Army to attack an Hoſpital: But what Glory can attend the Triumph over Impotence or Imbecillity? Let them languiſh out their Days in Peace, and run the ſhort Courſe which Nature hath appointed them, without Interruption. As their Lives have been unnoticed, their Deaths are unregarded; like a Weed in the Deſart, which lives and dies without offending any one with its Stink.

ALL that can with Propriety be ſaid on this Occaſion, is to make proper Acknowledgments to ſuch of our learned and ingenious Correſpondents, as have enabled us to ſupport this WORK with Credit and Reputation for ſo many Years; to return our Thanks to the Publick for their kind Encouragement; and to promiſe that we will ſtill continue our Endeavours for their Entertainment, with grateful Aſſiduity and unwearied Care.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1752.

A new SCHEME *for a* MILITIA *in this Kingdom, having been lately publiſhed, which with great Authority is ſaid to have been approved of by a favourite* PRINCE, *lately deceaſed, we ſhall give our Readers an* Abſtract *of it, as follows.*



IT is divided into four parts. I. Of the militia in general. II. Of the Roman militia. III. The proper plan of a militia for this country. IV. Obſervations upon this plan.

The firſt part ſhews the ſafety of a well diſciplined militia, and the danger of a ſtanding army, both to prince and people; and the ſecond part ſhews ſomething of the nature of the old Roman militia. As both theſe parts are well known, we need not enlarge upon them; but the third requires a full abſtract. The author begins with ſhewing, that in a free country the men, who have property as well as liberty to ſecure, are the only perſons proper to be intruſted with arms; therefore he propoſes, firſt, a general militia, and, ſecondly, a ſelect or ſtanding militia, by county regiments, both of horſe and foot, to be choſen out of the general militia.

For forming this general militia he propoſes, that every man in Great-Britain, at a certain age, and poſſeſſed of, or connected with a certain degree of property, ſhould be of the militia, with a few exceptions. The age he fixes is from 17 to 46; and that every man who has 40s. and under 50l. a year in land, or 40l. and under 600l. in perſonal eſtate, and every man under this eſtate who has a vote for members of parliament, together with their ſons, ſhould, during this part of life, be of the foot. All of 50l. and under 300l. a year in land, or 600l. and under 3600l. in perſonal eſtate, with their ſons, to be of the horſe. All of 300l. and under 500l. a year in land, or of 3600l. and under 6000l. in perſonal eſtate, to have their choice to ſerve perſonally in the horſe, or to furniſh a man for the foot ſervice, at their own expence. And all of 500l. a year and upwards, in land, or of 6000l. and upwards, in perſonal eſtate, to be obliged, at their own expence, to furniſh a man and horſe for the horſe ſervice.

The exceptions he propoſes from this ſervice are, all peers and their ſons, privy-counſellors, members of the houſe of commons and their ſons, knights of all degrees, juſtices of the peace who act, all the clergy, the gentlemen of the law, practitioners in phyſick, all perſons employed in the ſervice of the royal family or government, all papiſts, all civil magiſtrates, pariſh officers, ſailors, ſeafaring men, fiſhermen, and watermen. And he propoſes, that a regiſter ſhould be kept of all the militia men in every pariſh, and tranſmitted yearly to the lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county.

The arms both of the horſe and foot militia he propoſes to be furniſhed by each pariſh, but the former to furniſh their

their horſes, ſaddles, bridles and boots, at their own expence; and as to their exerciſe, that they ſhould, the firſt Sunday of every month, be exerciſed, before or after divine ſervice, by the churchwardens of each pariſh, who ſhould have the keeping and care of their arms; and that once a year there ſhould be a general muſter and exerciſe of the whole militia of the county, with proper penalties in both caſes upon abſentees.

Then as to the ſelect militia, he propoſes, 1. That there ſhould be in each county one regiment of horſe and another of foot, for the forming of which, one man in ten ſhould be drawn out by lot from the general militia of the county at the general muſter, ſo that the regiments will conſiſt of a greater or leſſer number of men, according to the extent and riches of the county; and theſe regiments to be maintained at the expence of the county; but that the number of men in each regiment ſhould be fixed at firſt, and not liable to be afterwards altered, only the proportions to be afterwards altered as occaſion might require. 2. That theſe regiments ſhould have an uniform, and their time of ſervice ſhould be two years, after which to be free from any neceſſary ſervice in the general militia for one year. 3. That if any man, whoſe buſineſs depended upon his perſonal attendance, ſhould draw a lot for ſerving in thoſe regiments, he ſhould have leave to ſubſtitute another, equally qualified, to ſerve in his ſtead. 4. The head quarters of theſe county regiments to be near the county town; and never, under pain of high treaſon, to march out of their reſpective counties. 5. A reaſonable ſtandard for height to be fixed, and the lord lieutenant to have the command of the general militia, and to be colonel of each of the county regiments, without any pay; but the officers, who are to be appointed by him, to be paid by the county. And, 6. In cities which are counties, the chief magiſtrate to have the ſame power as the lord lieutenants in counties.

Then as to what we now call our ſtanding army, which this author calls the crown army, he ſays, that in time of peace, it ſhould never conſiſt of more than the guards, the foreign gariſons, and the neceſſary regiments for Ireland and the plantations; to be recruited once a year in time of peace, and in time of war as often as neceſſary, from the county regiments, and the draughts from thence to be preſently made up from the general militia. For this purpoſe he propoſes, that the county from which each regiment or battalion is to be recruited, ſhould be determined by lot; that as ſoon as this is done, the recruiting officers of each battalion ſhould attend three days before the general muſter of the county from whence they are to have their recruits; the draughts to be made from the county regiments by lot, and the men ſo draughted to enter immediately into the ſervice and pay of the crown, to leave their arms with the regiment, to receive one guinea for enliſting money, to ſerve for three years in time of peace, and for ſeven, or till diſbanded, in time of war, and after the three years ſervice to be free from all militia duty for two years, and after the ſeven years ſervice to be free during life, except in caſe of invaſions or inſurrections.

For raiſing new regiments for the crown army in time of war, he propoſes the ſame method as for raiſing recruits, with this only difference, that two counties inſtead of one ſhould be fixed by lot for raiſing each regiment; and for this purpoſe the lord lieutenants to order extraordinary general muſters of the counties, from whence theſe regiments are to be raiſed; but in all caſes of recruiting or raiſing new regiments for the crown army, he propoſes that the city of London ſhould be conſidered as four counties, and the city of Weſtminſter as two. And he concludes this part with ſome remarks upon military puniſhments and rewards; the former of which in the militia, he ſays, ought to be confined to diſgrace or pecuniary mulcts; and as to the latter, he propoſes, that every ſoldier of the crown army, after ſeven years ſervice in war, ſhould have 10l. per ann. during life, and the non-commiſſioned officers more in proportion; and that ſome badge of honour, ſuch as a ruban and medal, ſhould be given for any extraordinary inſtance of perſonal bravery.

The laſt part contains remarks, and quotations from former authors, for confirming the neceſſity and the uſefulneſs of a well diſciplined militia, with ſome farther explanations of what he has propoſed, which we need not repeat.

PROLOGUE to Mr. *Foote*'s Comedy, called TASTE: Written and ſpoken by Mr. *Garrick*, in the Character of an *Auctioneer*. (See p. 33.)

BEFORE this Court I PETER PUFF *appear,*
A Briton *born, and bred an* Auctioneer;
Who for myſelf, and eke a hundred others,
My uſeful, honeſt, learned, bawling brothers,
With much humility and fear implore ye,
To lay our preſent, deſp'rate caſe before ye.—

'Tis

'Tis ſaid this night a certain wag intends
To laugh at us, our calling, and our friends:
If lords and ladies, and ſuch dainty folks,
Are cur'd of auction-hunting by his jokes;
Should this odd doctrine ſpread throughout the land,
Before you buy, be ſure to underſtand,
Oh! think on us what various ills will flow, A
When great ones only purchaſe—what they know. [*faſhion,*
Why laugh at TASTE? *It is a harmleſs*
And quite ſubdues each detrimental paſſion;
The fair ones hearts will ne'er incline to man,
While thus they rage for—china and japan.
The Virtuoſo *too, and* Connoiſſeur,
Are ever decent, delicate and pure;
The ſmalleſt hair their looſer thoughts might B
hold, [*cold;*
Juſt warm when ſingle, and when married
Their blood at ſight of beauty gently flows;
Their Venus *muſt be old, and want a noſe!*
No am'rous paſſion with deep knowledge thrives;
'Tis the complaint indeed of all our wives!
'Tis ſaid Virtû *to ſuch a height is grown,*
All artiſts are encourag'd——but our own. C
Be not deceiv'd, I here declare on oath,
I never yet ſold goods of Foreign *growth:*
Ne'er ſent commiſſions out to Greece *or* Rome;
My beſt antiquities are made at home.
I've Romans, Greeks, Italians *near at*
hand,
True Britons *all—and living in the* Strand.
I ne'er for trinkets rack my pericranium, D
They furniſh out my room from Herculaneum.
But huſh——
Should it be known that Engliſh *are employ'd,*
Our manufacture is at once deſtroy'd;
No matter what our countrymen deſerve,
They'll thrive as antients, but as moderns ſtarve—
If we ſhould fall—to you it will be owing;
Farewel to Arts—*they're* going, going, E
going;
The fatal hammer's in your hand, oh town!
Then ſet Us *up—and knock the* POET *down.*

An EPITAPH *on Admiral* MATTHEWS.
(*See* Lond. Mag. *for* Oct. *laſt, p.* 476.)

BRITONS! if yet that glorious name
be dear, [tear,
If honour's favourite claims a Britiſh
This tomb approach! Nobly let weeping
eyes, [thews lies.
Each virtuous heart proclaim, Here Mat-
Imperious Spain, proud Gallia now no
more [ders roar:
Shall dread his arm, ſhall hear his thun-
No more black envy ſhall his honours
ſhroud, [cloud,
Truth like the ſun diſpels the noxious
Ingrateful age! Here merit loſt her due,
Tho' this brave chieftain's worth too
well ye knew,
Yet ſhall futurity behold his name,
Fill the bright annals of immortal fame:
The muſe ambitious ſhall his acts com-
mend,
The honeſt muſe is always virtue's friend.

A DESCRIPTION *of* DERBYSHIRE.
With a new MAP *of the ſaid County.*

DERBYSHIRE is an inland county, having Nottinghamſhire on the eaſt, part of Cheſhire and Staffordſhire on the weſt, Warwickſhire on the ſouth, Leiceſterſhire on the ſouth-weſt, and Yorkſhire on the north. It is about 38 miles long from north to ſouth, and 26, where broadeſt, from eaſt to weſt, but much narrower in ſome parts, and in the ſouth not above 6 miles broad. It is computed at about 130 miles in circumference, and is reckoned to contain 680,000 acres; is divided into 6 hundreds, has 106 pariſhes, and 10 market-towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament, viz. two knights of the ſhire, who at preſent are lord Frederick Cavendiſh, and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. and two burgeſſes for the town of Derby, who in the preſent parliament are lord viſcount Duncannon, and Thomas Rivett, Eſq; The river Derwent runs almoſt thro' this county from north to ſouth, dividing it into eaſt and weſt. The air is generally temperate and good, but cold on the Peak mountains. The ſouth and eaſt parts are well cultivated, and fruitful in corn and graſs, and abound with gentlemens ſeats and parks; the north and weſt parts, called the Peak, or Peak-land, are mountainous and barren, but yield great profit to the inhabitants by the valuable mines, eſpecially of lead. There are alſo ſome rich vallies between, and on the hills are fed very good tho' not very large ſheep, in great abundance; nor are they wanting in good ſtore of black cattle. Oats in theſe parts are their chief grain, with which they make their bread, and ſometimes their beer. In other parts they make great quantities of malt, and are famous for their pale ale. In ſhort, beſides the rich produce of the ſurface of the earth in ſome parts, this county is famous for its great number of lead, coal and iron mines, and quarries of free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, marble both black and grey, alabaſter, &c. They have alſo quarries that yield mill-ſtones, grind-ſtones, whet-ſtones, &c. and in the Peak mines are found alabaſtrites, ſtalactites, vitriol, alum, &c. Lead is their principal commodity, of which they have great plenty, and very good, and in which they drive a very conſiderable trade. They had much

more

more wood here formerly than now; for the iron-works, lead-mines, and coal-pits, have occaſioned much of it to be deſtroyed. But they have the leſs need of wood for fuel, as they are ſo well furniſhed with coal; inſomuch that they ſupply the defects of many neighbouring counties, as Leiceſter, Northampton, Rutland and Lincolnſhires, whoſe inhabitants frequently bring barley to ſell at Derby, and load themſelves back with coals. The chief bridges of this county are, that at Burton upon Trent, which leads into Staffordſhire, and has 35 arches; and that at Swarſton, over the ſame river, which is near a mile long, part of it being a cauſeway on the road leading to Derby.

Before we deſcribe the towns, we ſhall mention ſome things worthy of obſervation in this county, leaving the moſt remarkable of all, called the Seven Wonders of the Peak, for a concluſion. — Near Byrchover valley is a large rock, with 2 tottering ſtones, one of them 4 yards long, and 12 round, and reſts on a point, ſo equally poiſed, that one may move it with a finger.—Near Brudwall, in ſinking a lead grove, was found a tooth, which, tho' a quarter of it was broke off, was 13 and ½ inches round, and weighed 3 pounds, 10 ounces and 3 quarters; and among other pieces of bones, a large ſkull, which held 7 pecks of corn: Some think them to have belonged to an elephant, becauſe elephants bones are found near Caſtleton, ſuppoſed to have been brought thither by the deluge; but Dr. Leigh thinks them to be the luſus naturæ of the fluor ſtalactites, cauſed by different mixtures of bituminous, ſaline and terrene particles. — At Kedlaſton there is a well, that cures old ulcers, and the leproſy.—In ſeveral mountains of this county are cavities at the bottom, called by the inhabitants *Swallows*, becauſe ſtreams run into them, of which no vent appears. Dr. Leigh is of opinion, that the ſubterraneous rivers in the Peak (of which hereafter) and thoſe rapid ſprings that iſſue from the mountains near Caſtleton, are formed by them.—The river Dove, which parts this county from Staffordſhire, runs for the moſt part thro' a lime-ſtone, which gives ſuch a fructifying quality to the waters, that when they overflow the neighbouring meadows, they become exceeding fruitful. The water is clear, famous for a fiſh called grailings, and excellent trouts. It ſwells ſo much ſometimes in 12 hours, that it carries off many ſheep and other cattle, and in as little time returns to its old channel.

We now proceed to the towns, which are,

1. Derby, the county town, which gives name to the ſhire, 98 computed, and 112 meaſured miles N. W. from London. It was called by the Danes Deoraby, which ſignifies a ſhelter for deer, it being anciently a park, and a buck is in the arms of the town to this day. It is ſituate on the river Derwent, over which it has a fair ſtone bridge. It is a place of ſome antiquity, being a borough in Edward the Confeſſor's time, is now governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, 9 aldermen, 14 brethren, 14 common-council men, and a town clerk, and is the only town in the county that ſends members to parliament, who are choſe by the freemen and ſworn burgeſſes, about 700 in number. The town is large, well built, rich and populous, has great privileges, and is exempt from paying toll in London, or any other place, except Wincheſter and a few more. Here are 5 pariſh churches, of which that called All-hallows is the chief, and has a beautiful high ſteeple, erected at the charge of young men and maidens, as appears by the inſcriptions. The town-hall, where the aſſizes are kept, is a fine ſtructure of free-ſtone. A little river, called Martinbrook, on the ſouth ſide of the town, has 9 bridges over it. The trade is in wool, corn and malt, and it is noted for its fine ale. It has a very plentiful market on Fridays, and ſmaller ones on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It gives title of earl to the family of Stanley, and has done ſo ever ſince the reign of Henry VII.

2. Aſhburn, 10 miles N. W. of Derby, on the borders of Staffordſhire, a pretty large town, ſituate in a rich ſoil, with a market on Saturdays. It began to decay much in the laſt age, many families being extinct, and others removed; and the reaſon given by an author of that time, was the many attorneys living thereabouts, and its being within the Peverel courts.

3. Wirkſworth, 7 miles N. E. of Aſhburn, a large, populous town, with a market on Tueſdays. It is the chief town of the Peak, and the greateſt lead-market in England, there being furnaces in the neighbourhood for melting it. A court is kept here for the miners, called the Barmoot court, conſiſting of a maſter and 24 jurors, who have power to ſet out 2 meers of land, 29 yards long in a pipe-work, and 14 yards ſquare in a flat-work, to any perſon that has found a vein in any man's ground, except orchards and gardens; and they appoint the owner

one

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the APPENDIX of last Year's MAGAZINE, Page 590.

I ſhall now give you a Debate which we had in our Club upon this Queſtion, Whether the Sum of 16000 *l.* ſhould be granted for the Pay of the General and Staff-officers for his Majeſty's Land-Forces * ? *Which Debate was opened by* T. Sempronius Gracchus, *in Subſtance as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS the eſtimate now under conſideration was at my deſire brought in ſeparately, and as it was too late, when this reſolution was agreed to in the committee, to trouble you with what I had to ſay upon the ſubject, I now think myſelf obliged to give my reaſons for having it brought in diſtinct from any other article, and my reaſons for thinking that this reſolution ought not to be agreed to. This branch of publick expence, which is called the ſtaff, conſiſts, as gentlemen will ſee by the eſtimate now before us, of two parts, which are in their nature very different, the one being a civil, the other a military eſtabliſhment. The civil eſtabliſhment conſiſts of a proviſion for certain officers, who, though they have a concern with our army, yet are by their employment mere civil officers; and this continues in time of peace as well as war, and amounts to a little above 10,000 *l.* a year. The other is a proviſion for a captain general, ſeveral inferior generals, aid-de-camps and the like, which can be of no uſe in time of peace, and therefore in ſuch a time this nation has not uſually been burdened with this expence. Now, as the proviſion for the ſtaff is generally brought in, as an article in groſs, in our eſtimate for the army; and as I laſt year obſerved, that this article exceeded what has formerly been granted in time of peace for this purpoſe, I thought it was incumbent upon this houſe to inquire into the cauſe of this exceeding, which was the reaſon for my moving to have this article of the ſtaff particularly ſtated, and brought in as an eſtimate by itſelf alone.

As to the civil part of the ſtaff I have nothing to ſay againſt it, Sir, I ſhall at preſent make no objection to it; but as to the military, I think it not only unneceſſary but dangerous. To have in time of peace a captain general, with all the parade attending that high office, looks more like a military than a civil government; and may now, as it has done heretofore, put an end to our conſtitution, by drawing in all the other parts of our government within the whirlpool of its own power. I have not ſeen this captain general's commiſſion, nor would I move for it, becauſe of the ill luck I had laſt ſeſſion in my motion for the commiſſion of the maſter general of the ordnance †. But whatever his commiſſion may be, his power will be much the ſame with that which the lord high conſtable of England had of old, only it will be much more dangerous: The high conſtable had by his office the power over the military; but what was then our military, Sir? It conſiſted of our great barons, or lords of great manors, and their tenants: Theſe were then our officers, theſe were then our ſoldiers: Of theſe our

E—— of E——.

January, 1752.

B armies

* See *London Magazine* for laſt year, *p.* 367, 410.

† See *London Magazine* for 1750, *p.* 459.

more wood here formerly than now; for the iron-works, lead-mines, and coal-pits, have occaſioned much of it to be deſtroyed. But they have the leſs need of wood for fuel, as they are ſo well furniſhed with coal; inſomuch that they ſupply the defects of many neighbouring counties, as Leiceſter, Northampton, Rutland and Lincolnſhires, whoſe inhabitants frequently bring barley to ſell at Derby, and load themſelves back with coals. The chief bridges of this county are, that at Burton upon Trent, which leads into Staffordſhire, and has 35 arches; and that at Swarſton, over the ſame river, which is near a mile long, part of it being a cauſeway on the road leading to Derby.

Before we deſcribe the towns, we ſhall mention ſome things worthy of obſervation in this county, leaving the moſt remarkable of all, called the Seven Wonders of the Peak, for a concluſion. — Near Byrchover valley is a large rock, with 2 tottering ſtones, one of them 4 yards long, and 12 round, and reſts on a point, ſo equally poiſed, that one may move it with a finger.—Near Brudwall, in ſinking a lead grove, was found a tooth, which, tho' a quarter of it was broke off, was 13 and ½ inches round, and weighed 3 pounds, 10 ounces and 3 quarters; and among other pieces of bones, a large ſkull, which held 7 pecks of corn: Some think them to have belonged to an elephant, becauſe elephants bones are found near Caſtleton, ſuppoſed to have been brought thither by the deluge; but Dr. Leigh thinks them to be the luſus naturæ of the fluor ſtalactites, cauſed by different mixtures of bituminous, ſaline and terrene particles. — At Kedlaſton there is a well, that cures old ulcers, and the leproſy.— In ſeveral mountains of this county are cavities at the bottom, called by the inhabitants *Swallows*, becauſe ſtreams run into them, of which no vent appears. Dr. Leigh is of opinion, that the ſubterraneous rivers in the Peak (of which hereafter) and thoſe rapid ſprings that iſſue from the mountains near Caſtleton, are formed by them.—The river Dove, which parts this county from Staffordſhire, runs for the moſt part thro' a lime-ſtone, which gives ſuch a fructifying quality to the waters, that when they overflow the neighbouring meadows, they become exceeding fruitful. The water is clear, famous for a fiſh called grailings, and excellent trouts. It ſwells ſo much ſometimes in 12 hours, that it carries off many ſheep and other cattle, and in as little time returns to its old channel.

We now proceed to the towns, which are,

1. Derby, the county town, which gives name to the ſhire, 98 computed, and 112 meaſured miles N. W. from London. It was called by the Danes Deoraby, which ſignifies a ſhelter for deer, it being anciently a park, and a buck is in the arms of the town to this day. It is ſituate on the river Derwent, over which it has a fair ſtone bridge. It is a place of ſome antiquity, being a borough in Edward the Confeſſor's time, is now governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, 9 aldermen, 14 brethren, 14 common-council men, and a town clerk, and is the only town in the county that ſends members to parliament, who are choſe by the freemen and ſworn burgeſſes, about 700 in number. The town is large, well built, rich and populous, has great privileges, and is exempt from paying toll in London, or any other place, except Wincheſter and a few more. Here are 5 pariſh churches, of which that called All-hallows is the chief, and has a beautiful high ſteeple, erected at the charge of young men and maidens, as appears by the inſcriptions. The town-hall, where the aſſizes are kept, is a fine ſtructure of free-ſtone. A little river, called Martinbrook, on the ſouth ſide of the town, has 9 bridges over it. The trade is in wool, corn and malt, and it is noted for its fine ale. It has a very plentiful market on Fridays, and ſmaller ones on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It gives title of earl to the family of Stanley, and has done ſo ever ſince the reign of Henry VII.

2. Aſhburn, 10 miles N. W. of Derby, on the borders of Staffordſhire, a pretty large town, ſituate in a rich ſoil, with a market on Saturdays. It began to decay much in the laſt age, many families being extinct, and others removed; and the reaſon given by an author of that time, was the many attorneys living thereabouts; and its being within the Peverel courts.

3. Wirkſworth, 7 miles N. E. of Aſhburn, a large, populous town, with a market on Tueſdays. It is the chief town of the Peak, and the greateſt lead-market in England, there being furnaces in the neighbourhood for melting it. A court is kept here for the miners, called the Barmoot court, conſiſting of a maſter and 24 jurors, who have power to ſet out 2 meers of land, 29 yards long in a pipe-work, and 14 yards ſquare in a flat-work, to any perſon that has found a vein in any man's ground, except orchards and gardens; and they appoint the owner

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the APPENDIX of last Year's MAGAZINE, Page 590.

I ſhall now give you a Debate which we had in our Club upon this Queſtion, Whether the Sum of 16000*l.* ſhould be granted for the Pay of the General and Staff-officers for his Majeſty's Land-Forces * ? *Which Debate was opened by* T. Sempronius Gracchus, *in Subſtance as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS the eſtimate now under conſideration was at my deſire brought in ſeparately, and as it was too late, when this reſolution was agreed to in the committee, to trouble you with what I had to ſay upon the ſubject, I now think myſelf obliged to give my reaſons for having it brought in diſtinct from any other article, and my reaſons for thinking that this reſolution ought not to be agreed to. This branch of publick expence, which is called the ſtaff, conſiſts, as gentlemen will ſee by the eſtimate now before us, of two parts, which are in their nature very different, the one being a civil, the other a military eſtabliſhment. The civil eſtabliſhment conſiſts of a proviſion for certain officers, who, though they have a concern with our army, yet are by their employment mere civil officers; and this continues in time of peace as well as war, and amounts to a little above 10,000*l.* a year. The other is a proviſion for a captain general, ſeveral inferior generals, aid-de-camps and the like, which can be of no uſe in time of peace, and therefore in ſuch a time this nation has not uſually been burdened with this expence. Now, as the proviſion for the ſtaff is generally brought in, as an article in groſs, in our eſtimate for the army; and as I laſt year obſerved, that this article exceeded what has formerly been granted in time of peace for this purpoſe, I thought it was incumbent upon this houſe to inquire into the cauſe of this exceeding, which was the reaſon for my moving to have this article of the ſtaff particularly ſtated, and brought in as an eſtimate by itſelf alone.

As to the civil part of the ſtaff I have nothing to ſay againſt it, Sir, I ſhall at preſent make no objection to it; but as to the military, I think it not only unneceſſary but dangerous. To have in time of peace a captain general, with all the parade attending that high office, looks more like a military than a civil government; and may now, as it has done heretofore, put an end to our conſtitution, by drawing in all the other parts of our government within the whirlpool of its own power. I have not ſeen this captain general's commiſſion, nor would I move for it, becauſe of the ill luck I had laſt ſeſſion in my motion for the commiſſion of the maſter general of the ordnance †. But whatever his commiſſion may be, his power will be much the ſame with that which the lord high conſtable of England had of old, only it will be much more dangerous: The high conſtable had by his office the power over the military; but what was then our military, Sir? It conſiſted of our great barons, or lords of great manors, and their tenants: Theſe were then our officers, theſe were then our ſoldiers: Of theſe our

E—— of E——.

January, 1752.

B armies

* See *London Magazine* for laſt year, *p.* 367, 410.

† See *London Magazine* for 1750, *p.* 459.

armies conſiſted; and as the officers were not removeable at pleaſure, and the men under their command had a natural dependence upon them, they could diſpute the commands of the conſtable, they could diſobey, if they thought his commands contrary to law, or inconſiſtent with the ſafety of the ſovereign. And what made this office ſtill leſs dangerous, was, that it was often hereditary; and conſequently might often happen to be in a man who had no military knowledge or character, nor any influence in our armies. Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe diſadvantages, ſuch was the power of this high office, that it often became oppreſſive upon the people, ſo oppreſſive, that at laſt an act of parliament became neceſſary, in the reign, I think, of Richard II. for circumſcribing its power; which act, in the preamble, recites, that the commons had made grievous complaint of the incroachments made upon the common law, by the court of the conſtable and marſhal. And tho' the juriſdiction of this court was by this act confined to military affairs only, yet the power of this high officer continued to be ſo extenſive, that it was thought to be of dangerous conſequence to the crown itſelf; for which reaſon it was at laſt, in the reign of Henry VIII. entirely laid aſide, and never ſince granted but for a particular purpoſe, and for that purpoſe alone.

Now, Sir, with regard to our captain general, he has the ſame power, I ſuppoſe, over the military, that the high conſtable had of old; but his power will be much more abſolute and arbitrary both over our courts-martial, and over every man ſubject to thoſe courts. As to courts-martial, the conſtable's power was limited by the lord marſhal of England, who was likewiſe a great officer entirely independent of the conſtable, and who ſat with the conſtable as a judge in that court, and was the proper ſupreme officer for executing all the ſentences of the court; but our captain general has not only the nomination of all the judges in our modern courts-martial, but the execution of all their ſentences, without controul. Then as to the men ſubject to our modern courts-martial, who are they? They are either officers whoſe commiſſions depend entirely upon the pleaſure of the captain general, and who have no natural influence upon the men under their command; or they are ſoldiers who dare never diſpute, much leſs diſobey the orders of the captain general, let them be never ſo illegal, let them be of never ſuch dangerous conſequence to their ſovereign. If he ſhould order a party to go and bring the ſovereign from St. James's to the head quarters, no man commanded upon that party durſt diſobey: If any did, they might be tried and condemned by a court-martial, and ſhot by the captain general's orders, in a few hours. In ſhort, by a dexterous management, and a ſudden modelling of the army, the captain general might bring his ſovereign into the ſame condition that Henry III. was in the army of the earl of Leiceſter, or Henry VI. in the hands of the Yorkiſts; and the ſame pretence can never be wanting, which was that of taking or keeping the king out of the hands of evil counſellors.

Let us conſider, Sir, what an extenſive power the captain general has by the nature of his office: He muſt have the ſole diſpoſal of, or at leaſt the chief recommendation as to all commiſſions in the army: He may treat with enemies, pardon rebels, appoint courts-martial, and ſign the dead-warrant for the execution of the higheſt officer under his command; and then, by the nature of our modern diſcipline, every man in the army muſt ſhew the higheſt reſpect to his perſon, and the moſt implicit obedience to his commands. No man dare ſo much as

mutter

mutter againſt him, or againſt any order he iſſues; for the article of war ſays, that *Whoever ſhall behave himſelf with contempt or diſreſpect towards the general, or ſpeak words tending to his hurt or diſhonour, ſhall be puniſhed by the judgment of a court-martial*, that is, ſhall be ſhot, if the court, under the influence of the general, ſhall ſo order it. Thus every man in the army muſt be under a legal dependence upon the captain general, and what will render this dependence more abſolute, and I may ſay, voluntary, is, that the captain general muſt be one who has been bred up in war, and, as is now the caſe, of a very high military character. This of courſe procures him the affection and eſteem both of the officers and ſoldiers of our army, conſequently, that implicit obedience which is directed by the law, will be enforced by their inclination; and the latter may continue to operate, nay, may operate more ſtrongly, after the former has ceaſed. Whilſt the king remained in the leading-ſtrings of his captain general: Whilſt the latter continued to be a ſort of mayor du Palais, he might not perhaps think of any attempt upon the crown. But after he has once filled all or moſt of the commiſſions in the army with his creatures, and has by his conduct engaged the hearts and affections of the ſoldiers to center in him alone, could the king with any ſafety venture to diſmiſs him from his command, or emancipate himſelf from the ſlavery of his captain general? Surely, no gentleman can fancy ſo, who thinks, that the whole military power of this nation conſiſts in our ſtanding army alone. And if the captain general ſhould find the army reſolved to ſtand by him, notwithſtanding the king's having diſmiſſed him from his command, his next ſtep would certainly be, to ſeize upon the crown: To this he would be provoked by his ambition, and determined by his danger. The example of Hugh Capet, founder of the preſent royal family of France, would fire him with hopes of ſucceſs: The fate of the duke of York, father of our Edward IV. would convince him, that no ſubject could depend upon a treaty with his ſovereign, whilſt left in poſſeſſion even of the name of king.

This, Sir, is a true repreſentation of the danger to which the crown is expoſed, by continuing the poſt of captain general in time of peace; and of this danger they are ſo ſenſible even in the deſpotick kingdom of France, that they never have ſuch a poſt continued in time of peace; but in a free country, in a country where the people have liberties and privileges to loſe, there is another danger, and this other danger is double the former; for the liberties of the people are equally endangered by a cloſe union between the king and his captain general, and by an open breach between them. In caſe of an open breach, and the general's getting the better of his ſovereign, the certain conſequence would be, the eſtabliſhment of a military government and abſolute deſpotick power, as we may moſt indubitably conclude, from what happened in the reign of Charles I. for at that time, an army raiſed for preſerving, annihilated the liberties of the people, and veſted their general with abſolute and arbitrary power; what could we then expect from an army long accuſtomed to conſider chiefly their pay and preferment, and perhaps induſtriouſly taught to hold in contempt the civil government of their country?

Then, Sir, ſuppoſing that a cloſe union ſubſiſts between the king and his captain general: In this caſe we muſt ſuppoſe, that the ſovereign is pretty much influenced by his general, eſpecially ſo far as may be agreeable to his own inclinations; and I may

now decently as well as ſafely remark, that moſt kings incline to extend their power as much as they can, becauſe all the world knows, that our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign had never any ſuch inclination. But we may hereafter have ſuch a king, and let us conſider, what might be the conſequence of ſuch a king's being not only influenced but aſſiſted by a man of great character in the army, bred up in camps, and accuſtomed to have an implicit obedience yielded to all his commands. Muſt we not ſuppoſe, that ſuch a man would but ill brook being controuled by the civil power? Can we ſuppoſe, that he would willingly ſubmit to the parliament's making a reduction in the army under his command? Conſequently, the parliament muſt either yield in every thing to his will and pleaſure, or he would adviſe his ſovereign to govern without a parliament; and would have great influence in prevailing with the army to be ſubſervient to this deſign: And let me tell you, Sir, that the army's refuſing to be ſubſervient to any ſuch deſign, is, in my opinion, the only ſecurity we now have for the preſervation of our liberties; for if they ſhould reſolve, by the king's ſole authority, to execute martial law, notwithſtanding the expiration of the mutiny bill, they would ſoon extend that law to every man in the kingdom; and the continuing themſelves in pay, as well as to prevent the confuſion which would enſue from ſuch a number of troops diſbanding all at once, would, without the influence of a favourite captain general, be great incitements for their coming immediately to ſuch a reſolution.

This is an event, Sir, which we have great reaſon to fear, and there is a much greater probability of its being brought about by a captain general, than by any prince upon our throne. The king has by our conſtitution as much power as any good or wiſe man can deſire; and whilſt our conſtitution is preſerved, he can never be in any perſonal danger. It is not therefore his intereſt to attempt overturning our conſtitution; becauſe he thereby can get nothing deſirable, and may loſe all. But after a captain general has ingroſſed the dependence of the army upon himſelf alone, it is his intereſt to overturn our conſtitution; becauſe from being the ſervant, he would thereby become the maſter both of his country and his ſovereign: Nay, his own ſafety might perhaps induce him to make the attempt; for ſhould he have been guilty of any miſdemeanors in his command, the danger of an inquiry, and the fear of puniſhment, would be ſtrong arguments for the attempt, and I believe irreſiſtible, if attended with a probable view of ſucceſs.

Thus, Sir, I think, it is apparent, that the continuance of the poſt of captain general in time of peace, may be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the people, as well as to the ſovereign; and this danger is rather increaſed than diminiſhed by the high quality of that great officer. By his ambition the nation might be involved in unneceſſary wars; and though from his conduct it ſhould appear, that he was abſolutely unfit for the command of an army in time of war, yet it would be impoſſible, or at leaſt dangerous for the parliament to attempt getting him removed. Beſides, he would always be for having our wars carried on by national troops, and for that end increaſing their number, becauſe it would add to his influence in the country, both which I think inconſiſtent with the true intereſt of this nation; and we ought to guard the more carefully againſt it, as, I believe, we can never now engage in any war, without being involved in a war upon the continent of Europe, which, in my opinion, ought always

to

to be carried on chiefly by foreign troops, becauſe, in proportion to their numbers, we can maintain them cheaper than we can do our own, provided we take care not to be made the dupes of German princes; and becauſe this method of carrying on a land war, can never be ſo hurtful to our navigation and manufactures, nor ſo dangerous to our liberties, or the induſtry and morals of our people. It may, perhaps, be neceſſary to ſend now and then a few of our own troops abroad, that our officers may ſee ſomething of the practice of war; but I ſhall never be for exporting great numbers of them, in order by that means to import foreign military diſcipline; becauſe, I believe, it inſpires our ſoldiers with a ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion to their commanders, rather than with any true courage againſt the enemies of their country.

But, Sir, whatever I may have ſaid about the danger of continuing the poſt of captain general in time of peace, I hope, it will not be underſtood that I mean to apply it to the preſent time. The character of the royal prince, now at the head of our army, ſecures us againſt all the dangers I have mentioned, and every danger that can be apprehended. The precedent is that alone which I find fault with, and it is, in my opinion, a moſt dangerous precedent: In future times we may have a king indued with leſs wiſdom, and more governed by his paſſions, than his preſent majeſty. Under ſuch a king, ſuppoſe a beloved younger ſon placed at the head of our armies, and continued in that command for a number of years, in peace as well as war; ſuch a captain general would of courſe have the diſpoſal of all civil offices, and of all commiſſions in our navy, as well as thoſe in our army. In ſhort, except as to the name, he would be in every reſpect our ſovereign, during the life of his father. Then let us ſuppoſe, Sir, that the eldeſt ſon and heir apparent to the crown, ſhould by the whiſpers and wretched politicks of miniſters be at the ſame time entirely excluded the cabinet, and kept an utter ſtranger to all the councils of his ſovereign; that the ſuſpicion of having a friendſhip or regard for him, ſhould be an inſuperable objection to a man's being admitted into any ſhare of the government of his country; and that every man ſhould be hunted out of our army and navy, who did not ſhew a ſlaviſh ſubmiſſion to the will and pleaſure of his younger brother, our captain general. In what a condition would ſuch an heir apparent be upon his acceſſion to the crown, with not an officer in our army or navy that he could depend on; nay, moſt of them jealous of having offended him, and conſequently his ſecret if not his declared enemies? Muſt not he through neceſſity allow himſelf to be as much governed by his younger brother, as his father had done through choice? If he attempted to take the reins of government into his own hands, a civil war might probably enſue, which would of courſe end in giving us a new pretender to our crown; and we have had ſo much trouble with the one we have already, that, I think, we ought to be extremely cautious of any precedent that may tend towards creating another. Of this every man will certainly be cautious, who does not on purpoſe endeavour to ſet up a new pretender, in order to make way for the old.

From hence, Sir, it is apparent, that though we have at preſent nothing to fear, becauſe of the character of the royal prince that now poſſeſſes the high poſt of captain general, yet from the precedent we have a great deal to fear; and it is in another reſpect a precedent of a moſt dangerous nature, as we are now bleſſed with ſuch a numerous royal offspring. A prince of the

blood is by his birth of high rank, and of great power in the kingdom, ſo great, that the princes of the blood were in former ages ſometimes troubleſome to the crown itſelf, and often oppreſſive upon the ſubject. If to their high rank, and great power, A ſhould be added all the moſt eminent offices in the kingdom, they would eclipſe, they would, with the aſſiſtance of the crown, command both houſes of parliament, which in a little time would bring our government to be the very ſame with that now eſta- B bliſhed in France, an abſolute ſovereignty, ſupported by the princes of the blood, and countenanced by a parliament, to regiſter the edicts of the king's council, but not to refuſe any that ſhould be ſent them from thence; and I wiſh, the people may not ſoon C begin to think, that our parliaments are already of very little more conſequence; for there is very little difference between not having the power to refuſe, and that of never refuſing.

Having now, I hope, Sir, ſet in D a clear light the danger of continuing the poſt of captain general in time of peace, I come next to conſider the œconomy of it; and upon this ſubject I muſt obſerve, that our miniſters ſet out in this ſeſſion with more than uſual pretences to œco- E nomy; upon this pretence we ſent 2000 of our brave ſeamen a begging; but it was at that time foretold, and I now find truly foretold, that our œconomy would begin and end with our ſeamen; for the doctrine then inculcated by our mini- F ſters was, that we muſt ſave upon every article of publick expence, yet I find, that not ſo much as a ſhilling is propoſed to be ſaved upon any one article, except that of the ſeamen; even this article of the captain-generalſhip, which, ſurely, G cannot be ſaid to be neceſſary in time of peace, is charged as high as our miniſters can poſſibly charge it; for the ſaving as to the pay of the captain general, we do not owe to them, but to his royal highneſs, who ſcorns to put his country to ſuch an expence, at a time when he can do it ſo little ſervice; and after he has ſet ſuch an example of generoſity, I am ſurprized, it is not followed by all the other gentlemen belonging to the military part of the ſtaff. Even this would not be without a precedent; for I have been told, that in the year 1717, upon a moſt able ſpeech then made againſt the ſtaff by a gentleman who is now dead, all the generals belonging to it gave up their pay; and I am very certain, that the publick purſe ſtands more in need of compaſſion now than it did at that time; but as I cannot pretend to be ſo able a ſpeaker as that gentleman was, I cannot expect to have the ſame ſucceſs: Nevertheleſs, I ſhould think, that what I want in ability ſhould be made up by the ſuperior weight of the example now ſet them by his royal highneſs; for there was then no man in England, whoſe example either could have, or deſerved to have, ſuch a commanding influence. If his example ſhould have its proper weight, the publick would ſave at leaſt 6000l. a year upon the military part of the ſtaff; and by reducing the civil part to its old eſtabliſhment, 3000l. a year more might be ſaved, which would be a ſaving of 9000l. a year, a ſaving which would be far from being inconſiderable, in the preſent diſtreſſed circumſtances of this nation; and in this caſe we ſhould at leaſt have this comfort, that if for the ſake of a compliment we run ourſelves into a danger, it was a danger that coſt us nothing at preſent, whatever it might do in after-times. But, Sir, as I am againſt the danger as well as the expence, I muſt conclude with moving, That this reſolution may be recommitted.

Upon

Upon this, Servilius Priſcus *ſtood up, and ſpoke to the following Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS the noble lord ſeldom diſappoints the houſe, when there is an expectation of hearing him upon any ſubject, I did not upon this occaſion doubt of hearing from him every argument againſt the reſolution now before us, that could be ſuggeſted by the moſt fruitful invention. Conſidering the great prince who is now ſo deſervedly at the head of our armies, and who has been much too often the ſubject of our debates, I was in ſome pain leſt the warmth of his lordſhip's temper ſhould have hurried him into ſome indecent expreſſion; and I was glad to find, that he ſpoke not only with great decency, but with more than uſual caution, which ſhews, that he is, when neceſſary, as much maſter of his temper, as of every argument he undertakes. But before I begin to anſwer his objections againſt this reſolution, I ſhall ſtate, as briefly as I can, the chief arguments in its favour.

It is very well known, Sir, and muſt be confeſſed by the noble lord himſelf, that ever ſince we had an army, the captain general who commanded in chief our armies in time of war, has always had his commiſſion continued to him in time of peace. The duke of Ormond, for having commanded but one ſorry campaign, had not only his commiſſion, but the pay too, continued to him during the queen's life; and after the acceſſion of his late majeſty, the duke of Marlborough was moſt juſtly reſtored to his commiſſion as captain general of our armies, which was continued to him as long as he lived, though he generouſly and voluntarily gave up the pay, in order to ſave money to the public. Theſe are the only two inſtances we have had of generals who commanded in chief our armies in time of war; and therefore I may ſay, that ever ſince we kept up armies in time of peace, it has been the cuſtom to continue in commiſſion the captain general who commanded our armies in time of war. Would it not then be a moſt glaring affront to break through this cuſtom in the perſon of his royal highneſs, who has done ſuch ſignal ſervice to his country? Would not this be a moſt ungrateful return for his having ſo often and ſo chearfully ventured his life in the cauſe of his country? 'Tis true, the foreign campaigns were a little unlucky; but that was not in the leaſt owing to any failure in him: His conduct and courage were acknowledged over all Europe; and both were upon a ſignal occaſion manifeſted here at home. There was a time, Sir, when every one thought, and rightly thought, that none but he could ſave us. When the enemy was in poſſeſſion of great part of the iſland, and deſpair ſat brooding in every countenance, he flew to our aſſiſtance; and by his preſence and example reſtored to our troops their former courage, after their having been twice defeated by the rebels. In ſhort, I may juſtly ſay, our ſitting here is owing to him; and ſhall we make uſe of that privilege for putting a manifeſt affront upon him to whom we owe it?

But it is not our gratitude alone, Sir, that militates in favour of this reſolution: Our ſafety is likewiſe very intimately connected with it. Let us conſider, that he muſt either have nothing at all to do with the army, or he muſt act as captain general. He cannot act in any inferior capacity; and whilſt he acts as captain general, he muſt have ſuch officers under him as are proper for one acting in that character. It is therefore neceſſary to continue his royal highneſs in his commiſſion as captain

captain general, in order to preſerve diſcipline in our army; for if he had nothing to do with it, no inferior general would have authority enough to enforce that diſcipline, which is neceſſary for making our troops uſeful againſt an enemy, or for preventing their being hurtful to ourſelves. Both the officers and ſoldiers of an army muſt be kept cloſe to their exerciſe in time of peace, otherwiſe they cannot make the proper uſe of it in time of war; and to make them keep cloſe to their exerciſe in time of peace, when men are but too apt to think they may indulge themſelves in eaſe and idleneſs, requires great authority as well as great power in the commander; for it is better, and, I hope, more agreeable to the nature of Engliſhmen, that ſoldiers ſhould be induced to do their duty by a deſire of eſteem, rather than by the fear of puniſhment. And as the common ſoldiers of all armies are but too apt to be guilty of little irregularities, which are very hurtful and vexatious to the people of the country where they are quartered, or through which they march, for preventing this they muſt always be kept under the ſtricteſt diſcipline, which requires not only the conſtant attendance but the cloſeſt attention of the inferior officers; but this attendance and attention it is very difficult to enforce, unleſs there be ſome perſon at the head of the army, of great eminence, either from his birth, or from his character as a general. And as that great prince now at the head of our army is eminent for both, it would be madneſs in us to render it impoſſible for him to have any thing to do with the military.

I could mention ſeveral other arguments, Sir, in favour of this reſolution; but theſe, I hope, will ſuffice, if I can ſhew that there is no foundation for any of the objections that have been made to it; and for this purpoſe I wiſh the noble lord had moved for the commiſſion and inſtructions given to the captain general; for if he had, I believe, no one would have objected to his having had a copy of both, which, I am perſuaded, would have prevented his having given himſelf any trouble upon this occaſion. As to the dangers which he was pleaſed to frighten us with, I believe, moſt gentlemen perceived, that they were altogether imaginary. He may as well compare the poſt of captain general to that of prime vizir, as to compare it to what the high conſtable was of old. There is not the leaſt ſimilitude between our preſent conſtitution, and that which we had in former ages, nor is it poſſible for us to return to our old form of government: I may as well think of returning to what I was when but three years old, as to think that our government may return to what it was 2 or 300 years ago. The king had then an abſolute power over the military, and the exerciſe of that power was intruſted to the high conſtable. The marſhal, 'tis true, ſat with him as a judge in that court of judicature called the court of chivalry; but the marſhal had no controul over the orders iſſued by the high conſtable relating to the military: In this reſpect he was ſole and abſolute; and almoſt every man in the kingdom was then reckoned to belong to the military, and conſequently ſubject to his orders; which makes a very material difference between the power the high conſtable then had, and the power which a captain general now has, or indeed can have, unleſs he were to be eſtabliſhed by act of parliament.

The poſt of captain general, as now conſtituted, Sir, is, in time of peace, and within the kingdom, rather a poſt of dignity than of power; for all commiſſions in the army, and all general orders to the army, or to any conſiderable part of it,

it, muſt be ſigned by his majeſty, and counterſigned by the ſecretary at war, who is an officer quite independent of the general, and anſwerable to parliament for every thing he counterſigns. Then as to courts-martial, every one knows, that ſerving upon courts-martial, either regimental or general, is a part of duty which goes by rotation, and that every officer in the place is obliged to ſerve it in his turn, and may refuſe ſerving, if there be other officers there who ought to ſerve before him. Beſides, their ſentence, eſpecially if it relates to life or limb, muſt be laid before his majeſty, and confirmed by him, before it can be carried into execution. I cannot therefore comprehend how it can be ſaid, that the life of any officer is at the will of the captain general: Can we ſuppoſe, that a court-martial would at his deſire condemn a brother officer, whom they knew to be innocent, or that the king, duly informed, would confirm the ſentence? Such ſuppoſitions are ridiculous, becauſe they are ſuch as no human regulations can guard againſt. If a judge and jury ſhould conſpire to condemn an innocent man, and the king ſhould, by the advice of his council, ſign the dead-warrant, the man muſt ſuffer; but to what purpoſe can we make ſuch a ſuppoſition? For it would be impoſſible to guard againſt it. If the conſpiracy and impoſition could be proved, the parliament might afterwards puniſh the guilty; and ſo they could the higheſt captain general, and every member of the court-martial, if it could be proved, that they had conſpired to condemn and cauſe to be put to death an innocent man. The captain general can therefore have no abſolute power over the life of any ſoldier, much leſs any officer under his command; and as he cannot prefer them, ſo neither can he break any officer in the army without his majeſty's approbation. He may, indeed, order any officer into arreſt, or he may ſuſpend him until his majeſty's pleaſure be known, or until he be tried by a court-martial; and as to rewards, he may prefer any officer he pleaſes, when a vacancy happens in the army; but this preferment muſt be confirmed by the ſovereign, who may diſannul it, and grant the commiſſion to another, if he pleaſe. This is all the power, either of rewards or puniſhments, which a captain general has in time of peace, and here at home; and this power can never, I think, be dangerous either to king or people.

But it may be ſaid, Sir, that the captain general muſt always have great influence in recommending officers to the king for preferment; and ſo he might, were he neither captain general, nor had any thing to do with the army; for it is not the firſt time we have heard of the influence of a miſtreſs upon ſuch occaſions. A king, who has a thorough confidence in the knowledge and integrity of his captain general, will, without doubt, be very much influenced by his recommendation; but if he has any wiſdom, he will take care, that that influence ſhall not be ſo manifeſtly ſtrong as to alienate the dependence of the army from himſelf; and for this end he will now and then reject the recommendation, if it were for no other reaſon but becauſe it is the recommendation of his captain general; therefore a man's being in this poſt, is often more likely to weaken, than to ſtrengthen his influence over his ſovereign. Again, it may be ſaid, that though the captain general has not the abſolute direction, yet he muſt always have a great weight in every court-martial where he pleaſes to make uſe of his intereſt, which may render their ſentence more or leſs ſevere, eſpecially in caſes where the puniſhment is arbitrary, and that this may give him a greater power over the whole army, than any one ſubject

ought to have. But the honour of the gentlemen of our army is ſo well known, Sir, that nothing could more diminiſh the captain general's character in their eyes, than his intereſting himſelf in the condemnation or acquittal, or in the more or leſs ſevere puniſhment of any criminal. Such a conduct would be ſo far from rendering his power over the army of any dangerous conſequence to the ſovereign or to the people, that they would be glad to furniſh matter for an impeachment againſt him, and would rejoice to hear of his being diſmiſſed from his command.

Neither the ſovereign nor the people, Sir, can ever have any thing to fear from the power a captain general has over the army under his command; but both may expoſe themſelves to danger by dealing unjuſtly and ungratefully with a brave and beloved general, becauſe ſuch a treatment renders it neceſſary for him to provide for his ſafety, and attaches to his intereſt not only the army, but a great part of the people. It was this ſort of treatment that provoked and enabled Julius Cæſar to overturn the liberties of his country; for if the great men at Rome had not treated him ungratefully, he would never have thought of the attempt, nor would his army have ſtood by him in making it; and this occaſioned that famous exclamation of his, upon viewing the field of battle at Pharſalia, *Hæc voluerunt, tantis rebus geſtis C. Cæſar condemnatus eſſem, niſi ab exercitu auxilium petiiſſem.* But we need not ſearch into antiquity, or foreign hiſtory, for examples: Many of us may remember what a flame was raiſed againſt queen Anne for her ingratitude to the duke of Marlborough, ſuch a flame as might have proved fatal to that queen, notwithſtanding her being perſonally ſo much beloved by the people, if the general had not ſhewed more loyalty and more ſteadineſs than many would have done upon a like occaſion. Let the king therefore and the people ſhew but a juſt return of gratitude to a general who has done them eminent ſervices, and they need not fear, that the army will ſupport him in any unprovoked attack either upon the dignity of his ſovereign, or upon the liberties of his country.

I cannot therefore join with the noble lord in thinking, that any danger can reſult from the precedent of continuing the royal prince at the head of our army in time of peace, who in that ſtation did us ſo much ſervice in time of war; and if gentlemen will conſider it, they will ſee, that it is impoſſible to do otherwiſe, without affronting him in the groſſeſt manner; for how is he to be diſmiſſed from the command he had during the war? It muſt be by appointing another in his ſtead, or by a meſſage, that his majeſty has no further occaſion for his ſervice; and I believe, no gentleman will propoſe that either of theſe methods ſhould be taken. Then as to the caſe, which the noble lord was pleaſed to ſuppoſe, of the king's younger ſon having in ſome future time the chief command of the army, whilſt the eldeſt was at the ſame time excluded from all the councils of his ſovereign, it is like many other ſuppoſitions, a caſe that can never happen in the manner he has ſuppoſed it; for whatever diſlike or indifference a king may conceive towards his eldeſt ſon, it can never be the intereſt of any miniſter, and conſequently will not, I believe, be his inclination, to diſoblige the heir apparent; and much leſs can it be either the intereſt or the inclination of any officer, of whatever rank in the army. They would therefore take care to ſhew him as much reſpect as was conſiſtent with their duty to their ſovereign; and upon his acceſſion to the throne, he might expect from them as much fidelity,

perhaps

perhaps more, than from thoſe who, during the life of his father, had flattered him at the expence of their duty to their then ſovereign. And let me upon this occaſion obſerve, that no man, who has a true and ſincere regard for our preſent happy A eſtabliſhment, will ever endeavour to ſow diſcord or diſagreement between any two branches of the royal family. On the contrary, if any accidental miſunderſtanding ſhould happen, it is the duty of thoſe who have acceſs to either, to try all me- B thods for bringing about a reconcilement, and not to render it wider by ſetting one up in oppoſition to the other.

Laſtly, Sir, with regard to the œconomy of what is now propoſed, C I think, the noble lord admitted, that what he calls the civil part of the ſtaff, amounts to more than 10,000l. a year; therefore the whole ſum we could ſave by diſmiſſing that great prince, to whom we owe ſo much, from having any thing to do with our army, would not amount D to 6000l. a year; a poor ſum, when put in balance with the gratitude of the nation, even ſuppoſing that the whole could be ſaved. But this, Sir, would be far from being the caſe; for whilſt we keep up any regular troops in time of peace, we muſt E every now and then employ ſome of our general officers to viſit them in their quarters, and to review the ſeveral regiments, not only to ſee that the ſoldiers are duly kept to, and inſtructed in their military exer- ciſes, but alſo to ſee that the regi- F ments are compleat, that ſtrict diſ- cipline is obſerved, and that the peo- ple of the country where they are quartered, have no juſt ground of complaint againſt their behaviour. When you keep general officers in pay, it is their duty to go upon this G ſervice, as often as his majeſty thinks neceſſary, without any extraordinary allowance; but if you keep no ſuch officers in pay, every one that is ſent, and for every time he is ſent, muſt have a certain allowance for his trouble and expence, which from experience has been found to be very near equal to any ſum that could be ſaved by aboliſhing this military part of the ſtaff; therefore no argu- ment can be drawn from œconomy, for poſtponing or diſagreeing to this reſolution; nor would it be any com- pliment to the publick, or any teſti- mony of generoſity in the generals, to give up their pay; for as they would of courſe be the perſons em- ployed to viſit the quarters, and re- view the reſpective regiments, I do not believe, that their giving up their pay as general officers, would be 20s. a year advantage to the publick or loſs to them.

I hope, Sir, I have now ſet this affair in ſuch a light as will prevent any thing more being ſaid upon the ſubject; for the queſtion is of ſuch a delicate nature, that it really gives me inexpreſſible pain to hear it de- bated; for which reaſon, if the noble lord inſiſts upon his motion, I think, the queſtion ſhould be put as ſoon as poſſible.

The next that ſpoke was C. Livius Salinator, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

THE chief queſtion now under our conſideration can never come to be of a delicate nature, but by rendering the debate perſonal, which I was ſorry to find the Hon. gentleman, who ſpoke laſt, really ſeemed to aim at; but this, I hope, every gentleman who opens his mouth upon this occaſion, will en- deavour as much as poſſible to avoid; for we are not now debating about perſons but things. The queſ- tion is not about who ſhall be cap- tain general: It is, whether we ought ever to have a captain general

in time of peace; and therefore our preſent captain general has not the leaſt concern in the debate. Does not every one, who knows any thing of the army, know, that a man's having a commiſſion, and his being employed, are two different things? The commiſſion intitles the bearer to ſuch a rank in the army, which continues with him during life, whether he be employed or no. And when his majeſty finds he has no occaſion for the ſervice of an officer of ſuch a rank, there is no neceſſity for any meſſage; his not being employed in that ſtation, is ſufficient, and from that moment his pay as an officer of ſuch a rank ceaſes. How many brigadier, major, and lieutenant generals have we, that are not now employed as ſuch? Moſt of them have regiments, and are employed as colonels; therefore they have now pay as colonels, but no pay as generals, becauſe they are not employed as ſuch. Did his majeſty ever ſend a meſſage to any of them, ſignifying that he had no further occaſion for their ſervice? No, Sir, their not being employed as generals is ſufficient; nor does any one of them think himſelf ungratefully uſed in not being employed as ſuch: And yet ſome of them have great merit to plead even in the affair of Culloden, and in all the engagements in Flanders, where their not being victorious was not, I am ſure, owing to any want of courage in the Britiſh troops, or to any want of conduct in their generals. The caſe of our captain general, were he now not employed as captain general, would therefore be the ſame with that of our other general officers, not now employed as ſuch: His rank would continue the ſame, he would continue to have the command of a regiment, and he would probably again be employed, if his ſovereign ſhould ever have occaſion for his ſervice in the ſame ſtation; but ſurely no one can think, it would be an affront not to employ him when there is no occaſion for his ſervice, no more than it is an affront upon our other general officers, who are not now employed in any military ſtation above that of a colonel.

Thus, I think, Sir, the chief argument in favour of this reſolution falls to the ground; and as to the neceſſity of our having a captain general, for the ſake of preſerving diſcipline in the army, we have had near twenty years experience to the contrary; ſo that every argument in its favour muſt vaniſh, and the Hon. gentleman himſelf has furniſhed us with ſeveral ſtrong arguments for ſhewing that it is dangerous. Nay, from the account he has given us of the captain general's power, it appears to me, that thoſe who have now the honour to adviſe his majeſty, are themſelves of opinion, that the poſt of captain general is a poſt of the moſt dangerous conſequence. If all commiſſions in the army, and all orders to the troops, are ſigned by his majeſty, and counterſigned by the ſecretary at war, why ſhould his majeſty or the ſecretary at war be put to this trouble, if it were not, becauſe the truſting of this to a captain general might be of dangerous conſequence? And indeed, if it be really ſo, every one muſt ſee, that the poſt of captain general is altogether uſeleſs. But I wiſh the Hon. gentleman had told us, to whom theſe orders are directed; how his majeſty is informed of their being obey'd; how long commiſſions in the army may be kept vacant, and the poſt ſupplied by one appointed by the captain general; who appoints courts-martial, his majeſty, or the captain general; whether they may not be appointed by another method than that of rotation; who orders a reviſion, or the execution of the ſentence of a court-martial; and ſeveral other queſtions, which, I think, ought to be authentically reſolved to us, before we approve of having ſuch a dangerous office as that of captain general in time of peace.

peace. We are certainly therefore not properly informed for determining the queſtion now before us; and as the Hon. gentleman has told us, that we may have the captain general's commiſſion, together with his inſtructions, laid before us, we ought, if it were for no other reaſon, to recommit this reſolution, and then addreſs for having the commiſſion and inſtructions laid before us, which can occaſion but a few days delay, and it cannot ſo much as be pretended, that there is any danger in the delay.

I make not the leaſt doubt, Sir, but that the Hon. gentleman has given us a true information, according to the beſt of his knowledge or belief, with reſpect to the power of a captain general, as it is now eſtabliſhed; but this is not a proper foundation for a reſolution of parliament. Until we ſee the commiſſion and inſtructions, we muſt ſuppoſe, that his power is the ſame in time of peace as it was in time of war: If ſo, I am ſure, it is a power of the moſt daugerous conſequence, ſhould it be lodged for any time in the hands of any ſubject, and is the more dangerous, the higher the perſon is, by birth or character, in whoſe hands it is lodged. The two examples mentioned by the Hon. gentleman are two as ſtrong proofs of this as any that can be brought. I ſhall not now diſpute the caſe either of Julius Cæſar, or of the duke of Marlborough; but the conduct of both clearly ſhews, how unwiſe it is for a government to truſt any ſubject with ſuch power as may enable him to ſay, You have treated me unjuſtly or ungratefully, and therefore I will demoliſh you; for this every man will ſay, if you attempt to leſſen or put an end to his power. Though the general of the Venetian troops has many reſtrictions and limitations laid upon him, particularly that of never bringing any of the troops into their capital, yet that wiſe ſtate never truſts the poſt of captain general in the hands of a native; for a very plain reaſon, becauſe the command of the military, when lodged in the hands of a native, will always give him a great influence upon the civil government of his country. How many kings have loſt their crowns, how many republicks have loſt their liberties, by this means, I need not mention, becauſe the hiſtory of every age almoſt furniſheth us with examples.

To me, Sir, it is a moſt melancholy proſpect, that we muſt always have an army for carrying our laws into execution; but ſhould I find, that this army muſt for ever be attended with all the parade of a captain general, the proſpect would become quite diſmal. I ſhould from thence with grief conclude, that we muſt always be under the terrible domination of a military government; the certain conſequence of which is, that thoſe who are of the army muſt be the ſlaves of military law, and thoſe that are not of the army, muſt be the ſlaves of thoſe who are themſelves the ſlaves of military law. Whatever wicked miniſters may attempt for their immediate ſafety, I am very ſure no wiſe king will ever think of ſubſtituting ſuch a government in the room of the regular civil government we have at preſent; in which, whilſt the king makes the laws of his country the rule of his government, he can never be in danger: He may reign with ſecurity, he may reign with glory: But in a military government he muſt depend for the ſafety of his crown, he muſt depend for the ſafety of his life, upon the caprice of pretorian bands, or chambers of janiſſaries; and hiſtory both antient and modern will inform him, how precarious is this dependence.

As to the caſe, Sir, which my noble friend was pleaſed to ſuppoſe, I am far from being of the ſame opinion with the Hon. gentleman who

who ſpoke laſt: I am far from thinking, it can never happen; for both miniſters and officers are but too apt to purſue their preſent intereſt at the riſk of their future: They know, that one of the beſt qualities a prince can have, is to be of a forgiving temper; and this they are often tempted to truſt a little too much to, when they find it their immediate intereſt to do ſo. But if I may preſume to put a miniſter in mind of his duty, I muſt obſerve, that when the king conceives an ill-grounded prejudice againſt any one of his ſubjects, much more againſt any one of his own family, it is the duty of his miniſters to endeavour to remove it: It is highly criminal in them to endeavour to confirm it; and in the words of that Hon. gentleman, as near as I can remember them, I ſhall further obſerve, that no man, who has a true regard for our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, will endeavour to create or continue a difference between any two branches of the royal family; but when any ſuch misfortune happens, will uſe all the means in his power to bring about a reconciliation, and for that end will apply himſelf where the advice of friends ſeems moſt to be wanted.

With regard to œconomy, Sir, I do not think it of any great weight in the preſent debate; for if it could be ſhewn, that the poſt of captain general was any way uſeful in time of peace: Nay, if it could be made appear, that the precedent was not of the moſt dangerous conſequence, I ſhould, out of mere compliment to the royal prince, who now enjoys it, be for continuing it during his life, notwithſtanding the expence attending it; but if we had no ſuch poſt, I muſt think, there would be a conſiderable ſaving; for I cannot ſee how it is poſſible for our miniſters to waſte 6000l. a year in reviews. If they were to ſend a lieutenant general once a year, and a major general or brigadier twice or thrice a year, upon a progreſs round England, and to allow them their full pay during the time of their progreſs, which ſurely would be ſufficient, it could not amount to near 6000l. a year; but this we have no occaſion to diſpute, until the queſtion now before us be determined; therefore I ſhall conclude with giving it as my opinion, that if we have any regard to decency, or to the dignity of our proceedings, we cannot agree to this reſolution, without firſt ſeeing the commiſſion and the inſtructions given to our preſent captain general; for which reaſon I muſt be for agreeing to my noble friend's motion.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

An Account of ſome Experiments, made by Benjamin Robins, *Eſq; F. R. S. Mr.* Samuel Da Coſta, *and ſeveral other Gentlemen, in order to diſcover the Height to which* ROCKETS *may be made to aſcend, and to what Diſtance their* LIGHT *may be ſeen; by Mr.* John Ellicot, *F. R. S.*

SOON after the exhibition of the fire-works * in the Green-Park, Mr. Robins communicated to the Royal Society an account of the height to which ſeveral of the rockets there fired were obſerved to riſe †. In this account, after having given a ſhort deſcription of the inſtrument with which the heights were meaſured, he obſerves, that the cuſtomary height, to which the ſingle or honorary rockets, as they are ſtiled, aſcended, was about 465 yards; that three of them roſe to about 550 yards; and the greateſt height of any of thoſe fired in the grand girandole was about 600 yards. He likewiſe further obſerved, that, ſuppoſing rockets are made to aſcend 600 yards, or more than the third of a mile, it follows, that if their light be ſufficiently ſtrong, and the air not hazy, they may be ſeen in a level country at above 50 miles diſtance; and that, from the nature of the compoſition, and the uſual imperfect manner of forming them, he was of opinion, that rockets were capable of being greatly improved, and made to reach much greater diſtances.

Mr. Robins not having been able to obtain any certain account to what diſtance any of theſe rockets were actually ſeen,

* *On occaſion of the late peace.*

† *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1751, p. 74.

ſeen, and conſidering the great uſe that might be made of rockets in determining the poſition of diſtant places, and in giving ſignals for naval and military purpoſes, he reſolved to order ſome rockets to be fired at an appointed time, and to deſire ſome of his friends to look out for them at ſeveral very diſtant places.

The places fixed upon for this purpoſe, were, Godmarſham in Kent, about 50 miles diſtant from London; Beacon-Hill, on Tiptery-Heath, in Eſſex, at about 40 miles; and Barkway, on the borders of Hertfordſhire, about 38 miles from London.

Mr. Robins accordingly ordered ſome rockets to be made by a perſon many years employed in the royal laboratory at Woolwich; to which ſome gentlemen, who had been informed of Mr. Robins's intentions, added ſome others of their own making. Sept. 27, 1749, at 8 in the evening, was the time appointed for the firing of them; but, thro' the negligence of the engineer, they were not let off till about half an hour after the time agreed upon. There were in all a dozen rockets fired from London Field at Hackney; and the heights were meaſured by Mr. Canton, Mr. Robins being preſent, at the diſtance of about 1200 yards from the poſt from whence the rockets were fired. The greateſt part of them did not riſe to above 400 yards; one to about 500, and one to 600 yards nearly.

By a letter I received the next day from the Rev. Dr. Maſon, of Trinity college, Cambridge, who had undertaken to look out for them from Barkway on the borders of Hertfordſhire, I was informed, that, having waited upon a hill near the town with ſome of his friends till about half an hour paſt the time appointed, without perceiving any rockets, as they were returning to the town, ſome of the company ſeeing thro' the trees what they took to be a rocket, they immediately haſtened back out of the cloſes into the open fields, and plainly ſaw 4 riſe, turn, and ſpread: He judged they roſe about one degree above the horizon, and that their lights were ſtrong enough to have been ſeen much farther.

From Eſſex I was informed, that the perſons on Tiptery-Heath ſaw 8 or 9 rockets very diſtinctly, at about half an hour paſt 8; and likewiſe, greatly to the eaſtward of theſe, 5 or 6 more. The gentlemen from Godmarſham in Kent having waited till about half an hour paſt 8, without being able to diſcern any rockets, they fired half a dozen; which, from the bearings of the places were moſt probably thoſe ſeen to the eaſtward by the perſons upon Tiptery Heath; and if the ſituations, as laid down in the common maps, are to be depended upon, at about 35 miles diſtance.

A The engineer being of opinion, that he could make ſome rockets, of the ſame ſize as the former, that ſhould riſe much higher, Mr. Robins ordered him to make half a dozen. Theſe laſt were fired the 12th of October following, from the ſame place, and in general they roſe nearly to the ſame heights with the foregoing; excepting one, which was obſerved to riſe B 690 yards. The evening proved very hazy, which rendered it impoſſible for them to be ſeen to any conſiderable diſtance.

It being obſerved in theſe trials, that the largeſt of the rockets, which were about 2 inches and a half in diameter, roſe the higheſt, Mr. Robins intended C to have made ſome more experiments, in order to a farther diſcovery what ſize rockets would riſe higheſt: But his engagements with the Eaſt-India company preventing him, Mr. Samuel Da Coſta, late of Devonſhire-ſquare, a gentleman of an extraordinary genius in mechanicks, and indefatigable in the application, Mr. Banks, a gentleman who had for many years D practiſed making rockets, and two other perſons, undertook the proſecuting theſe enquiries; and having made ſeveral experiments as well with regard to the compoſition, as the length which rockets might be made to bear, in proportion to their diameters, and of different-ſized rockets, from 1 inch and a half to 4 inches E diameter, they intended in the winter (1750) to have made trial of ſome of a yet greater diameter, had not the death of Mr. Da Coſta prevented it.

I ſhall therefore beg leave to give ſome account of the ſucceſs which has hitherto attended their undertaking, ſo far as they went.

Amongſt ſome rockets fired the ſame F year in the ſpring, there were two made by Mr. Da Coſta of about 3 inches and a half diameter, which were obſerved to riſe, the one to about 833, the other to 915 yards. At a ſecond trial, made ſome time after, there was one made by Mr. Da Coſta, of 4 inches diameter, which roſe to 1190 yards. The laſt trial was G made the latter end of April, 1750, where 28 rockets were fired in all, made by different perſons, and of different ſizes, from 1 and a half diameter to 4 inches; the moſt remarkable of each ſize were as follows; one of 1 inch and a half

roſe

roſe to 743 yards; one of 2 inches to 659; one of 2 inches and a half to 880; another of the ſame ſize, which roſe to 1071; one of 3 inches to 1254; one of 3 inches and a half to 1109; and one of 4 inches, which after having roſe to near 700 yards, turned, and fell very near the ground before it went out. These were all made by Mr. Da Coſta. Beſides theſe, there was one of the rockets of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which roſe to 784 yards, and another made by Mr. Banks of the ſame ſize, to 833.

As the making of large rockets is not only very expenſive, but likewiſe more uncertain than thoſe of a leſſer ſize, ſo from the laſt experiments it is evident, that rockets from 2 inches and a half to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, are ſufficient to anſwer all the purpoſes they are intended for; and I doubt not may be made to riſe to an height, and to afford a light capable of being ſeen to conſiderably greater diſtances than thoſe before-mentioned.

Before I conclude this account, it may not be improper to take notice, that, tho' the heights of the rockets are ſet down to a ſingle yard, it is not pretended the method made uſe of (tho' ſufficient for all the purpoſes of theſe experiments) is capable of determining the heights to ſo great an exactneſs; for, as they were meaſured by only one obſerver, it is evident, that, if any of the rockets deviated from the perpendicular, ſo as either to incline towards the place of obſervation, or to decline from it, the height would be given either greater or leſs than the truth; but as the baſe upon which they were meaſured was 1190 yards, the greateſt error that can ariſe on this account will be but very inconſiderable. If we ſhould ſuppoſe there might be an error of 30 or even 50 yards, which is very highly improbable, it muſt then be allowed, that ſeveral of theſe rockets roſe to 1000 yards, one to 1100, and another to 1200 yards, or double to any of thoſe fired in the Green-Park.

I have been informed, that the relation of this affair has appeared ſo very extraordinary to ſome gentlemen converſant in ſuch matters, that they have mentioned it as their opinion, that there muſt certainly have been ſome miſtake, either in placing the inſtrument, taking the heights, or otherwiſe. In anſwer to which I would obſerve, that, in all the experiments mentioned in this paper, the heights were all taken by the ſame perſon, viz. Mr. John Canton, and that the laſt trial was made in the preſence of ſeveral very worthy members of the royal ſociety: That the inſtrument, being firſt fixed to a proper angle was not altered during the whole time of trial; and therefore, if there had been any miſtake in fixing it, that miſtake would have varied the height of all the rockets as much as thoſe of Mr. Da Coſta's; but it was thoſe of Mr. Da Coſta's only, and that at three different trials, which roſe to ſuch extraordinary heights; and therefore I think we have ſufficient reaſon to conclude, that their meaſures were certainly taken very near the truth.

A LETTER *concerning* GOVERNMENT, *with ſome Account of what is called the* PARLIAMENT *of* PARIS.

SIR,

EVERY man having ſomething of the fool and ſomething of the knave in him, one or the other quality predominating, as conſtitution, education, paſſions, examples, and other accidents turn the ſcale, mankind have unanimouſly agreed, that it could not be ſafe to truſt their concerns to the management of any ſingle mortal; not only becauſe it is ſo difficult to find out one of abilities equal to the important truſt, but that it is alſo no rarity to ſee a bad heart joined to a clear head.

Therefore ſuch ſocieties as fell into the monarchical ſyſtem of government, thought it abſolutely neceſſary to place counſellors about the king's perſon, ſome in the capacity of private adviſers, to be conſulted in thoſe affairs which require ſecrecy, and others to act as the publick, grand council of the nation, or repreſentatives of the whole community; the latter being originally accounted the ſupreme council, the other accountable to it for its conduct, and both bound by laws founded in reaſon and equity, from which no legiſlators have authority to deviate.

In thoſe countries, where the authority and prerogatives originally delegated to kings have degenerated into deſpotiſm, we ſee the monarch is ſtill obliged to keep up ſomething like a ſhadow of the grand national council, in compliance with the common ſenſe of mankind, who would not ſo tamely bear the heavy burdens laid on them, if impoſed only by the will of the ſovereign, or the direction of a cabinet council.

Of this we have an inſtance in the French government, (to mention no other) where the will of the monarch is the law, becauſe he has always 40 or 50 legions at command, ready to cram it down the peoples throats: And yet that arbitrary

bitrary prince, tho' ſurrounded with ſo formidable an army, is ſometimes forced to bend to the ſenſe of the publick, and give reaſons for his conduct to the people, who, notwithſtanding they are educated in the moſt ſervile awe and reverence of the ſovereign, cannot be brought to diveſt themſelves of reaſon ſo far as to think him infallible. In ſpite of all the falſe ideas and abſurd principles inſtilled into them by court ſycophants, and others who have an intereſt in upholding tyranny, they ſtill remain ſenſible, that this arbitrary maſter owes ſervice to the people, and his power is to be exerciſed only for their good.

Hence it comes to paſs, that ſince the finiſhing blow was given to the liberties of Frenchmen, in laying aſide the ancient parliaments, or ſtates general of the kingdom, the prince has been obliged to have recourſe to an aſſembly of lawyers, dignified with the name of parliament, to give a ſanction to his edicts; it being ſo natural for mankind to think there muſt be more ſafety in a multitude of counſellors than in a few.

Of this ſort of modern French parliaments there are 12 in the kingdom; but that at Paris, being neareſt to the court, has a kind of pre-eminence, and to it the king always ſends his edicts, in order to their being regiſtered; which when done, they acquire the force of law, but not elſe in the judgment of the people, tho' the ſtanding army forces both parliament and people to obey.

This parliament, ſeeing the nation wants a better, takes greater liberties, and aſſumes more extenſive privileges, than the court thinks conſiſtent with its original inſtitution. The people having no repreſentatives, the parliament is willing to ſupply the want of them as well as it can: The members of this body rightly conceive, that if an ordinance or edict of the prince is brought to them to be regiſtered, it does at leaſt tacitly imply a faculty of examining whether ſuch edict be for or againſt the publick good; and if ſo, they muſt conſequently have a power of approving or rejecting; otherwiſe, they are convened to regiſter an edict only for form ſake, to impoſe upon the people, who depend on their judgment in theſe caſes, and think all is well when king and parliament do not differ.

When they diſlike any arret of council or edict, they make remonſtrances to the king about it, point out the errors of it, ſhew the ill conſequences it may be productive of, and pray his majeſty to revoke or amend his ordinance: In which remonſtrances it is farther obſervable, that they never glance at any evil counſellors; becauſe, where the monarch engroſſes all power to himſelf, it muſt be taken for granted he is capable of doing wrong, unleſs they would ſuppoſe him to be infallible, which would be as great an abſurdity in politicks as an human unerring authority in religion.

Thus much I preſume may be acceptable to ſome of your readers, on occaſion of the late difference between the French king and his parliament *. That Britons may ever be tenacious of the bleſſings they enjoy, never exchange the ſubſtance for the ſhadow, nor ſee laws enforced by pike and gun, is the hearty wiſh of

Your humble ſervant,

SAXONICUS.

A new PIECE *having lately appeared, under the Title of,* The Adventures of a VALET, written by himſelf, *we ſhall give our Readers the following Account of it.*

BOOK I.

THIS Valet begins with telling us, that the earlieſt incident of his life, of which he had any remembrance, was, his having been ſeverely whipped for entertaining himſelf with giving the ſame diſcipline to his top in York minſter, in the time of divine ſervice. For nine years after this, he was under the care of a clergyman near that city; after which he was removed to London, where he was lodged with an old gentlewoman, who could not help giving ſome hints, that he had a father who could provide for him, and a mother who had reaſon to be aſhamed of him; and when between 15 and 16, he found himſelf placed in the cuſtom-houſe, the profits of which place were only to ſerve him for pocket money, being boarded and lodged in a little family near, without knowing who paid for it, and cloaths furniſhed him by a taylor, whoſe very name he was not acquainted with; and at the ſame time he had information, that the poſt he then had, was only a neceſſary ſtep to a much more conſiderable employment.

While in this poſt, he often went with his companions to the playhouſe, of which he grew ſo fond, that he at laſt became ambitious of being himſelf a player, and particularly of acting the part of king Richard, which he was in-

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* Dec. *laſt*, p. 575.

vited to do by one of the actors, who got that play for his benefit. In this he succeeded so well, that he was invited to sup that night with the manager, who inticed him, before they parted, to enter into an article, by which he bound himself to him as an actor for six years, and the manager bound himself to pay him 500l. a year.

Next morning he received an anonymous letter, telling him, that by acting on a publick stage he had disobliged the person on whom he depended; and that if he ever did the like again, he would be given up for ever by one who had both ability and inclination to make his fortune. On this he waited on Mr. Fleetwood, and begged to be let off his engagement; but was persuaded by him, that it was only a plot of the master of the other house; so he resolved to abide by his agreement, and all the ensuing summer prepared for appearing upon the stage the next winter.

As it was in the mean time given out that he would act no more, his post of 80l. a year in the Custom-house was changed to one of 200l. and by his taylor he received another anonymous letter, in the same hand with the former, telling him, that if he would dance with a certain lady named in it, at one of the halls in the city, on the Thursday following, it might commence an acquaintance, that he should have great reason to be pleased with; but the taylor absolutely refused to let him know from whom the letter came, adding however, that he would some time or other know it to his great satisfaction. He accordingly danced with the lady, with whom he became heartily in love, and who received favourably both his visits and a declaration of his intentions; so that matters were drawing to a period that would have made him happy for ever, when it appeared in the play-bills, that the part of Hamlet was to be performed by the gentleman who had acted king Richard the season before with so much applause.

Upon this he received a third anonymous letter, in the same hand, threatning him with utter ruin, if he appeared again upon the stage; and tho' the messenger told him he had received it from an unknown gentleman in the street, he resolved to write an answer, which he did as to a father, telling him of the rash engagement he had entered into, and begging his excuse; but he never received any reply. Being obliged, notwithstanding his utmost solicitations, to perform his engagement to the playhouse, he was dismissed from the Custom-house, as also from his lodgings, where he had hitherto lived at free cost, and the lady, his mistress, having changed her lodgings, he never could see her more. And to add to all these misfortunes, he never succeeded in any other part at the playhouse, nor could ever get one shilling of his salary from Mr. Fleetwood; so that being forced to run considerably in debt, he was at last arrested, carried to a spunging-house, and after being there some days, was put into a coach and carried to the proper prison; but at the very gate was met by a stranger, who got into the coach and prevailed with the bailiff to carry him back to the spunging-house, where this strange gentleman paid all his debts, costs, and charges, set him at liberty, and presented him with 100l.

In a few days after, he was arrested again by the same bailiff, and carried to his former habitation, for 86l. for necessaries pretended to have been furnished upon his credit to one of the under-actresses who had lived with him; whereupon he received that afternoon a letter in the same hand with the former, upbraiding him with this second arrest, and warning him not to trust to any farther services from the same quarter; on which the bailiff came to a composition with him, and gave him his liberty at the price of every farthing he was worth in the world. Thus he had his liberty, but had not a shilling left to purchase a dinner; so he went to dine where such gentlemen usually do, in the park, and there fell accidentally into conversation with the beautiful lady Revell, who observing him to be melancholy, invited him to dine with her at half an hour after four, and then to tell her the occasion of it.

BOOK II.

After dinner he related to lady Revell the whole story of his misfortunes, and she, after some compliments upon his person and behaviour, unfolded to him an affair she wanted to employ him in, which was this: She was deeply in love, and had an intrigue with colonel Secure, notwithstanding the colonel's being married to a lady of a great fortune and tolerably handsome, but the lady by her marriage articles had taken care to keep the management of her fortune in her own hands: Now, says lady Revell, if we could get the management of the wife's fortune put into the husband's hands, as it ought to be, it would, if joined to mine, reduce extravagance itself into the bounds of œconomy; and the way to do this, is to get her proved guilty of adultery,

adultery, by which you know ſhe would forfeit all claim to what her marriage articles have ſecured to her. Now, ſays ſhe, as you have a manner calculated to ſucceed, and a form that muſt command, I will get you introduced, and when you have ſucceeded, the huſband ſhall be told how he may find her criminal. This was the affair in which ſhe wanted to employ him, on the ſucceſs of which ſhe promiſed to ſettle on him 1000l. a year, and by way of earneſt, ſhe put bank notes into his hands to the amount of 200l.

This propoſal ſhocked him, which the lady perceived, therefore ſhe told him to go home, and grow wiſe by himſelf, and let her ſee him next day. In the interval he reſolved to undertake the affair, but that, if he ſucceeded, he would never betray the lady; and upon his agreeing to undertake it, a large ready furniſhed houſe, a fine equipage, half a dozen ſervants, &c. were provided for him, by means of which he ſet up for a rich young gentleman, gave routs and aſſemblies, and was made acquainted with Mrs. Secure, with whom he at laſt ſucceeded, but always denied it to lady Revell; and as they were on this account often in private together, he had one day all the ſucceſs he could deſire with her too.

However, he continued his intrigue with Mrs. Secure, and to carry it on with the more ſecrecy, he took a lodging in a different part of the town, where they met together as a couple newly married without the conſent of their friends; but unluckily, as Mrs. Secure was one day ſtepping out of her chair to meet him there, Mrs. Fringe paſſed by, who was one of thoſe uſeful women, that under pretence of ſelling Dreſden work and artificial flowers at ladies houſes, manage their intrigues for them; and as ſhe knew both Mrs. Secure and lady Revell, as well as colonel Secure, after having learnt as much as ſhe could in the neighbourhood, who the gentlefolks were that lodged or met at that houſe, ſhe went and told both the colonel and lady Revell what ſhe had ſeen and heard, for which ſhe received from each a very handſome reward; the natural conſequence of which was, that the two lovers were ſoon after ſurpriſed in their apartment there by the colonel, and a duel at piſtols enſued, in which the colonel was dangerouſly wounded, and the other made his eſcape.

The colonel's wound did not however prove mortal, and upon his recovery our adventurer again appeared, ſoon after which he had a letter from lady Revell, inviting him to come immediately to her, when, inſtead of the ſtorm he expected, the lady received him with a ſmile, excuſed his deceiving her, and propoſed his continuing his intrigue with Mrs. Secure, in order that the huſband might diſcover it under proper circumſtances, which he had not yet done. For this piece of ſervice ſhe repeated her promiſe of a reward, with ſome very ſevere threatnings in caſe of refuſal, notwithſtanding which he gave her a flat denial; whereupon he was arreſted at her ſuit for 2000l. and having again refuſed to comply, upon a viſit from her, whilſt he was in the ſpunging-houſe, the officer had orders to carry him to the proper priſon; but as he then had a little money, he got himſelf removed to the Fleet and lodged in the rules, where he withſtood many new offers for his conditional releaſment.

BOOK III.

Here he continued till he had ſpent all his money, and pawned all his cloaths, except thoſe on his back, and had not wherewithal to buy a dinner, in a place where there was nothing to be got upon credit; but when he thought himſelf in the utmoſt danger of ſtarving, a ſcheming bookſeller, likewiſe a priſoner in the rules, applied to him to become the author of a new work which he had planned, in which he readily engaged, and by this he ſupported himſelf for ſome months; but the work not meeting with ſucceſs, it was dropt, and he again left deſtitute, which put him upon projecting to write his whole ſtory with lady Revell, by way of a novel, for which the bookſellers agreed to pay him 30 guineas, when finiſhed. Upon this he ſat down to write, but while he was about it, a thought came into his head, by which he fancied he might obtain his liberty. In purſuance of this he ſent his friend the bookſeller with a copy of the title-page to lady Revell, and to inform her, that he was the perſon who had the care of printing it. The lady ſtormed, declared it was all an infamous forgery, and threatned ruin to all concerned in it, which ſo terrified all the bookſellers that they declared off the bargain. He now thought that by this ſcheme, inſtead of getting his liberty, he had entirely undone himſelf, and muſt ſtarve without reſource. But whilſt he was in this gloomy mood, a gentleman came to him from the lady, diſcharged him from priſon, and gave him 100l. upon his giving a promiſe in writing never to publiſh any ſuch book under the penalty of 2000l.

After being diſcharged he again com-

menced author, but got ſo little by it, that he contracted ſeveral ſmall debts, and being in danger of an arreſt, he took a new lodging within the verge of the court, where he ſtayed till application had been made to the board of greencloth, and notice had been ſent him, that a warrant would be granted againſt him. He was now reduced to deſpair, and being reſolved to diſpatch himſelf, he with that deſign fired a piſtol at his head, but the ball only grazed and did not penetrate the ſkull. The noiſe however alarmed the family, and among the reſt, a young lady, named Mrs. Love, who lodged in one pair of ſtairs; by whoſe care he was recovered. This lady confeſſed her conceiving a love for him upon ſeeing him in that condition, but never would admit of any thing more than careſſes; and as ſhe was then the kept miſtreſs of a foreign miniſter, ſhe got him a protection from one of them, who afterwards took him into his actual ſervice as his valet; and tho' he often afterwards ſaw Mrs. Love, and was indulged in many innocent freedoms by her, yet for fear of her being at laſt tempted to ſomething criminal by him, ſhe changed her lodgings, and by a letter acquainted him, that tho' ſhe had fled to a place where he could never find her, yet whatever fate her wretched body was doomed to, her heart ſhould ever be entirely and only his.

Our adventurer being now a real valet, in this character he went thro' ſeveral diverting ſcenes, firſt with one foreign miniſter, and then with another, till at laſt, for making too free with his maſter, he was turned away, and refuſed a character. Being thus idle, he went to Kendal houſe, to ſee if he could hear of a place, and by a ſtrange accident got into the ſervice of lady Calm, a lady who lived in high character, tho' ſhe had her chief ſupport from a noble lord, who firſt debauched her, and then recommended her as a wife to a gentleman, his friend, during whoſe life, as well as after his death, his lordſhip continued his intrigue with her; and before our valet had been long in her ſervice as her butler, he was admitted ſometimes to ſupply the place of her lord.

BOOK IV.

At laſt our valet, now butler, grew jealous of his noble rival, and becauſe his lady would not prefer him to the lord from whom ſhe had her chief ſupport, he took an opportunity to let a lady viſiter into the room, when the lord and ſhe were alone together, and in a ſituation which expoſed her intrigue to all the ladies of her acquaintance. This of courſe put an end to his place in that lady's ſervice, but as ſhe was ſo much in his power ſhe durſt not refuſe him a character, and thereby he got into the ſervice of an alderman of the city, as his book-keeper and ſervant without a livery. Whilſt he was in this ſervice, the daughter fell in love with him, on which the mother reſolved to have him turned away, but his maſter was ſo kind as to recommend him to another merchant in the city, as ſecond in his compting-houſe, which place he was to enter upon as ſoon as his maſter was provided. In the interval, as he was returning late in the evening from a meſſage he had been ſent on, a great noiſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet called him croſs the way to ſee what was the matter, and found it was a young officer caning an old man for accidentally taking the wall of him, whilſt another ſtood with his ſword drawn, threatning death to any one that ſhould dare to interpoſe. Our valet ſlipping by him got hold of the other officer's ſword, pulled it out of the ſcabbard, and attacked and wounded him who had his ſword drawn, on which the other made his eſcape, the wounded officer was carried to the round-houſe, and the old gentleman was conducted home.

This adventure made great noiſe in the city, and a ſervant of his maſter's banker having been one of the mob, told every body who it was that had behaved ſo gallantly; and the old gentleman whoſe life he had probably ſaved, hearing whoſe ſervant he was, ſent him a handſome preſent in a bank note. This gallant behaviour, which would have been a recommendation to him any where elſe, did him a prejudice in the city, where they did not want any fighting clerks. His intended new maſter ſent his excuſe for not taking him into his ſervice, with a ſmall preſent for the diſappointment; and he found he could get no other place in the city, ſo he got into the ſervice of the celebrated Miſs Air at the court end of the town, a young lady of fortune, who had in a manner openly an intrigue with Sir James Lofty, and ſoon after a ſecret one with Mr. Seewell; and by our valet's management, a third with a foreign miniſter; but at laſt he loſt this place by making himſelf an attack upon his lady.

BOOK V.

Our valet having by this and his former places ſaved ſuch a ſum as might ſupport him like a gentleman for ſome months, he ſet up in that character, in which he fell into a ſucceſsful intrigue with Mrs. Eaſe, a moſt rapacious courtiſan, who nevertheleſs preſerved her character, being

ing the natural daughter of two people of the first fashion, who supported her extravagance, lest she should reveal the secret of her parentage. After quarrelling with this lady, he was one day picked up in the park by Mrs. Scheme, with whom he cohabited for some weeks. This was a widow lady, who in her husband's life-
A time had, with his connivance, had many intrigues, by which she had supported both his extravagance and her own; but he dying a bankrupt, she was now supported by her lovers and her wits.

After his intrigue with this lady was at an end, and his stock of ready money nearly so, he was one morning passing a
B very melancholy half hour in the park, musing on the ruined state of his finances, when this lady, who was walking with two others, called to him, more than once: He at last went up to her, and was so surprised to see, that one of her companions was his old friend and acquaintance Mrs. Love, that he sunk to the ground, but presently recovered, and at
C Mrs. Love's desire, walked out with them to Mrs. Scheme's, where the latter informed him, that Mrs. Love was the natural daughter of Mr. Sedate, a rich merchant in the city, by a favourite mistress who then lived with him; but that she having made one false step in her youth, he never would hear of her afterwards,
D till then that he was upon his death-bed, when the mother had prevailed on him to send in search of her, and she was that afternoon to be received as his child.

Our valet waited on the ladies in the afternoon to Mr. Sedate's door, and was there taking his leave, when the servant who opened the door, after staring stedfastly in his face, begged him to walk in,
E till he had spoke a word to his master. Before the servant returned, Mrs. Love came down, and told him with transport, that she had received at once a pardon and a fortune from her father, the whole of which should be his, if he would submit to honour a prostitute with his hand lawfully; he presently accepted the proposal,
F and was just going to seal his acceptance with a salute, when the servant returned, and said, Sir, I could not speak to my master till the lady retired; but I have now reminded him of an obligation he had to you, and he desires to see you. This servant was the person who delivered him the bank-note from the old gentleman whom he had rescued from the
G two officers in the city, and the old gentleman was this very Mr. Sedate. The servant knew him again as soon as he saw him, and as his master had often before employed people to find him out, he stopt him and told his master, that chance had brought him to the door; whereupon the old man desired to see him; and Mrs. Love attended him up stairs, in order to inform her father of many other worthy actions she knew of him; but how was she surprised, when she saw her father at sight of him faint away, and her mother in a condition very little better. And as soon as they recovered, she was still more surprised, by hearing them both declare him her brother and their son. The father died soon after, and left his whole fortune between them, only allowing a handsome settlement for their mother, with whom they live in great harmony as brother and sister, blessing the fate that had made them the preservers of one another, and in the extremes of mutual fondness had saved them from an unknown incest.

We shall make no remarks upon this piece, but must from hence take occasion to desire our novelists to be a little more careful of what the French call la vray-semblance; for improbabilities are shocking to those who reflect at all upon what they read.

The noble and just Sentiments expressed in the two following Letters, *may, we hope, be of some Use to the rising Generation, as they may serve to caution some, and to reclaim others, who are not already too far sunk in Luxury and Vice.*

Cicero *to his Son* Marcus *, to reclaim him from his loose course of* Life.

CAN I think, O Marcus, thy vicious course of life could offer to eclipse my glory? I would question even the oracles of truth in this case, for nothing is more difficult than to make a man believe what he does not like: Yet am I obliged to give credit to my senses. I see thee daily involved in all kinds of luxury, and hear thee as often discoursing on nothing but vanity. Ill fortune had no other way to attack me. My country owes its safety to me, and both the senate and people have stiled me their Preserver. I have surmounted the meanness of my birth, and baffled all the attempts of envy, malice, pride and calumny against me. Nothing but the vagaries of Marcus could render me unhappy. Poor unfortunate Cicero! reduced to that state by the disobedience of a child, which thy enemies could not bring thee to. Thou, Marcus, thou alone robbest me of my honour, obscurest my virtue, and clogg'st the wings of my fame. Upon what a weak foundation have I founded my hopes? Upon one, who, instead of striking in with me towards the acquiring of glory, will, if he

* *The same, to whom this celebrated heathen directs his excellent book* De Officiis.

he does not reform, leave to poſterity the character of a libertine; and whereas he might inherit the renown due to my labours, will deprive his father of all content, and himſelf of all eſteem. But it is yet time, O my ſon, both to recant thy errors, and return to thy ſtudies. By one, thou wilt reſtore my quiet; and by the other, enrich thy ſelf. It is never too late to learn. I have known a man of an hundred years old thirſt after inſtruction; nay, all wiſe men will hearken to their friends, even when they are dying. Caſt off then that yoke which vice has put on thee, and whereby thy mind is depraved, thy ſenſes ſtupified, thy reputation loſt, and mine obſcured. Conſider theſe worldly pleaſures as Syrens, that decoy thee to thy ruin, and which are really nothing but vain, vile, frail, ſhort-lived things, ſubject to a thouſand accidents, and whoſe end is only torment and repentance. Yet all this while I do not ſpeak againſt thoſe diverſions that unbend the mind. A bow always bent is ſoon broken, and the imbecillity of our nature requires ſome recreation. I blame only incontinence, luxury, and a ſuperfluous uſe of meat and drink. No vice is more abominable than intemperance, from whence all other vices flow: Yet to thoſe thou haſt raiſed altars; to theſe thou payeſt thy vows. I wonder thou doſt not fly the common ſociety of mankind, to get rid of their continual reproaches. Thou art either not a man, or not my ſon. Drunkenneſs has tranſformed thee, and, like that of Alexander the Great, has tarniſhed all thy glory. The delights of Capua enervated the proweſs of Hannibal. Whilſt thou art drunk, O Marcus, thy head turns round, thy tongue faulters, thy eyes deceive thee, thy feet fail thee, and thy ſtomach offends thee. Wherefore, if thou art not altogether become ſtupid, thou muſt needs be ſenſible thy ſelf of the inconveniencies of this vice. My cheeks burn with ſhame, while I reprove thee for theſe enormities, and my mind is under apprehenſions of contaminating itſelf by the bare naming them. Believe me, Marcus, vice has got the aſcendant over thy reaſon, and will not ſuffer thee to be ſenſible of thy folly. It will not permit thee to look thro' the thick fogs that envelope thy brain, and conceals its own deformity from thee. It keeps thee from diſcerning the ſplendor of virtue, and the brightneſs of thy race. If thou couldſt but view the beauties of virtue, I am confident thou wouldſt ſoon be in love with her. No heart can be ſo hardened, but muſt be affected by her charms. The wide world cannot ſhew any thing more amiable. She is praiſe to herſelf; and without her, perfection would be nothing. She gains us, by her authority, even the love of our enemies. The ſun once ſtopped his courſe to admire her. Alſo death itſelf, which nothing elſe can conquer, and which buries every thing in oblivion, yet yields to her, and ſubmits to that immortality which is only acquired by her. Tell me, I beſeech thee, my ſon, what is become of all the ancient Greek magnificence in building? Is it not devoured by time? Yet the works of virtue live, and will do ſo to all eternity. Both the names and actions of virtuous perſons will endure the utmoſt teſt of time, and, thro' all the endleſs revolutions of ages, flouriſh. He need not to fear the horrors of death, O Marcus, who can be ſure to out-live the bounds of life by his virtue: Whilſt thou, if thou continueſt in this ſenſuality of thine, as thou haſt lived unregarded, wilt die unlamented, and rot in the grave unremembred: Or if thou ſhouldſt leave any name behind thee, it will be devoted to infamy, than which it were far better to have been condemned to oblivion. That is but a fooliſh opinion which ſome entertain, and which I daily reflect upon with contempt and diſdain, that our happineſs ends with our lives, and our glory ceaſes with our deaths. Thoſe men know not, that true life begins at the grave, and ſprings from the very boſom of death. Our ſouls are Phœnix's, which revive from our own aſhes. Then are our names eternized; then have envy and malice no more power to obſcure our merits, or to diſpute our title with us to fame. The privileges of our ſouls would be nothing, if they were ſubject to the corruption of the body. Now, ſon Marcus, if thy obſtinacy will not give thee leave to lay hold on theſe inſtructions; if thou wilt ſtill continue thy converſe with brutes, who have no other ſenſe than their luſts: If, in a word, thou wilt perſiſt to forfeit both mine and thy own reputation by thy ill courſes, I have no abſolute authority over thy will, I can only ſatisfy myſelf in that I have thus far oppoſed thy vicious inclinations. Farewel.

Another Letter *of* Cicero, *to his Son* Marcus, *upon the ſame Subject; being a Sequel of the former.*

WHAT I wrote to you lately, I do not think ſufficient to acquit myſelf, and therefore ſend you this ſecond letter. I muſt once more earneſtly conjure thee, ſon Marcus, to forſake the diſſolute courſe of life thou haſt taken up, which if thou wilt not do for the ſake of thy own reputation, do at leaſt for that of mine, which I have acquired not ſo much

nuch by the favour of fortune, as by ure merit. Do not endeavour to rob hy father of that happineſs, which he as been all his life labouring after. But f nature has not made thee capable of nowing either thy honour, or thy inteeſt, ſhe could not, ſure, but have allowed hee a ſenſe of that duty, which all chilren owe their parents. That alone, one would think, ought to excite in thee an nclination to virtue, which thou knoweſt have not only long deſired, but alſo ommanded. Not to obey thy father, is here madneſs; not to love him, extreme npiety; but to trample on his fame is orſe than parricide. Neither wit nor ords are able to expreſs how commendale and neceſſary a thing obedience to a arent is. The utmoſt extent of time wns itſelf at a loſs to reward ſuch chilren as are dutiful. I will give thee ſome xamples, Marcus, of ſuch ſons as with he hazard of their own, have ſaved their thers lives. Manlius Torquatus, the irſt that gave the name to that famous faily, to free his father of an accuſation efore the tribune of the people, went rmed and alone to the tribune's houſe, nd by a generous force compelled that agiſtrate to deſiſt from hearkening to ny farther proſecution. Scipio Africanus d ſcarce attained the years of manhood, hen he reſcued his father from out of e hands of Hannibal, to whom, being ievouſly wounded, he had become a rey. Neither his unexperienced youth, r the misfortunes of the day, could nder the vehemence of his virtue and fection from doing an act that has got m more renown than all his victories terwards. Caius Flaminius, while trine of the people, publiſhed a law to vide the conquered lands in Gallia: he ſenate oppoſed it, firſt with good ords, then with threats, and at length ith an army; but all in vain, till at laſt on his father's bare requeſt only, he andoned his reſolution, and ſubmitted authority. I could give thee other exples, Marcus, of ſons that ventured ir all to ſecure their father's ſafety; hilſt thou, on the contrary, wilt not ego a few brutal delights to favour my od name, the loſs of which is worſe to than death. I might, and that with ſon, imitate thoſe parents, who have ved tyrants to their children; ſuch as nius Brutus, Torquatus, and not long ce Aulus Fulvius, who, rather than lure their diſobedient iſſue, let out the egerate blood. Is it not better to lop the contagious member, than ſuffer it ſpread its venom? With much greater ſon might I rid myſelf of a child, who, by his diſhoneſt life, robs me both of my quiet and reputation, and is in danger of poiſoning the commonwealth to boot. Whilſt my paternal affection, which can neither be altered by my ambition, nor my honour, is only anxious of thy ſafety and long life; I muſt confeſs, it gives me ſome uneaſineſs, when I conſider what the world will ſay of me for taking no more care of thy education. I am ſenſible they will accuſe my indulgence of nouriſhing thy propenſity to vice. But then, when I can make it appear, as it is well known I can, that the cauſe is in thy perverſe nature, and neither in my will nor power, that accuſation will ſoon vaniſh. Truly, I cannot but wonder, that being of human kind, thou ſhould'ſt be inſenſible to all the calls of emulation, and the reproaches of infamy. But I ſoon change my mind, when I conclude, that one that could prove ungrateful to him, whom he owes his being to, will eaſily be ſo to himſelf. One would think the many obligations I have laid upon thee might have moved thee as my friend, if not as my ſon; but I find fortune, to afflict me yet the more ſenſibly, has brought that under the denomination of certainty, which I thought impoſſible. But ſince thy extravagant obſtinacy deſpiſes my ſincere goodwill, ſince my words, that have all along had ſo great applauſe in the world, are but thrown away upon thee, I will henceforward renounce thee for my ſon, or look upon thee only as an excrement, which, tho' it be a part of me, yet can I live without it. Farewel.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the following thoughts are communicated with a view to the publick good, I make no doubt but that they will be found in your next Magazine.

From the late orders directed by the Hon. houſe of commons to the overſeers throughout the kingdom, requiring their accounts for the laſt 4 years, I have the pleaſure to conclude, that we are like to be favoured with ſome new regulations with regard to our laws relating to the poor. Whenever the legiſlature ſhall think fit to apply itſelf to this work, the nation, I hope, will reap the benefit of it in many reſpects; in particular, I promiſe myſelf, from the wiſdom and equity of parliament, that idleneſs and indolence will be no more encouraged in thoſe who pay the rates, than in thoſe who receive them. What was intended by ſtat. 17. Geo. II. our governors themſelves beſt

know; it ſeems to me, however, ſufficiently apparent, that it was deſigned to prevent frauds in elections by boroughs; moſt certainly it was not deſigned to countenance injuſtice in pariſhes. To this purpoſe, nevertheleſs, I have ſeen it applied. I will venture to affirm this, and let the following example juſtify the aſſertion.

A perſon has an eſtate, which he keeps in hand, but is too niggardly to manure; or, if it is let out at a rack rent, is too negligent or lazy to bind his tenant to covenants for dreſſing, or to ſee the execution of them. Of courſe the land is impoveriſhed, and the rent continually decreaſes. The landlord now finding himſelf aſſeſſed to the poor-rate for more pounds than he receives from his tenant, (tho' the aſſeſſment be no greater than has been made time out of mind) appeals to the quarter ſeſſions. The deciſion there is frequently in favour of ſuch appellant; he is relieved from bearing his accuſtomed and juſt proportion of the common burden, which, of conſequence, falls upon the ſhoulders of his neighbours. Thus induſtry is taxed for the benefit of ſloth, the friends of the publick, the improvers of lands, inſtead of being encouraged become ſufferers; and the enemies of their country, the impoveriſhers of them, are ſupported and rewarded. Let me aſk now of any unprejudiced, reaſonable man, if this manner of proceeding can by any means be reconciled with equity or good policy? And if it be not an unpardonable reflection both upon the wiſdom and juſtice of the houſes of parliament, to put ſuch an interpretation upon any of their acts, as muſt be attended with conſequences ſo miſchievous to the ſtate, and ſo injurious to private perſons? On ſuch an interpretation, however, as has been ſhewn, the determinations of the ſeſſions are often founded, and the poor, diligent huſbandman has the mortification to be triumphed over by the ſluggard, to be oppreſſed with an additional load of taxes, to be ſtill further ſaddled with coſts of ſuit; and, what is ſcarcely leſs provoking than all the reſt, to bear the ſaucy abuſe of hired inſolence, for daring to oppoſe a conſtruction, which (as it encreaſes diſputes) the lawyers find their account in.

On the whole, as matters are now managed, we are ſubject to a grievance, which calls aloud for parliamentary redreſs; for ſurely, the ruin of our lands, to which it plainly tends, is no trifling conſideration. I flatter myſelf, therefore, that it is no very great preſumption to hope, that a new ſtatute will reſcue the preſent from ſuch monſtrous perverſion; that all deciſions hitherto made, and owing to ſuch perverſion, will be declared null and void, and all future ones of the ſame kind effectually prevented—in ſhort, that the juſtices will only be impowered to relieve thoſe, whoſe eſtates are ſunk by unavoidable accidents, but that where they have been impaired thro' the fault of the proprietors of them, they only will be ſubjected to ſuffer, as in all reaſon and juſtice they ought, the inconveniences occaſioned by their own avarice or neglect.

Your conſtant reader,

TRIPTOLEMUS.

Extract of a LETTER *from Mr.* FLOYER, *Surgeon at* Dorcheſter, *to Dr.* BENT, *a Phyſician at* Exeter.

I HAVE lately had two or three opportunities of trying the effects of electricity on paralytick perſons with ſucceſs. What moſt of all tends to prove its good effect on the human body, is the following caſe *.

A boy of about 7 years old was taken blind ſuddenly in both eyes, without any previous fever, pains of the head, or any other indiſpoſition of body, which one might reaſonably imagine to be the cauſe of his blindneſs. About 3 or 4 days after he had loſt his ſight, he was brought to me for my advice. Upon inſpecting his eyes, I found the pupil of each ſo entirely dilated, that I could not diſcover of what colour the iris was, (not the leaſt verge of it to be ſeen) but the cornea tranſparent, appearing one continued black ſpot. I aſked his father if he ever took notice of what colour his eyes were before he loſt his ſight? He told me they were of a remarkable light-grey colour. Upon ſhutting his eye-lids, and rubbing them a conſiderable while, and then expoſing them ſuddenly to the ſun-beams, I could not perceive the leaſt degree of contraction in the circular fibres of the iris, and the pupils remaining the ſame whether the eyes were open or ſhut, whether in the dark or light; neither could he perceive any difference when an opaque body was interpoſed between his eyes and the light of the ſun, and when there was not; in ſhort, he was as blind as if he had had his eyes cut out. I told his parents; it was my opinion he never would ſee again as long as he lived, for there was ſeldom or never a cure for ſuch diſorders of the eyes. Taking the caſe to be a perfect gutta ſerena in both eyes, occaſioned (as it is generally imagined) by ſome obſtructions in the optick nerve, and conſequently paralytick, I determined with myſelf to try the effects of the electrical ſhock upon

* *Which was laid before the Royal Society at their laſt meeting.*

upon the lad, eſpecially as I had met with ſucceſs in ſome caſes before. Accordingly I ordered him to be brought to me the next morning, when I faſtened an iron wire (coming from the condenſing vial filled with the filings of iron) to his leg, and another round his head, which wire (after the vial was ſatiated with the electrical matter) I brought near the conductor and produced a ſurprizing ſnap, which ſtruck him backward and made him cry out terribly, ſo that it was with the greateſt difficulty we could perſuade him to repeat the ſame; but we at laſt prevailed, and gave him three ſhocks more. That day he was put to bed, and continued there till the next morning, ſweating profuſely all the time; but agreeably alarmed his father in the morning, by crying out he could ſee the window. When he was brought to me the ſecond time, I could perceive a ſmall circular rim of a light-grey colour round the outſide of the iris, and obſerved that he knew when I put my hand between his eyes and the light of the ſun. This gave me great encouragement to repeat what we had done the day before. The next day almoſt half the iris could be ſeen, with ſome ſmall degree of contraction and dilatation. The third day he could diſcover and diſtinguiſh objects: The fourth day he could diſtinguiſh colours, with a briſk contraction and dilatation of the iris. The fifth day, after repeating the experiment, I obſerved the iris to contract and dilate as well as ever, and upon a ſtrict examination found the boy's ſight perfectly reſtored, the colour of the iris the ſame as before he loſt his ſight, and the eyes in every reſpect as well as if no diſorder had happened to them.

Dorcheſter, ANTHONY FLOYER.
May 23, 1751.

Extract of a ſecond LETTER *from Mr.* FLOYER *to Dr.* BENT, *dated* Dec. 12, 1751.

WHEN I ſent you the caſe of the blind boy, I forgot to mention one circumſtance, which was the application of a bliſter-plaiſter to the nape of his neck the day before he was firſt electriſed. As the parents of the boy importuned me very much to do ſomething for him, this was the firſt thing I thought on; but, after I had determined with myſelf to try the effects of the electrical ſhock, I never once thought of the bliſter till a day or two after the electrical experiment, when the mother of the boy deſired to know what ſhould be done to the bliſter, for it was almoſt dried up. I told her ſhe ſhould take no farther care about it, that it did not ſignify any thing, and that I had forgot I had ordered it. Whether this bliſter had any ſhare in recovering the boy's ſight, or not, I will not take upon me to ſay; but I would not omit any one circumſtance, which, if not mentioned, might perhaps, after it was known, occaſion a ſuſpicion of an impoſition.

Since I wrote you my laſt, I have cured two girls of obſtructions by the electrical ſhock, one of whom took medicines a twelvemonth to no purpoſe.

I am, &c.

N. B. The caſe of the blind boy was atteſted by Jeremiah Clarke, (father of the boy) Thomas Meech, M. D. Hubert Floyer, ſurgeon, John Swabridge, apothecary, Edward Stephens, gent. Arthur Mitchell, gent.

The INSPECTOR'S *Account of Mr.* FOOTE'S *Piece, called* TASTE, *as it was acted at* Drury-Lane, *on* Saturday, Jan. 11.

THERE is indiſputably more genuine wit in this piece than in any of the kind ever produced among us: The characters are all natural, tho' many of them uncommon ones; their ſtile and ſentiments are adapted to them with perfect propriety; and the incidents are not forced or crowded together upon the audience, but they naturally introduce one another.

There is an aſſociation between two deſigning people, a painter, and a fellow, whoſe buſineſs it is to bring perſons of pretended taſte to purchaſe his pictures under the name of thoſe of eminent maſters. A quarrel between theſe two characters diſcovers what both are in the opening of the farce: The painter's profeſſion brings a city lady, an alderman's wife, to be painted; her huſband and ſon follow her thither to ſee the picture, and become acquainted with the limner and with his aſſociates: Preparations are making for an auction toward the end of the firſt act, and the ſecond opens with the room decorated for it. A third aſſiſtant now brings in ſeveral pretenders to taſte, and dictates to them what they ſhall buy; and Mr. Puff, the aſſociate of the painter, is diſguiſed as a German, to give his applauſe where it may be required: Much excellent ſatire, tho' falſe pretenſions to judgment, is thrown into the ſcene, where are examining the lots; and at length the ſon of the city lady breaking a China baſon, and the German aſſenting to the high value ſet upon it by the proprietor, the boy diſcovers him to be the gentleman who was ſo civil to his

mother in other cloaths in the morning. The painter revenges the quarrel of the firſt ſcene, by giving him up; and he concludes the farce, by turning the villany they would fix on him into ridicule upon themſelves, and when he has ſent them off, one by one, with great ſpirit and true raillery, applies to the audience for their protection.

This is the ſkeleton of a piece, the muſcles of which are diſpoſed with a juſtice and ſtrength unknown to the writers of this age, but not unlike the manner of the immortal Johnſon. With all this merited applauſe, however, I cannot wonder that the performance was not perfectly reliſhed by the whole audience. The ſubject is almoſt new; it has ſcarce been touched upon by any of our comick writers; and tho' extremely worthy all their force, is not of the nature of thoſe which are generally underſtood. It requires true taſte to ſee into the follies, as well as the villanies of the characters expoſed; and they are not of the number of thoſe that appear univerſally. Dupes, novices, and puffs, are only to be found in auction-rooms, and there are ſo well diſguiſed, that it is not for the vulgar eye to diſtinguiſh them from men of true taſte and real knowledge.

To this too general unacquaintance with the characters we are to add, that the piece is not of the nature of what people uſually ſee, and what, tho' I do not know with how much reaſon, they expect to ſee in farce: They there look for extravagancies, not characters within the bounds of nature; and are too much uſed to a Mock Doctor to receive favourably in this form any thing below its abſurdities.

The piece, which is the ſubject of theſe obſervations, is indeed rather comedy than farce.—Mr. Garrick introduced it by a very happy prologue written by himſelf, and ſpoken in the character of an auctioneer. He delivered this, as he does every thing, with great ſpirit, a happy manner, and perfect propriety: The thoughts in it are of the ſame turn with thoſe of the latter part of the farce, and I am afraid the laſt act of it ſuffers not a little by the anticipation. (See p. 4.)

The Vanity of HUMAN GREATNESS, *an* Indian *Story, from the* RAMBLER *of* Jan. 11. *with moral Reflections.*

AMONG the emirs and viſiers, the ſons of valour and of wiſdom, that ſtand at the corners of the Indian throne, and aſſiſt the counſels, or conduct the wars of the poſterity of Timur, the firſt place was long held by Morad, the ſon of Hanuth. Morad having ſignalized himſelf in many battles and ſieges, was rewarded with the government of a province, from which the fame of his wiſdom and moderation was wafted to the pinacles of Agra. The emperor called him into his preſence, and gave into his hands the keys of riches, and the ſabre of command. The voice of Morad was heard from the confines of Perſia to the Indian ocean, every tongue faultered in his preſence, and every eye was caſt down before him.

Morad lived for many years in proſperity; every day encreaſed his wealth, and extended his influence. But human greatneſs is ſhort and tranſitory: The ſun at laſt grew weary of gilding the palaces of Morad, the clouds of ſorrow gathered round his head, and the tempeſt of hatred roared round his dwelling.

Morad now ſaw that his ruin was approaching. The firſt that forſook him were his poets; their example was followed by all thoſe whom he had rewarded for contributing to his pleaſures, and only a few, whoſe virtue had entitled them to favour, were now to be ſeen in his hall or chambers. He ſaw his danger, and proſtrated himſelf at the foot of the throne. His accuſers were confident and loud, his friends contented themſelves with frigid neutrality, and the voice of truth was overborn by clamour. Morad was diveſted of his power, deprived of his acquiſitions, and condemned to paſs the reſt of his life on his hereditary eſtate.

Morad had been ſo long accuſtomed to crouds and buſineſs, to ſupplicants and flattery, that he knew not how to fill up his hours in ſolitude; he ſaw the ſun riſe with regret, becauſe it forced a new day upon him for which he had no uſe. His diſcontent in time vitiated his conſtitution, and a ſlow diſeaſe ſeized upon him. He refuſed phyſick, he neglected exerciſe, he lay down on his couch peeviſh and reſtleſs, rather afraid to die than deſirous to live. His domeſticks for a time redoubled their aſſiduities, but finding that no officiouſneſs could pleaſe, they gave way to negligence, and he that once commanded nations, often languiſhed in his chamber without an attendant.

In this melancholy ſtate Morad commanded meſſengers to recal his eldeſt ſon Abouzaid from the army; who, alarmed at the account of his father's ſickneſs, haſted by long journeys to his place of reſidence. Morad was yet living, and felt his ſtrength return at the embraces of his ſon; then commanding him to ſit down at his bed-ſide, "Abouzaid, ſays he, thy father has no more to hope or

fear from the inhabitants of the earth, the cold hand of the angel of death is now upon him, and the voracious grave howls for his prey. Hear therefore the precepts which experience dictates, let not my laſt inſtructions iſſue forth in vain. Thou haſt ſeen me happy and calamitous, thou haſt beheld my exaltation and my fall. My power is in the hands of my enemies, my treaſures have rewarded my accuſers, but my inheritance the clemency of the emperor has ſaved, and my wiſdom his anger could not take away. Caſt thine eyes round thee; whatever thou beholdeſt will in a few hours be thine, apply thine ear to my dictates, and theſe poſſeſſions will promote thy happineſs. Aſpire not to publick honours, enter not the palaces of kings; thy wealth will ſet thee above inſult, let thy moderation keep below envy. Content thyſelf with private dignity, diffuſe thy riches among thy friends, let every day extend thy beneficence, and ſuffer not thy heart to be at reſt till thou art loved by all to whom thou art known. In the height of my power, I ſaid to defamation, who will hear thee? and to artifice, what canſt thou perform? But, my ſon, deſpiſe not thou the malice of the weakeſt, remember that venom often ſupplies the want of ſtrength, and that the lion may periſh by the puncture of an aſp."
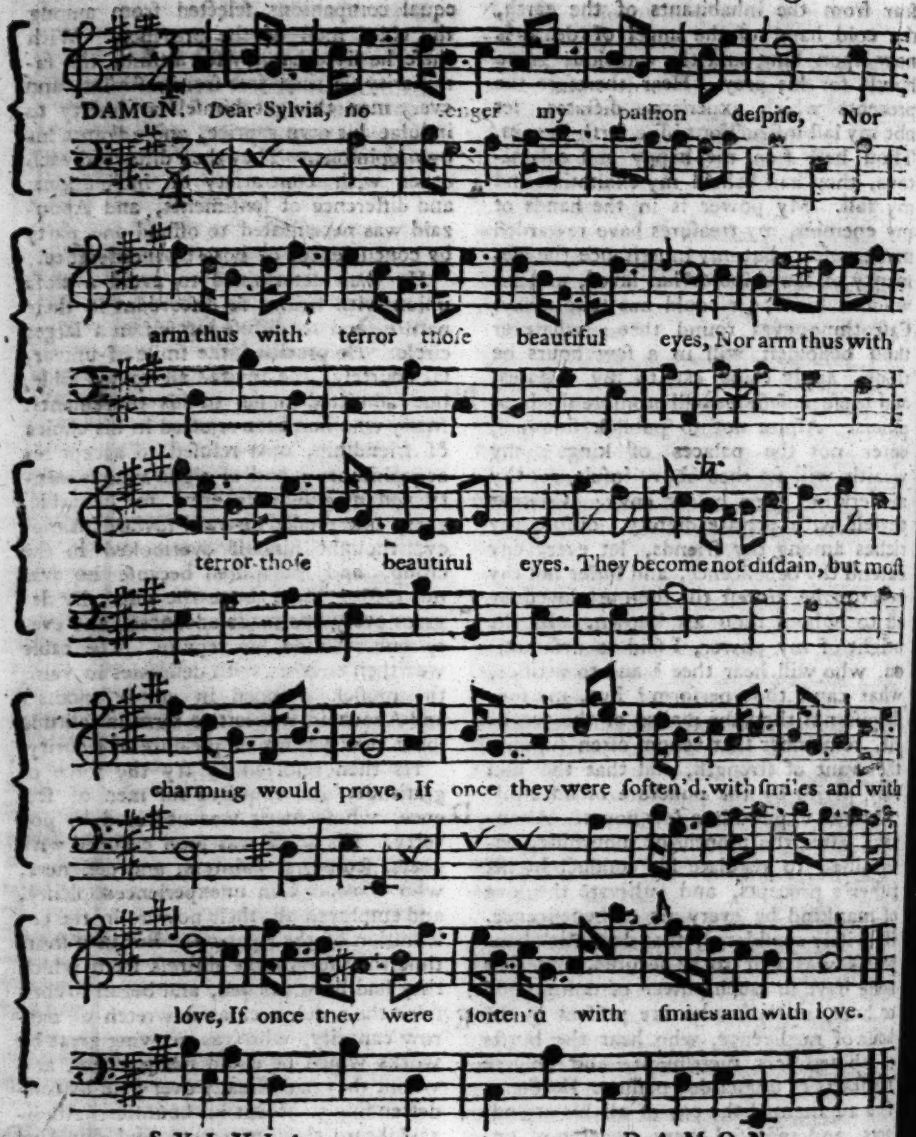
Morad expired in a few hours. Abouzaid, after the months of mourning, determined to regulate his conduct by his father's precepts, and cultivate the love of mankind by every art of beneficence. He wiſely conſidered, that domeſtick happineſs was firſt to be ſecured, and that none have ſo much power of doing good or hurt, as thoſe who are preſent in the hour of negligence, who hear the burſts of thoughtleſs merriment, and obſerve the ſtarts of unguarded paſſion. He therefore augmented the pay of all his attendants, and requited every exertion of uncommon diligence by ſupernumerary gratuities. When he was congratulating himſelf upon the fidelity and affection of his family, he was one night alarmed by robbers, who, being purſued and taken, declared, that they were admitted by one of his ſervants; the ſervant immediately confeſſed, that he had unbarred the door, becauſe another not more worthy of confidence than himſelf was entruſted with the keys.

Abouzaid was then convinced that a dependant could not eaſily be made a friend, and that while many were ſoliciting for the firſt rank of favour, all thoſe would be alienated who were diſappointed. He therefore reſolved to aſſociate with a few equal companions ſelected from among the chief men of the province. With theſe he lived happily for a time, till familiarity ſet them free from reſtraint, and every man thought himſelf at liberty to indulge his own caprice, and advance his own opinions. They then diſturbed each other with contrariety of inclinations, and difference of ſentiments, and Abouzaid was neceſſitated to offend one party by concurrence, or both by indifference.

He then determined to avoid a cloſe union with beings ſo diſcordant in their nature, and to diffuſe himſelf in a larger circle. He practiſed the ſmile of univerſal courteſy, and invited all to his table, but admitted none to his retirements. Many who had been rejected in his choice of friendſhip, now refuſed to accept his acquaintance; and of thoſe whom plenty and magnificence drew to his table, every one preſſed forward toward intimacy, thought himſelf overlooked in the croud, and murmured becauſe he was not diſtinguiſhed above the reſt. By degrees every one made advances, and every one reſented his repulſe. The table was then covered with delicacies in vain; the muſick ſounded in empty rooms; and Abouzaid was left to form in ſolitude ſome new ſcheme of pleaſure or ſecurity.

He then reſolved to try the force of gratitude, and enquired for men of ſcience, whoſe merit was obſcured by poverty. His houſe was ſoon crouded with poets, ſculptors, painters, and deſigners, who wantoned in unexperienced plenty, and employed all their powers in the celebration of their patron. But in a ſhort time they forgot the diſtreſs from which they had been reſcued, and began to conſider their deliverer as a wretch of narrow capacity, who was growing great by works which he could not perform, and whom they had already over-paid by condeſcending to accept his bounties. Abouzaid heard their murmurs and diſmiſſed them, and from that hour continued blind to colours, and deaf to panegyrick.

As the ſons of art departed muttering threats of perpetual infamy, Abouzaid, who ſtood at the gate, called to him Hamet the poet. "Hamet, ſaid he, thy ingratitude has put an end to my hopes and experiments; I have now learned the vanity of thoſe labours, which expect to be rewarded by human benevolence; I ſhall henceforth do good and avoid evil without reſpect to the opinion of men; for I am convinced at laſt, that there is only one Being whom we are ſure to pleaſe by endeavouring to pleaſe him, and reſolve to ſolicit no other approbation."



SYLVIA.

While I with a ſmile can each ſhepherd ſubdue,
Oh Damon, I muſt not be ſoften'd by you,
Nor fondly give up, in an unguarded hour,
The pride of us women, unlimited pow'r.

DAMON.

Tho' power, my dear, be to deities given,
Yet gen'rous pity's the darling of heav'n;
Oh then be that pity extended to me,
I'll kneel and acknowledge no goddeſs but thee.

SYLVIA.

Suppoſe to your ſuit I ſhould liſten a while,
And only for pity's ſake grant you a ſmile;

DAMON.

Nay ſtop not at that, but your kindneſs improve,
And let gentle pity be ripen'd to love.

SYLVIA.

Well then, faithful ſwain, I'll examine my heart,
And if it be poſſible, grant you a part.

DAMON.
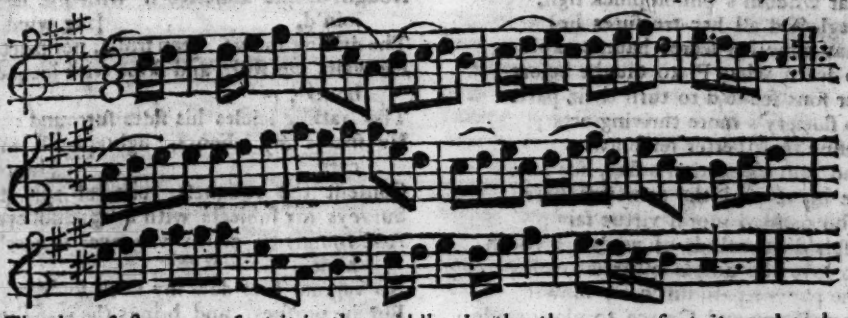
Now that's like yourſelf, like an angel expreſs'd,
For grant me but part, and I'll ſoon ſteal the reſt.

BOTH.

Take heed, ye fair maids, and with caution believe, [ceive
For Love's an intruder, and apt to de-
When once the leaſt part the fly urchin has gain'd, [obtain'd
You'll ne'er be at eaſe till the whole

A COUNTRY DANCE.

EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR. (See VOL. XX. p. 568.)



The three firſt women foot it in the middle ⁜, the three men foot it, and each of them go behind ⁜ his partner and tap them on the right ſhoulder and peep over the left, they go on the mens ſides, meet and turn partner ⁜, clap hands with your partner's right and left ⁜.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JANUARY, 1752.

A New-Year's ODE. *Written in* 1739.

JANUS, who, with ſliding pace,
Run'ſt a never ending race,
And driv'ſt about, in prone career,
The whirling circle of the year,
Kindly indulge a little ſtay,
I beg but one ſwift hour's delay.
O! while th' important minutes wait,
Let me revolve the books of fate;
See what the coming year intends
To me, my country, kind and friends.
Then may'ſt thou wing thy flight, and go,
To ſcatter blindly joys and woe;
Spread dire diſeaſe, or pureſt health,
And, as thou liſts, grant place or wealth.
This hour, with-held by potent charms,
Ev'n peace ſhall ſleep in pow'r's mad arms;
Kings feel their inward torments leſs,
And for a moment wiſh to bleſs.
Life now preſents another ſcene,
The ſame ſtrange farce to act again;
Again the weary human play'rs
Advance, and take their ſeveral ſhares;
Clodius riots, Cæſar fights,
Tully pleads, and Maro writes,
Ammon's fierce ſon controuls the globe,
And Harlequin diverts the mob.
To Time's dark cave the year retreats,
Theſe hoary, unfrequented ſeats;
There from his loaded wing he lays
The months, the minutes, hours and days;
Then flies, the ſeaſons in his train,
To compaſs round the year again.
See there, in various heaps combin'd,
The vaſt deſigns of human kind;
Whatever ſwell'd the ſtateſman's thought,
The miſchiefs mad ambition wrought,
Publick revenge and hidden guilt,
The blood by ſecret murder ſpilt,
Friendſhips to ſordid intereſts given,
And ill-match'd hearts, ne'er pair'd in heaven;
What avarice, to crown his ſtore,
Stole from the orphan, and the poor;
Or luxury's more ſhameful waſte,
Squander'd on the unthankful feaſt.
Ye kings, and guilty great, draw near;
Before this awful court appear:
Bare to the muſe's piercing eye
The ſecrets of all mortals lie;
She, ſtrict avenger, brings to light
Your crimes conceal'd in darkeſt night;
As conſcience, to her truſt moſt true,
Shall judge between th' oppreſs'd and you.
This caſket ſhows, ye wretched train,
How often merit ſu'd in vain.
See, there, undry'd, the widow's tears;
See, there, unſooth'd the orphan's fears:
Yet, look, what mighty ſums appear,
The vile profuſion of the year.
Couldſt thou not, impious greatneſs, give
The ſmalleſt alms, that want might live?
And yet, how many a large repaſt,
Pall'd the rich glutton's ſickly taſte!
One table's vain intemp'rate load,
With ambuſh'd death, and ſickneſs ſtrow'd,
Had bleſt the cottage' peaceful ſhade,
And given its children health and bread:
The ruſtick fire, and faithful ſpouſe,
With each dear pledge of honeſt vows,
Had, at the ſober-taſted meal,
Repeated oft the grateful tale;
Had hymn'd, in native language free,
The ſong of thanks to heaven and thee;
A muſick that the great ne'er hear,
Yet ſweeter to th' internal ear,
Than any ſoft ſeducing note
E'er thrill'd from Farinelli's throat.

Let's

Let's ſtill ſearch on—this bundle's large.
What's here? 'Tis ſcience' plaintive charge.
Hear wiſdom's philoſophick ſigh,
(Neglected all her treaſures lie)
That none her ſecret haunts explore,
To learn what Plato taught before;
Her ſons ſeduc'd to turn their parts
To flattery's more thriving arts;
Refine their better ſenſe away
And join corruption's flag, for pay.
See his reward the gameſter ſhare,
Who painted moral virtue fair;
Inſpir'd the minds of gen'rous youth
To love the ſimple miſtreſs truth;
The patient path diſtinctly ſhow'd,
That Rome and Greece to glory trode;
That ſelf-applauſe is nobleſt fame,
And kings may greatneſs link to ſhame,
While honeſty is no diſgrace,
And peace can ſmile without a place.
Hear too aſtronomy repine,
Who taught unnumber'd worlds to ſhine;
Who travels boundleſs aether thro',
And brings the diſtant orbs to view.
Can ſhe her broken glaſs repair,
Tho' av'rice has her all to ſpare?
What mighty ſecrets had been found,
Could virtue but have ſtole five pound?
Yet ſee where, given to wealth and pride,
A bulky penſion lies beſide.
Avaunt then, riches; no delay;
I ſpurn th' ignoble heaps away.
What tho' your charms can purchaſe all
The giddy honours of this ball;
Make nature's germans all divide,
And haughty peers renounce their pride;
Can buy proud Cælia's ſordid ſmile,
Or, ripe for fate, this deſtin'd iſle?
Tho' greatneſs condeſcends to pray,
Will time indulge one hour's delay,
Or give the wretch, intent on pelf,
One moment's credit with himſelf?
Virtue, that true from falſe diſcerns,
The vulgar courtly phraſe unlearns,
Superior far to fortune's frown,
Beſtows alone the ſtable crown,
The wreath from honour's root that ſprings,
That fades upon the brow of kings.

The SHEPHERD's PANEGYRICK *on his* DOG.

NOT all the pleaſures of the fragrant field,
This crook, this ancient ſcepter, which I (weild,
Nor large dominion o'er my fleecy care,
Cou'd I with joy without my Lightfoot ſhare:
My faithful dog, my old experienc'd friend,
Who doſt my morn' my ev'ning walk attend;
In dangers prov'd, in difficulties try'd,
Nor ſtorms nor thunders drive thee from my ſide:
Tho' drench'd his ſhaggy hide with ſoak-
ing rain,
He ne'er retreats for ſhelter from the plain;
Nought ſeems afflictive if with me he's
join'd, [ing wind:
The driving ſnows, keen froſts, nor pierc-
He waits me ſtill, and ſkips with jocund bound,
Tho' ratling icicles his ſides ſurround:
He ſhares my labours, lightens all my care, [bear;
Content the roughest toils of rule to
Surveys my ſubjects with a watchful eye,
And founds th' alarm whenever danger's nigh.
No vagrant ever does my flock forſake,
But he purſues, and brings the wand'rer back.
The inſults of beleag'ring foes he quells,
And ſoon th' invader's force with loſs repels. [cares
Nor joins he only the more arduous
Of my high office, and my ſtate affairs,
But ſympathizes in my private weal,
In each domeſtick joy or grief I feel:
He knows the lovely maid for whom I ſigh,
Watches, like me, the motions of her eye:
When early with her pail ſhe ſeeks the mead, [her tread;
He knows her hour, her path, her voice,
With friſking play my charmer he pre-
cedes, [leads;
And thro' the flower-enamel'd paſture
Then ſwift to me returns, and ſeems to ſmile,
And bid me haſten to th' accuſtom'd ſtile;
Where, if ſhe ſmiles, he leaps with glee replete, [her feet,
But if ſhe frowns, runs crouching to
And ſeems in murmuring accents to complain,
And ſues for pity to his maſter's pain.
Nay, once (and 'tis no fable, this I ſwear)
When Colin ſeiz'd with rude embrace my fair,
My Lightfoot on my hated rival fell,
Whoſe coat ſtill torn, his great defeat can tell. [we find
Where, 'mongſt the human ſpecies, can
So faſt a friend, ſo faithful and ſo kind?
How might his fame in tuneful num-
bers ſhine, [mine?
Employ'd it a more ſkilful muſe than
This pow'r at leaſt I boaſt, with grate-
ful breaſt,
His unexampl'd merits to atteſt;
And if my fate the longer life ordains,
A decent grave ſhall keep his lov'd re-
mains, [mend
And on the ſculptur'd ſtone, a verſe com-
The virtues of my dear departed friend,

The

The GLUTTON. *A* TALE.

A WICKED corm'rant who, each meal,
ou'd eat fix pounds of beef or veal,
ne ev'ning in a tavern larder,
f which he was a nice regarder,
x'd on a bouncing cod his eyes,
ight half a ſcore at leaſt ſuffice:
ere, cook, let this be ready made.
hat all, Sir! All, except the head.
quickly comes in butter ſwimming,
nd, troth, he gave it hearty trimming.
t e'er the diſh was wholly clean'd,
puff'd, and ſwell'd, and backward leaning'd. [ing,
he waiters thought him ſurely dy-
nd ſend for a phyſician flying.
e comes, and orders clyſters plenty,
loping by theſe his caſk to empty:
he caſe, howe'er, ſeem'd deſp'rate ſtill,
o all adviſ'd—to make his will.
nd ſhall I call a prieſt? No, lad,
hope my caſe is not ſo bad;
nd yet I'm ſomewhat out of breath,
Vell—if I needs muſt yield to death,
o die quite ſatisfy'd I'd wiſh,
o—bring the remnant of my fiſh.

From the Weſtminſter Journal.

On the DEATH *of Dr.* BARROWBY, *late Phyſician to St.* Bartholomew's Hoſpital. (*See* Mag. *for* Dec. *laſt, p.* 573.)

HAIL Science! eldeſt daughter of the ſky! [waſte
Where was thy ſoft receſs; where didſt thou
The lazy hour, when Barrowby expir'd?
Drove from the ſhades of Cos, whate'er, infus'd [veal'd
From thee, ſage-worn Hippocrates re-
To an admiring world, was ſtrangely loſt:
But Aretæus, the dogmatick ſkill
Relumin'd; Pergamus her Galen gave,
And then the medicinal art, confin'd
To rigid rule, like a ſick taper dimin'd
Th' exploring eye; till, by Arabian toil,
The Gallick ſearch, and what divinely ſhow'd [throne
From Harvey's nobler ſoul, we ſaw thy
Magnificently rais'd; where late thy ſon,
Lamented Barrowby, preſided; where
He ſeem'd a guardian-angel to mankind.
Bleſt be each fair auſpicious hour, that brings
To birth ſome happy genius, to adorn,
To comfort, and aſſiſt the race of men,
Thro' the Dædalian thorny paths of life:
Bleſt be the memory of ev'ry ſage,
Each ſon of wiſdom, and each friend of art,
Whoſe gen'rous labours, like the genial ſhow'r,
That ſwells the vernal tribute of the year,
Stream copious, where Neceſſity would hide
Her tim'rous head, or Modeſty would turn
Her tender eye abaſh'd: For this be bleſt,
Dear Barrowby! thy much regretted name.
Where grim Auſterity, with ſatyr brow,
And Æſculapian frenzy, rudely growls,
Pedantick nothing in a cloud of words,
Ambiguous as the Delpick phraſe, and dark
As what the mad Cumæan ſybil ſung;
Why, gentle Science! ſhould the ſordid wretch
Roll, like a victor, in his golden car?
Where Avarice, with ſtern, contemptuous eye,
Shuts up the ear of Pity, and diſdains
Affliction's plaintive voice, if Poverty
Has caſt her tatter'd mantle o'er the bed;
Why ſhould the learned monſter ſhare applauſe,
Or find encouragement? But where the ray
Dropt from Urania warms the gen'rous ſoul:
Where the good heart benevolently ſtrives
To miniſter aſſiſtance, when Diſtreſs
Implores the charitable hand; when meh,
Like Barrowby, all amiably ſhine,
Diſpenſing, like the delegates of heaven,
The cherub comfort to the fleeting ſoul:
Theſe are thy fav'rites, Science! theſe thy ſons.
But ah! who can repel the mace of Death?
Tremendous ſergeant, rudely thy arreſt
Has dragg'd our lov'd Machaon to the grave. [pow'r?
Where, Pharmacy, was then thy ſacred
What, could no ſov'reign herb, no healing juice,
Or medicinal drug, cloſe up the wound?
Vain, vain, the boaſted knowledge of mankind!
What know we but our own infirmity?
Experience ſtill confirms th' important truth.
Man is a buſy emmet, crawling round
This beauteous earth, baſking beneath the ſun,
Till the cold winter terminates his toil:
For, to the human frame death is the deep
Incumbent arctick gloom; but the bright ſoul
Soars to her native ſphere, ſwift as the tide
Of light ſtreams from the oriental ſhore,
To Albion's cliff, that fronts the Gallick ſtrand.
Virtue on earth muſt win the palm in heaven:
And while our faint conception idly points
Theſe ſorrows to the tomb; oh! ſacred ſhade, [robe
How do'ſt thou ſhine in the reſplendent

Of immortality! while heavenly Truth
Conducts thee to the fair abode, where dwells
Each sage, Antiquity delights to own.

On Reading R. BARCLAY's APOLOGY, *for the true* CHRISTIAN DIVINITY.

——*Optima sæpe despecta.*

IF truth divine e'er flow'd from mortals pen, [men!
It flow'd from thine, O Barclay, best of
Such sacred truths are urg'd with so much force [course!
Throughout thy solid, well-compos'd dis-
With what a strength of elocution fraught,
What easy language, and what depth of thought! [shines,
Ah! how the scholar and the christian
While sense and judgment spread their copious mines! [free;
Thy diction clear, thy stile from taint is
Criticks may pry, but can no blemish see.
"Could pride impartial stoop to read thee o'er, [more."
'Twould curb its folly, and be proud no
Treth warm'd thy breast, indifferent of applause, [cause!
O dauntless champion in thy Maker's
Thou issu'dst forth, when superstition reign'd [explain'd.
And, when dark souls dark mysteries
Ignorance long had travers'd classick ground,
Till Barclay rose, delusion to confound;
He thro' the chaos sent the gospel ray,
And clear'd the passage to the realms of day.
O! blest instructor of my tender youth,
Thou safe asylum to the courts of truth!
All transient pleasures lose their fatal force,
Subdu'd by thy all powerful discourse.
No longer now I with the thoughtless stray,
No longer wanton debonair and gay;
No longer trifling follies can engage,
Nor can I mix with a degen'rate age;
Who follow phantoms, which before 'em fly,
Mock at their grasp, or in possession die.
Let others such delusive bliss pursue,
Far nobler objects animate my view,
Those that shall charm, when glitt'ring meteors fail,
Which time can't vary, fraud nor art assail;
But fixt and constant ever will remain,
Devoid of sorrow, and exempt from pain.
And if my soul that distant port should gain, [main;
One wish, one only wish, would yet re-
That Barclay there my raptur'd eyes may meet,
To hail me welcome to that blest retreat;
Where kindred spirits, joys successive share,
Beyond conception, and beyond compare.

EUSEBIUS.

EPITHALAMIUM.

On a late HAPPY MARRIAGE.

WHEN *Hymen* once the mutual bands has wove, [love
Exchanging heart for heart, and love for
The happy pair, with mutual bliss elate,
Own to be single's an imperfect state.
But when two hearts united thus agree
With equal sense, and equal constancy,
This, HAPPINESS, is thy extreamest goal.
'Tis marriage both of body, and of soul:
'Tis making heav'n below with matchless love, [above.
And's a fair step to reach the heav'n

An ELEGIACK MONODY: *Upon hearing of the* DEATH *of the Hon.* THOMAS LEE, *Esq; Commander in Chief and President of his Majesty's Council in* Virginia. *By an Acquaintance lately come over from thence.*

IS Lee snatch'd from us? Is his soul then fled? [dead.
Too sure, alas! He's number'd with the
Thrice direful tidings! Never did demise
Shudder this system with more sad surprise.
Who at the baleful sound but must lament!
Let, then, th' invading anguish strait have vent.
Let me in honest, tho' in artless verse,
The gloomy picture of my mind rehearse;
The energy and force of what I feel,
Shall make atonement for my want of skill.
For one like him, with such a godlike breast,
Where all the virtues strongly were impress'd, [show;
'Tis not enough to mourn in outward
'Tis not enough to put on sable woe:
More solid marks of poignant grief are due
To him, I lov'd so well, and so well knew:
Not from the dress, but from the lab'ring heart,
Let me the sorrow of a friend impart:
His publick loss while all Virginia share,
Oh, let my plaintive accents rend the air.
Ye lovers of mankind, in chains, or free,
Ye patriot spirits, come and wail with me:
Can you the sympathetick sigh forbear
For him, whose country was his fav'rite care? [aid,
Ye sons of learning, lend your mournful
Blend too with mine your sorrows for his shade; [sess'd;
For oh, he lov'd the arts himself pos-
And all the patron stood in him confess'd.
Ye tender husbands, and indulgent sires,
Or you whom charity, or friendship fires,
In wretched concert, weeping, let us pay
The dol'rous tribute to his honour'd clay;
On sorrow's name united let us call
For him who shone a pattern of them all.
Ah! why was not such rarely-gifted worth
Exempted from the common lot of earth?
Since then he's gone, and vain is his return,
My grief shall take my future life to mourn.

THE

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, *in* NEW-ENGLAND, *dated* October 2.

LAST Friday came to town from New-London, capt. Samuel Gallop, late maſter of the Polly brigantine, of this place, who ſailed from hence the 19th of Aug. laſt, bound for Antigua, and informs us, that in his paſſage, on Sept. 6, in lat. 29 : 21. he met with a violent gale of wind at E. S. E. which obliged him to ſcud before it; but the wind ſhifting to the ſouthward in a moment, they ſhipped a ſea, which ſtove in the dead-lights, cleared the deck, and waſhed every ſoul over-board, and thereupon ſhe immediately filled and overſet. Capt. Gallop and two of the men getting upon the weather ſide endeavoured to ſave themſelves, but were waſhed off again by the next ſea; and whilſt ſtriving in the ſea, capt. Gallop accidentally caught hold of a rope, by which he hoiſted himſelf up whilſt ſhe lay on her ſide; but her maſts giving way, ſhe righted, when he took to the bowſprit, where he continued 12 days, ſubſiſting only upon ſome apples, a few ſalt mackrel, and ſome cabbage ſeed; and then was relieved by capt. Parker, who had likewiſe received conſiderable damage in the ſaid hurricane, bound from Barbadoes to New-London, where he arrived, Sept. 29. All the reſt of the men periſhed.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1752.

This day is remarkable for the firſt part of the Calendar Act taking place, which concerns the commencement of the year; whereby it is enacted, that the old legal computation of the year, by which it uſed to begin on Lady-day, or March 25, ſhall no longer be made uſe of, throughout all the Britiſh dominions, after the 31ſt of December, 1751, but that the 1ſt of January next following that day, ſhall be reckoned the firſt day of the year 1752; and that every year for the future ſhall begin on Jan. 1, inſtead of March 25. The other part of the act, relating to the alteration of the ſtile, does not take place till Sept. next, when we ſhall take notice of it to our readers. In the mean time, they may ſee an account of the whole act, in our Magazine for May laſt, p. 240. And we ſhall only further obſerve, that at preſent there is ſome impropriety in the names of the 4 laſt months of the year, September, October, November and December, which properly ſignify the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th months; whereas, according to this act, they ſtand the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th months of the year, as indeed they have all along by the vulgar computation, which is now eſtabliſhed by law.

THURSDAY, 2.

At a general court of the governor and company of the Bank of England, it was agreed to lend the government 1,400,000l. at 3 per cent. to be paid out of the ſinking fund.

SATURDAY, 4.

This day a new paper made its appearance, under the title of The Convent-Garden Journal: By Sir Alexander Drawcanſir, Knt. Cenſor of Great-Britain. To be continued every Tueſday and Saturday. This was, on Jan. 16, followed by a weekly pamphlet, entitled, Have at you all: Or the Drury-Lane Journal: By Madam Roxana Termagant. To be continued every Thurſday. This in a ludicrous way violently attacks the former; and as they are at preſent employed in little elſe than a paper war, burleſquing one another, (which is the caſe chiefly of the latter,) and ſneering at almoſt every other writer, we ſhall leave them till they produce ſomething more ſolid and truly entertaining.

TUESDAY, 7.

The Hon. houſe of commons ordered an addreſs to his majeſty, to condole with his majeſty on the death of the late queen of Denmark. (See our Appendix to 1751, p. 605.)

Whitehall, Jan. 7. Commodore Keppel, commander of his majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediterranean, has tranſmitted hither a treaty of peace and commerce between his majeſty and the kingdom of Tripoly, concluded and ſigned the 19th of Sept. laſt, by him the ſaid commodore Keppel, and Robert White, Eſq; his majeſty's conſul general at Tripoly, and the divan, Kiaja, bey, and baſhaw of the ſtate and kingdom of Tripoly.

And the ſaid commodore has alſo tranſmitted hither a treaty of peace and commerce between his majeſty and the ſtate of Tunis, concluded and ſigned the 19th of Oct. laſt, by the ſaid commodore and Charles Gordon, Eſq; his majeſty's conſul general at Tunis, and the lord Ali

Paſcha, begler bey and ſupreme commander of the ſaid ſtate of Tunis.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

This afternoon, the Rt. worſhipful Sir Thomas Saliſbury, Knt. doctor of laws, took his ſeat at Doctors-commons, as judge of the high court of admiralty of England. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 525.) The ceremony obſerved on this occaſion was as follows: At his firſt entry into the court alone, he was ſaluted by all the doctors preſent, who had been there ſome time before to wait his coming: He then took his chair, when Dr. Pinfold, jun. who is advocate-general to the lord high admiral of England, preſented Sir Thomas with his patent under the great ſeal, appointing him judge of that court, which he delivered to the regiſter, who read the ſame; which being done, he took the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, in the preſence of the whole court; that being done, Sir Thomas appointed ſurrogates and officers, and the court was adjourned to Feb. 18, at the ſeſſions houſe in the Old-Bailey, for the trials of ſeveral pirates. He then left the court, having the ſilver oar carried before him.

THURSDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. the houſe of peers ordered an addreſs of condolence to be preſented to his majeſty, on the death of the queen of Denmark: To which his majeſty returned the following anſwer, viz. That he thanked them for the kind concern they had expreſſed for the great loſs which he had ſuſtained, and had the juſteſt ſenſe of this freſh mark of their zeal and duty to him, and of their affection for his family.

FRIDAY, 10.

One Stroud, who under various characters, and many different names, had defrauded divers perſons, was tried and found guilty before the bench of juſtices at Weſtminſter-hall. He had formerly enjoy'd a very plentiful fortune, which he ſpent, and then had recourſe to ſharping, in order to ſupport his extravagancies: He had taken in a taylor for a ſuit of velvet cloaths trimmed with gold; a jeweller for upwards of 100l. in rings and gold watches, which he pawned; a coachmaker for a chaiſe; a carver and a cabinet-maker, for houſhold furniture; a hoſier, a ſhoe-maker, a hatter, and one of almoſt every branch of buſineſs, to the amount of 500l. He ſometimes tricked in the character of a gentleman, attended with livery ſervants; at other times he appeared in the character of a gentleman's ſteward; and there is ſcarcely any character he did not perſonate, in order to defraud, as appeared by the evidence in court.

SATURDAY, 11.

The ſaid infamous villain received the following remarkable ſentence, viz. to be committed to Tothillfields Bridewell to hard labour for ſix months, and within that time to be ſix times publickly whipt, viz. on Jan. 16, from the end of Naſſau-ſtreet, in Gerrard-ſtreet, to the end thereof next Prince's-ſtreet, and back again; on Feb. 15, from the Admiralty coffee-houſe by Charing-Croſs to the Meuſe-Gate; on March 16, from the corner of the Haymarket, thro' Pall-Mall, to the turning into St. James's-ſquare; on April 20, from James-ſtreet in Long-Acre, to the end of the ſaid Long-Acre next St. Martin's-lane; on May 23, from the end of Bridge's-ſtreet, thro' Ruſſel-ſtreet, to the end next Covent-Garden; and on June 24, from the White Bear-Inn in Piccadilly, along the ſaid ſtreet to St. James's church. When he received his ſentence, he pleaded that in his infancy he had the misfortune of having his back broke, which rendered that part of him ſo weak that he could not ſupport the puniſhment; but he was told, that nothing could ſuperſede the conſideration of his being publickly expoſed for ſuch flagrant crimes.

MONDAY, 13.

The 4 following malefactors were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. James Macknamar, for a burglary; Ruſſel Parnell, for robbing Joſeph Charles Lyre of a metal watch and 27s. in Goodman's-fields; Rachel Beacham, for the murder of Henrietta Daws, a child about 4 years old, by inhumanly cutting her throat out of revenge to the girl's mother, with whom ſhe had had a quarrel; and John Dickenſon, for robbing his maſter, Mr. Knowles, a coal-dealer in the Little Old-Bailey, of about 50l. (See their condemnation at the Old-Bailey in our Mag. for Dec. laſt, p. 571.) William Hughes, condemned at the ſame time, for robbing Mr. Anſell of 6s. near Acton, was reprieved for tranſportation for life.

TUESDAY, 14.

His majeſty in council was pleaſed to appoint the following ſheriffs for the year 1752, viz. for Berks, John Price, of the Ham, Eſq;—Bedf. Tho. Gilpin, Eſq;—Bucks, John Briſtow, Eſq;—Cumb. Sir George Dalſton, Bart.—Cheſh. Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.—Camb. and Hunt. Richard Aſtell, Eſq;—Cornwall, John Truro, Eſq;—Devon, George Furſdon, Eſq;—Dorſet. Thomas Ryves, Eſq;—Derbyſh. John Lowe, Eſq;—Eſſex, Sir Edmund Allen, Bart.—Glou. John Beale, Eſq;—Hertf. Benedict Ithell, Eſq;—Heref. Sir John Morgan, Bart.—Kent, Sir John Honeywood, Bart.—Leiceſt. Tho. Boothby

the younger, Eſq;—Lincol. Richard Hardwick, Eſq;—Monm. Thomas Parry, Eſq;—Northamp. Sir Charles Wake, Bart.—Norfolk, Francis Long, Eſq;—Notting. Darcy Burnhill, Eſq;—Oxf. Francis Page, Eſq;—Rutl. Richard Marſton, Eſq;—Shrop. Thomas Sandford, Eſq;—Somerſ. John Harding, Eſq;—Staff. Tho. Bradney, Eſq;—Suffolk, William Naunton, Eſq; Southamp. Richard Newe, Eſq;—Surrey, Edward Saunderſon, Eſq;—Suſſex, William Wattſon, Eſq;—Warw. Phillips Littleton, Eſq;—Worceſt. Edward Cope Hopton, Eſq;—Wilts, Thomas Cooper, Eſq;—Yorkſh. Richard Sykes, Eſq;—For South Wales, viz. Brecon, John Williams, Eſq;—Carmar. Walter Powell, Eſq;—Cardig. John Lewes, Eſq;—Glamor. Rowland Bevan, Eſq;—Pemb. George Barlow, Eſq;—Radnorſ. Thomas Vaughan, Eſq;—For North Wales, viz. Angl. Charles Evans, Eſq;—Carnar. John Lloyd, Eſq;—Denb. John Jones, Eſq;—Flint. Peter Morgan, Eſq;—Merion. Hugh Vaughan, Eſq;—Montg. Thomas Lloyd, Eſq;

WEDNESDAY, 15.

This night, between 10 and 11, Mr. George Cary, a higgler, with his ſon and two other men, returning from Leadenhall market, in a cart, were ſtopped about two miles and a half from Epping, by ſome footpads, one of which got into the cart, and with his piſtol at the head of Cary, demanded his money: Cary gave him 11s. he inſiſted he had not given him all; the poor man deſired him to have patience; but, while he was ſearching for the reſt, the villain ſhot him thro' the head, and immediately flung his body out of the cart. He then aſked his comrade for another piſtol, which he ſnapped twice at another man in the cart, calling him by his name, Jack Green, and aſked him, if he did not know him, and bid him look in his face; which he did, and proteſted he did not know him. He then was going to caſtrate him; but changing his mind, cut him about the face with a long knife, and gave him two or three thruſts with it in his ſide. He then cut the ſon of the deceaſed over the head, and threatened him with his father's fate if ever he travelled that road again. Then they emptied the cart of all the baſkets; which, when they had rifled, they helped to throw again into the cart, as alſo the dead body.—They carried off with them, beſides ſome money which they found in the cart, a parcel of clogs, to the value of about 30s. and a quantity of oranges, lemons, and muffins; which they cried along the road as they went off. Mr. Cary was an honeſt induſtrious man, and has left a widow and 3 children, whoſe bread depended on his labour. Some perſons have been taken up on ſuſpicion, and there are great hopes that theſe inhuman murderers will ſoon be diſcovered and brought to juſtice.

MONDAY, 20.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the 4 following criminals received ſentence of death, viz. Samuel Hill, for the murder of Suſannah Crabtree, at Poplar; Michael Magginnis, for the murder of Richard Shears; Joſeph Saunders, for the murder of a man on Smallbury-Green, about two years ago; and William Bailys, for a burglary.

THURSDAY, 23.

Was held a general court of the South-Sea company, when a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half year's intereſt due at Chriſtmas laſt, was declared payable the 14th of Feb. next.

SATURDAY, 25.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, Dr. James Bradley, his majeſty's aſtronomical obſervator, and Savilian profeſſor of aſtronomy in the univerſity of Oxford, was unanimouſly choſen into their council, in the room of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, deceaſed; after which the Rev. Mr. Thomas Birch was choſen ſecretary by a majority of 15: The numbers on the ballot being for Mr. Birch 91, for Dr. Knight 76.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, at Copenhagen, *the Capital of* Denmark, *in* 1751.

Married 821 couple. Born 1411 boys, and 1370 girls: In all 2781 children. Died 760 men, and 637 women; 713 boys, and 688 girls: In all 2798 perſons. By which it appears, that the burials exceeded the births by 17.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in the whole Dioceſe of Zealand (Copenhagen *excluded*) *in the ſame Year.*

Married 2248 couple: Born 7925 children. Died 6777 perſons. From whence it is evident, that the births exceeded the burials by 1148.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. CAPT. David Linſey, an eminent trader to Barbadoes, to Mrs. Stanton, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Stanton, jun. a ſhipbuilder, at Rotherhithe.

2. Mr. Richard Boddicoate, jun. of Hummerton near Hackney, an eminent Weſt-India merchant, to Miſs Tyſon, of Grove-ſtreet.

6. Mr. Thomas Dubois, an eminent wholeſale linen-draper in Cheapſide, to Miſs Gamon, only daughter of Mr. Robert Gamon, one of the common-council men of Farringdon without.

Mr. Roubilliac, an eminent ſtatuary in St. Martin's-lane, to Miſs Croſby, of Deptford, a 10,000l. fortune.

7. Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Stamp Brookſbank, Eſq; of Hackney,

to Miſs Bond, daughter of Benjamin Bond, Eſq; a 15,000l. fortune.

8. John Coleman, Eſq; an eminent merchant in Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Law, daughter of Mr. Law, of the South-ſea houſe.

9. Nicholas Styleman, Eſq; of Snetſham in Norfolk, to Miſs Catherine Henley, eldeſt daughter of Henry Holt Henley, Eſq; deceaſed.

Capt. Thomas Trye, to Mrs. Blackman of Limehouſe, a widow lady, with a fortune of 2000l. and 100l. per annum.

Thomas Owen, Eſq; marſhal to lord chief juſtice Lee, to Miſs Norton, of Rye in Suſſex.

10. Mr. Lequeſnes, a Spaniſh merchant, to Miſs Strutton, of Albemarle-ſtreet.

11. Charles Toogood, Eſq; of a large fortune in Surrey, to Miſs Emelia Dawes, of Red-Lion ſtreet.

Richard Jephſon, Eſq; ſerjeant at arms attending the lord chancellor, to Miſs Rayment, of Braintree, in Eſſex.

14. Walter Banks, Eſq; to Miſs Mount, of Audley-ſtreet.

16. Henry Snipe, Eſq; of Doncaſter, in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Gouldman, of King-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

19. Thomas Witherford, Eſq; a captain in the guards, to Miſs Lumley, of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Mr. Miles Speddell, an eminent merchant, to Miſs Roberts, of Carſhalton, in Surrey.

21. Jaſper Fiſher, Eſq; a young gentleman of 2000l. a year in Kent, to Miſs Tench, of Low-Layton.

22. Lacon Lamb, Eſq; of Bidney in Herefordſhire, to Miſs Winkles, of Taviſtock-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

26. Jonathan Cope, Eſq; only ſon of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. to the Hon. Mrs. Cathcart, relict of the Hon. Shaw Cathcart, and daughter of col. Leighton.

Jan. 10. Counteſs of Powis, delivered of a daughter.

Counteſs of Balcarras, of a ſon.

The lady of Sir Robert Henderſon, Bart. of a ſon.

The lady of John Anſtruther, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir John Anſtruther of That Ilk, Bart. of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2. PETER Lefebure, Eſq; ſecretary to the foreign office, in the general poſt-office.

Mr. Thomas Woodward, formerly an eminent bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet.

4. Rev. Mr. Harwood, miniſter of Shepperton in Middleſex.

7. George Tobias Guiges, Eſq; one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Inſurance-office.

Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, fellow of the college of phyſicians, and ſecretary to the Royal Society.

Mr. John Hattly, one of the examiners of the Exciſe, which poſt he had held upwards of 20 years.

8. Mr. Jacob Levres, an eminent Jew merchant.

Mr. Henry Townſon, and Bridget his wife, at Seafield, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, aged 100 years each, who after living 70 years together, expired within a few minutes of each other.

10. Capt. Lucas, formerly in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company.

11. James Wyatt, Eſq; mayor of Saliſbury.

14. John Greene, Eſq; bariſter at law, at his ſeat at Boys near Ongar in Eſſex: He dying a bachelor, his eſtate deſcends to Dr. Maurice Greene, maſter of his majeſty's band of muſicians, as heir at law.

15. Lady Mary Lake, relict of Sir Biby Lake, Bart. at Edmonton.

Sir William Meredith, Bart. at Henbury-hall in Cheſhire, aged 87. He left by his will 100l. to the pariſh of Macclefield, 100l. to the pariſh of Preſbury, 100l. to the pariſh of Stockport, and 200l. for building a chapel at Henbury, and 40l. a year for the parſon for ever.

16. Sir William Saunders, Bart. of an antient family in Devonſhire.

18. Rev. Dr. Price, rector of Tickerling in Suſſex.

19. Capt. Wilmington, a commander in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice.

Lady Jane Windham, relict of Sir Theophilus Windham, Bart.

20. Lady Roeters, relict of the late Sir Gerard Roeters, Knt.

Lady Evelyn, wife of Sir John Evelyn, Bart. firſt commiſſioner of his majeſty's Cuſtoms.

Humphrey Ambler, Eſq; at Thame in Oxfordſhire.

22. Edward Bootle, Eſq; ſerjeant at law, and attorney general for the dutchy of Lancaſter.

William Jermy, Eſq; poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 1000l. a year, and 10,000l. in ready money.

Richard Newham, Eſq; poſſeſſed of 5000l. a year in Kent.

23. Capt. Herbert Beauchamp, a capt. in the earl of Rothes's regiment of horſe, on half-pay. He was a private man at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden, where he behaved with diſtinguiſhed bravery, on which account he was advanced.

26. Thomas Revel. Eſq; member of parliament for Dover.

28. Baron Solenthal, at Kenſington, aged near 80, who, till within theſe twelve-months, has reſided here as miniſter, envoy extraordinary, and ambaſſador from the court of Denmark, ever ſince the laſt year of queen Anne.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 11. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be iſſued under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, for the tranſlation of Dr. Henry Maule, biſhop of Meath, to the archbiſhoprick of Tuam, with the united biſhoprick of Enaghdoen; and to grant unto him the biſhoprick of Ardagh in commendam, vacant by the death of Dr. Joſiah Hort, late archbiſhop of Tuam.

And to tranſlate Dr. John Ryder, biſhop of Down and Connor, to the biſhoprick of Meath.

Alſo to tranſlate Dr. John Whetcombe, biſhop of Clonfert, Kilmackduagh, and Kilfenora, to the united biſhopricks of Down and Connor.

Likewiſe to promote Dr. Arthur Smyth, dean of the cathedral of Derry, to the united biſhopricks of Clonfert and Kilmackduagh.

And to grant to Dr. Nicholas Synge, biſhop of Killaloe, the biſhoprick of Kilfenora, in commendam.

Alſo to grant to the Rt. Hon. Philip lord viſcount Strangford, clerk, the place and dignity of dean of the cathedral church of Derry, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Arthur Smyth, late dean thereof.

From other Papers.

Mr. Chaſy, fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, preſented to the livings of Broad Chalk, and Bower Chalk cum Alveſton, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Duqueſne, to the rectories of Eaſt and Weſt Wretham, in Norfolk.—William Murdin, B. D. by lord Onſlow, to the rectory of Merrow, in Surrey.—John Edwards, M. A. by lord Edgecumbe, to the vicarage Lewanick in Cornwall.—Nathaniel Gerrard, M. A. by the duke of St. Alban's, to the vicarage of Trinity church in Coventry.—Mr. Charles Plumptre, of Queen's-college, Cambridge, made archdeacon of Ely, in the room of Dr. Eyton, deceaſed.—Dr. Betteſworth, ſon to the late dean of the arches, preſented by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the peculiar juriſdiction of Terring and Malling in Suſſex, founded in the cathedral church of Canterbury, vacant by the death of his father.—Mr. James Garnier, nominated by the biſhop of London, miniſter of the French church at Wapping, and he was ſworn in before the bench of juſtices at Weſtminſter.—Mr. Robert Younge, preſented by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Uſhorne Magna, in Cheſhire.—Mr. Goodricke, by the archbiſhop of York, to the prebend of Givendale, in the cathedral church of York.—Mr. Caley, by the marquiſs of Rockingham, to the vicarage of Hutton-Buſhel, in Yorkſhire.—Edward Robinſon, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Henlow, in Bedfordſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 11. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto Robert Herbert, Eſq; the office of ſurveyor general of all his majeſty's honours, caſtles, lordſhips, manors, foreſts, chaces, parks, meſſuages, lands, tenements, woods, rents, ſervices, revenues, poſſeſſions, and hereditaments whatſoever, in England and Wales, as well within liberties as without, in the room of John lord viſcount Galway, deceaſed.

Whitehall, Jan. 25. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Richard Hall, James Wallace, Eſqrs. Sir Francis Haſkins Eyles Stiles, Bart. the Hon. Horatio Townſhend, Francis Vernon, and William Jenkins, Eſqrs together with Thomas Cooper, Eſq; to be commiſſioners for victualling his majeſty's royal navy.

From other Papers.

Mr. Anthony Todd, made ſecretary to the foreign office, in the general poſt-office.—Edward Newbey, Eſq; made a captain in the 3d battalion of the 2d reg. of foot guards.—Lieut. Coomes, made a captain in the royal reg. of artillery at Woolwich.—Adm. Rowley, elected an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, in the room of the late Adm. Matthews.—Mr. Norton, of Glaſtonbury, elected coroner for the county of Somerſet.—Mr. Henderſon, author of the Edinburgh hiſtory of the rebellion, admitted keeper of Weſtminſter-hall.—George Crowle, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the navy office, made his majeſty's conſul at Liſbon.—Dr. Pate, choſen a phyſician to St Bartholomew's hoſpital, in the room of the late Dr. Barrowby, by a majority of 14; he having on the ballot 114, and Dr. Aſkew 100.—Richard Ridley, Eſq; ſon of Matthew Ridley, Eſq; memb. for Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and — Haſelarr, Eſq; made enſigns in the firſt reg. of foot guards, commanded by the duke of Cumberland.—Col. Henry Holmes, memb. for Yarmouth in the iſle of Wight, made lieut. governor of that iſland.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* JANUARY, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Day.	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 p. Cent. 1746.	4 p. Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748-9.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	141 7/8	190 1/4		105 3/4 1ſtſ.			103 1/8 1ſtſ.	103 1/8 1ſtſ.		5l. 12s	1 17 6	N. E. freſh	cloudy
2	141 7/8			105 7/8			103 1/8 3/4	103 1/8 3/4		5l. 14s	1 17 6	N. E.	clou. fair
3	142 1/8			106			103 7/8 104	103 7/8 104		5l. 14s	1 17 6	N. N. E.	miſling
4	142 1/8			106			103 7/8 104	103 7/8 104		5l. 14s	1 17 6	N.	fair
5	Sunday											N. W.	froſty fair
6	142 1/8			106			103 7/8 104	103 7/8 104		5l. 14s	1 17 6	W.	fair clou.
7	142 1/8		117 7/8	106			104 1/8 1/4	104 1/8 1/4		5l. 13s	2 0 0	S. W. by W.	fair
8	142 1/8 1/2		117 7/8	106 1/8 1/4			104 1/8 1/4	104 1/8 1/4		5l. 13s	2 0 0	W. S. W.	fair froſty
9	143		118	106 1/8 1/4			104 1/8 1/4	104 1/8 1/4		5l. 12s	2 0 0	S. W.	fair clou.
10	144	192 1/4	118 1/4	106 1/8 1/4			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2		5l. 13s	2 0 0	W. S. W.	rain all d.
11				106 1/8 1/4			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2		5l. 13s	2 0 0	S. by W.	fair
12	Sunday											S. W. by W.	fair
13	143 1/4 144	192 1/4 3/4	118	106 1/8 1/4			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2		5l. 13s	2 0 0	S.	fair mild
14	143 1/4 144	192 1/4	118	106 1/8 1/4			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2		5l. 12s	2 0 0	S. W.	fair mild
15	143 1/4		117 1/2	106			104 1/8 1/4	104 1/8 1/4		5l. 12s	2 0 0	S. W. by W.	fair mild
16	144	188 1/4		106 1/8			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2		5l. 11s	2 0 0	N. E. hard	clou. cold
17	144	188 1/4		106 1/8 1/4			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2		5l. 11s	2 0 0	N. N. E.	froſt ſnow
18	144	188 1/4		106 1/8 1/4			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2		5l. 11s	2 0 0	N. by E.	froſt fair
19	Sunday											E. freſh	ſnow
20	143 7/8 144	187 1/4	117 1/4	106			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2		5l. 13s	2 0 0	S. E.	rain
21	143 1/8 1/4	187 1/4		106			104 1/8 3/4	104 1/8 3/4		5l. 13s	2 0 0	S.	rain
22	143 1/8 3/8	187	117 1/8	106			104 1/8 1/4	104 1/8 1/4	102 1/4	5l. 12s	2 2 0	E. by N.	clou. rain
23	143 1/8	187	117 1/8	106			104 1/8 1/4	104 1/8 1/4	102 1/4	5l. 12s	2 2 6	N. E. hard	cloudy
24		187 1/4	117 1/4	106			104 1/8 3/4	104 1/8 3/4	102 1/4	5l. 12s	2 0 0	N. by E.	cloudy
25	143 1/4	187 1/4		106			104 1/4	104 1/4	102 1/8	5l. 12s	2 0 0	N. W. by W	fair
26	Sunday											N. E.	cloudy
27		187	117 1/4	106			104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2	102 1/8	5l. 11s	2 0 0	E.	fog froſty
28	144 143 3/4	187	117 1/8	106 1/8	104 1/2 3/4		104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2	100 1/8 7/8	5l. 11s	2 5 0	S. S. W.	miſling
29	143 1/4	187 1/4	117 1/8	106 1/8	104 1/2		104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2	100 1/8 7/8	5l. 11s	2 0 0	S. W.	rain
30	143 1/4	187	117 1/8	106	104 1/2		104 1/8	104 1/8	100 1/8	5l. 11s	2 0 0	S. by W.	fair
31	143 1/4	187 1/4	117 1/8	106 1/8	104 1/2		104 1/8 1/2	104 1/8 1/2	100 1/8	5l. 11s	2 0 0	W. S. W.	cloudy

BILL of Mortality from Dec. 24. to Jan. 28.

Chriſt.	Males 741	Femal. 709	1450
Buried	Males 1120	Femal. 1046	2166
Died under 2 Years old			832
Between 2 and 5			213
5 and 10			68
10 and 20			64
20 and 30			183
30 and 40			217
40 and 50			193
50 and 60			143
60 and 70			122
70 and 80			96
80 and 90			28
90 and 100			7
			2166
Buried: Within the Walls			200
Without the Walls			520
In Mid. and Surrey			930
City & Sub. Weſt.			516
			2166
Weekly Dec. 31			423
Jan. 7			430
14			397
21			467
28			449
			2166

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s.
Peaſe 20s. to 24s. per Quar.

Price of corn

	Bear-Key.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Deviſes.	Glouceſter.	Crediton.
Wheat	29s to 33s qu	10l. 9s load	10l. 17s load	10l. 0s load	10l. 0s load	10l. 00s load	35s to 47 qr	34s to 44 qr	5s 6d buſh.	4s 9d buſh.
Barley	17s to 20s	21s to 00 qr	17s to 22 qr	19s to 22 qr	17s to 21 qr	20s to 22	16s to 24	19s to 22	3s 00d	2s 9d
Oats	12s 6d to 16s	16s to 00 od	16s to 19	14s to 16s	14s to 19	15s to 17 6d	14s to 18	15s to 18	1s 6d to 2s	1s 6d.
Beans	18s to 22s od	28s to 30 od	24s to 26	28s to 30s	22s to 26	28s to 30	35s to 38	27s to 34	3s 8d to 4s	

HAGUE, Dec. 29, N. S. The ſtates general have iſſued a placart, which bids all perſons, foreigners as well as tives, to engage any artiſan employed any manufacture of this country, to to work in any foreign country, under in of death; and promiſes a reward of o ducats in gold to ſuch as ſhall diſco- r and convict any one guilty of this me.

Amſterdam, Jan. 17, N. S. The mag- ficent ſtone bridge, compoſed of three hes on the Heergraff in this city, fell wn yeſterday ſo ſuddenly, that many ſons at that inſtant paſſing over it re buried in the ruins; which occa- ns the more ſurprize, as the bridge ap- ared very ſolid and ſubſtantial, and was noſt new. By ſhips arrived from Cu- ſau in the Weſt-Indies we have an ac- unt, that a bark belonging to our Weſt- dia company, and bound for that iſland, ving caſt anchor at Oruba, was attacked ere in September laſt by a Spaniſh fri- te, which took her and carried her to St. omingo, on the old pretence of contra- nd trade. As Oruba is an iſland be- nging to us, the governor of Curaſſau mediately diſpatched an expreſs to the vernor of St. Domingo, to complain of is hoſtility and reclaim the bark; and at he might be ſure of ſomething in nd, he laid an embargo upon two Spa- ſh veſſels then at Curaſſau; but not ntent with this, as he received an eva- e anſwer from the governor of St. Do- ingo, he had, when the laſt ſhips came om thence, ordered four ſtout veſſels to fitted out for making repriſals upon e Spaniards, which we in this country ok on as the only effectual way of treat- g with them upon this ſubject.

Paris, Jan. 3, N. S. The abbe de la ille, who was lately ſent at his ma- ty's expence to the Cape of Good-Hope, make aſtronomical obſervations for va- ous purpoſes, and among the reſt for tling the true ſituation of that remarka- promontory, which ſome have ſuppoſed lie 17 degrees 44 minutes eaſt from the eridian of Paris, has, by repeated ob- rvations, determined it to be but 16 grees 14 minutes eaſt from our meri- n; ſo that its longitude is 36 degrees minutes eaſt from the old meridian, d its latitude 33 degrees 55 minutes th; which is made publick for the mmon benefit of all trading nations; without obſerving this, a ſhip may in dark night run upon the weſtern part this dangerous coaſt, when ſhe is ought to be a good many leagues off at .—21. Saturday laſt an arret of council s publiſhed, authorizing the Eaſt-India company to borrow 18 millions of livres, in order to increaſe its commerce; and the ſubſcription was filled the very firſt day the books were opened. In one of the laſt ſhips ſent out by this company, a moſt ſuperb French ſuit of cloaths, with two fowling pieces, and two pair of piſtols, exquiſitely wrought, were put on board, to be delivered as a preſent from his majeſty to the king of Golconda.—24. The abbe de Prade, a licenciate of the Sorbonne, having publickly ſupported in that houſe a theſis tending to deiſm, he has been by the archbiſhop ſuſpended from all eccleſiaſtical functions, degraded of his degree, and his name eraſed out of the books of the Sorbonne; and his theſis has been unanimouſly condemned by that learned body, who are going to lay it before the parliament, in order to obtain permiſſion to have it burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

We have had this month from Madrid the following account of a naval victory, and of his catholick majeſty's gratitude to his ſeamen, viz. Don Pedro Stuart y Portugal, younger brother of the duke of Berwick (who had already diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt the Moors, by taking, about two months ago, two Algerine ſhips in the ſeas of Catalonia) has taken off Cape Vincent an Algerine man of war, called the Dantzick, of 60 pieces of cannon and 564 men, which, in company with another large ſhip that ſheered off, was cruizing in queſt of ſome Spaniſh regiſter ſhips. The engagement continued four days, from the 28th of November laſt to the 2d of December. The Algerine commandant hung out the white flag the ſecond day, but the crew obliged him to continue the combat, and did not ſtrike till they were on the point of ſinking. There were 194 of them killed, and 320 made ſlaves, including the arraez or commandant, the officers, and 16 renegadoes; and 50 chriſtian ſlaves on board were ſet at liberty. The Spaniards, in the whole, had but three men killed, and 27 wounded, amongſt whom there was not any officer. This is attributed to the conduct of the commander, who, to ſave his men, contented himſelf with reducing them by cannon, without coming to cloſe quarters; and with whom the king is ſo well pleaſed, that he has created him chief d'Eſcadre. His majeſty has recompenſed the other officers in proportion; the ſailors of each ſhip (there being another in company with Don Stuart) are gratified with a month's pay; and penſions are allowed to the widows of thoſe who were killed in the engagement.

DIVINITY

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Doctrine of the Saints final Perſeverance. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

2. Thoughts on the Perſeverance of the Saints. By J. Weſley, M. A. Trye.

3. Deiſm genuine Antimethodiſm, pr. 6d. Trye.

4. An Eſſay on Mr. Hume's Eſſay on Miracles. By W. Adams, M. A. pr. 2s. Cooper.

5. A ſecond Letter to the Author of the Enthuſiaſm of Methodiſts, &c. By J. Weſley, pr. 6d. Robinſon.

6. An hiſtorical Compendium of the Bible. By M. Noliet, pr. 3s. Millar.

7. Diſſertationes II. Critico-Sacræ. Auctore G. Coſtard, A. M. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

8. A Charge to the Clergy of the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire. By J. Sterne, LL.D. pr. 6d. Knapton.

9. A third Letter to the Author of the Enthuſiaſm of Methodiſts, &c. By V. Perronet, A. M. pr. 6d. Roberts.

10. Obſervations on the ſecond Viſion of St. John. Noon.

11. A Defence of Dr. Foſter's Sermon on Catholick Communion, pr. 6d. Noon.

PHYSICK.

12. A Compendium of Anatomy. By Laurence Heiſter, M. D. pr. 6d. Innys.

13. The Theory of the Moon made perfect. By S. Hardy, pr. 1s. Cooper.

14. A new Eſſay on the Cure of the Gout. By Mr. Drake, pr. 1s. 6d. Author.

15. A Diſſertation on Suppuration. Tranſlated from the Latin of John Graſhuis, M. D. pr. 1s. Knapton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. A Treatiſe concerning the Militia, pr. 1s. Millar. (See p. 3.)

17. Chineſe Architecture. Part IV. By W. Halfpenny, pr. 2s. 6d. Sayer.

18. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account, Jan. 18, pr. 6d. Corbett.

19. The Works of Horace, with the original Text, the natural Order of Conſtruction, with Accents for the right Pronunciation, and a cloſe and truly literal Engliſh Tranſlation, rendring this Author exceedingly eaſy and familiar to every Reader. Vol. I. Part I. pr. 1s. 6d. ſewed, 2s. bound. Baldwin.

20. The Petition of the unborn Babes, pr. 3d. Cooper.

21. A Defence of Dr. Pocus, &c. againſt the unborn Babes, pr. 3d. Cooper.

22. Animadverſions on Mr. Browne's three Eſſays, pr. 1s. Noon.

23. A Letter to the Biſhop of Clogher and Lord Orrery, pr. 1s. Noon.

24. A particular Deſcription of the Highlands, pr. 1s. G. Woodfall.

25. A Letter from a Gentleman to a Phyſician, pr. 6d. Walker.

26. Eſſays Moral and Miſcellaneous. By J. Forteſcue, D. D. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

27. A Method to prevent Robberies in London and Weſtminſter, pr. 6d. Swan.

28. A Letter concerning the Maintenance of the Poor, pr. 1s. Corbett.

29. A Diſcourſe on Government and Religion, pr. 1s. Roberts.

30. Letters from the Inſpector, to a Lady, pr. 1s. Cooper.

31. A Tour from England through Part of France, Flanders, Brabant, and Holland. By A. Monſanto, pr. 6d. Noon.

32. The agreeable Medley, pr. 3s. G. Woodfall.

33. A ſhort Account of the Eye and Nature of Viſion. By J. Ayſcough, Optician, pr. 6d. Strahan.

34. A faithful Narrative of the baſe Arts practiſed on the Brain of H. Hilding, pr. 6d. Sharpe.

35. Propoſals by the late Prince of Orange, for increaſing the Trade of the Republick, pr. 1s. 6d. Kent. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 556, 597.)

36. Miſcellaneous Obſervations on the Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, pr. 1s. W. Clarke.

37. Obſervations on the Defects of the poor Laws, and on the Cauſes and Conſequences of the great Increaſe and Burthen of the Poor. With a Propoſal for redreſſing thoſe Grievances. By T. Alcock, A. M. pr. 1s. Baldwin.

38. Treaty of Peace with the State of Tripoli, &c. pr. 1s. Owen. (See p. 41.)

39. Inſtructions for playing at Andro, a new Game at Cards, pr. 6d. Cooper.

40. The Art of making Sugar, pr. 1s. 6d. Willock.

41. An Eſſay on Sugar, pr. 6d. Comyns.

42. Worldly Compliances. Dedicated to Lady F. Shirley, pr. 1s. 6d. Job.

Poetry *and* Entertainment.

43. The Adventures of a Valet, in two Vols. 12mo. pr. 5s. ſew'd. Robinſon. (See p. 25.)

44. Secret Memoirs of the late Count Saxe, pr. 2s. Owen.

45. Two Hymns on the Nativity of Chriſt. By R. Rolt, pr. 6d. Owen.

46. Fair Roſamond to the Fair Hibernian, pr. 6d. Howard.

47. The Apotheoſis of the Fair Sex, pr. 1s. Cooper.

48. Taſte: A Comedy of two Acts. By S. Foote, pr. 1s. Franklin. (See p. 4, 33.)

SERMONS.

49. A Sermon preached on the Death of Dr. Obadiah Hughes. By John Allen, M. D. pr. 6d. Noon.

50. Solomon's Preference of Riches conſidered. By E. Pickard, pr. 6d. Noon.

51. A Diſcourſe upon the intermediate State between Death and the Reſurrection. By B. Regis, D. D. pr. 6d. Oliver.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. An Account of the new Tragedy of Eugenia, with the Prologue and Epilogue.
II. Of the Nature and Qualities of Iron.
III. The Life and Character of the late celebrated Dr. Boerhaave.
IV. Origin of the German Empire, Hiſtory of the Emperors, and of the Kings of the Romans.
V. Number of Houſes, Inhabitants, &c. in the City and Suburbs of London, with a Propoſal for regulating the Watch.
VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of C. Salonius, and T. Potitius, on the Queſtion relating to the General and Staff-Officers of the Army: And the SPEECH of Servilius Priſcus, in favour of the Bavarian Subſidy Treaty.
VII. A Deſcription of Monmouthſhire.
VIII. A Scriptural Criticiſm.
IX. A uſeful Problem, with its Solution.
X. A Geometrical Queſtion.
XI. The Origin of Money, and the Coinage of ſeveral Nations.
XII. Remarkable Account of a Robbery,
XIII. Debates in the General Court of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery.
XIV. A Cenſure on the Breakers of Promiſes and Appointments.
XV. Of the Government of Venice.
XVI. Account of Harlequin Sorcerer.
XVII. POETRY: On ſeeing a Lady ſit for her Picture; on a fine Spring Morning; a Moral Viſion; Epitaph on a Scotch Baronet; a Character; the Queſtion; Acroſtichis; Songs; Epigrams; Rebus's, &c. the Miller's Wedding, a new Song, ſet to Muſick.
XVIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Earthquakes in the Weſt-Indies; Admiralty Seſſions; a Soldier ſhot for Deſertion; Pardon and Reward for diſcovering Cary's Murderers; Seſſions at the Old Bailey, &c. &c. &c.
XIX. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XX. Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament.
XXI. Monumental Inſcription for Sir John Hynd Cotton.
XXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXIV FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXV. A Catalogue of Books.

With a new MAP of MONMOUTHSHIRE, and a neat VIEW of MELTON-CONSTABLE, the Seat of Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart. in Norfolk, curiouſly engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

ACCOUNT of the new tragedy of Eugenia 51—53
The prologue, written and ſpoken by Mr. Garrick 54
The epilogue, written by Colley Cibber, Eſq; and ſpoken by Mrs. Pritchard ibid.
Number of houſes and inhabitants in the city and ſuburbs of London, of the conſtables, headboroughs, watchmen, &c. ibid. E.
How the cities of Hamburgh, Dublin, &c. are watched 55
Propoſal for regulating the watch here ibid.
A deſcription of Monmouthſhire 56
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued 57—67
SPEECH of C. Salonius, in favour of the queſtion relating to the general and ſtaff-officers for his majeſty's land forces 57
SPEECH of T. Potitius, againſt the queſtion 59
SPEECH of Servilius Priſcus, in favour of the ſubſidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria 63
Remarks on the nature and qualities of iron 67
Of the Engliſh, American, and Swediſh iron 68
The manner of making ſteel 69
A criticiſm on a text of ſcripture 70
The life and character of the late celebrated Dr. Boerhaave 70—75
His birth and education 70
How he came to quit theology, and turn his mind to phyſick 71
His accidental converſation about Spinoſiſm, and the reſult of it ibid. D
He is admitted doctor of phyſick 72
He is made profeſſor of phyſick, botany, and chemiſtry, and ſtill holds private courſes ibid.
His improvements in chemiſtry 73
His behaviour to his pupils ibid.
He publiſhes his Inſtitutiones Medicæ and his Aphoriſms ibid. C
His improvements in botany 74
His death ibid, G
His character, great eſtate, and how acquired 75
A very uſeful problem, with its ſolution ibid
A geometrical queſtion ibid.
Debates in the general court of the ſociety of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery 75 G, 76
The origin of money 76
The coinage of ſeveral nations 77
An account of that high dignity in the German empire, called king of the Romans 78
Origin of the German empire ibid.
Hiſtory of the ſeveral emperors, with the inſolent behaviour of the popes 78, 79, 80
Firſt foundation of the Electoral dignity 80
Of the councils which compoſe the government of the republick of Venice ibid. G
Account of the new entertainment, called Harlequin ſorcerer 81
A cenſure on the breakers of promiſes and appointments, in the character of Aliger 82
POETRY. The miller's wedding, a new ſong, ſet to muſick 83
A country dance 84
Il Meditante, from a perfect copy ibid.
On looking out of a friend's window in the country, on a fine ſpring morning 85
A new ſong, inſcribed to the duke of Grafton ibid.
To the earl of Orrery 86
Acroſtichis, being advice to a ——— ibid.
On ſeeing a lady ſit for her picture ibid.
Rebus's and ſolutions 86, 87
A character 87
Epigram ibid.
The moral viſion ibid.
A ſong 88
Epitaph on Sir James Sooty ibid.
The queſtion, occaſioned by a ſerious admonition ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 89
Earthquakes in the Weſt-Indies 89, 95
A prodigious deep ſnow 89
Audacious robbery near Cheſter, and bravery in apprehending the robbers ibid.
A ſoldier ſhot for deſertion 90
Pardon and reward for diſcovering Cary's murderers ibid.
Another general court of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery ibid.
Admiralty ſeſſions held 90, 91
Seſſions at the Old Bailey 91
New members ibid.
Marriages and Births ibid.
Deaths 92
Monumental inſcription for Sir John Hynd Cotton ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical preferments ibid.
Promotions civil and military 93
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 94
Monthly bill of mortality ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 95
Catalogue of books 96

N. B. *We have received a* SPEECH *on the important ſubject of the army; but being beforehand ſupplied with ſufficient matter for this month and the next, are obliged to defer it till after that time, when we ſhall take the firſt opportunity to give it our readers.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1752.

A new TRAGEDY, *intitled,* EUGENIA, *wrote by the Rev. Mr.* FRANCIS, *having been lately exhibited with Applauſe at the Theatre Royal, in* Drury-Lane, *we ſhall give our Readers an Account of it, as follows.*

THE perſons of the drama are, 1. Dorimond, a very rich old gentleman, of a humane, friendly, ſincere, and good natural diſpoſition. 2. Mercour, (Dorimond's nephew by an elder brother, who had ſpent his fortune, as few do, in ſerving his country, and had left his ſons entirely dependent for their ſubſiſtence on their uncle Dorimond) a young fellow of the modern taſte, who would ſpare no pains, nor ſtick at any villainy to debauch a lady he took a liking to; and at the ſame time full of pride and diſſimulation. 3. Clerval, younger brother to Mercour, ſincere both in love and friendſhip, and paſſionately in love with Eugenia. 4. Marquis of Delville, in the diſguiſe of a common ſoldier, who had in his youth killed his friend in a duel, had been many years under great misfortunes, and at laſt obtained his pardon by the friendſhip of Clerval. 5. Eugenia, the ſuppoſed daughter of Dorimond, a beautiful virtuous young lady, ſecretly in love with Clerval, and courted by his elder brother Mercour. 6. Æmilia, a young lady educated and ſupported by Dorimond, out of pure friendſhip for her deceaſed father, but privately debauched by Mercour. 7. Orphiſa, Delville's wife, a lady of quality, of excellent underſtanding, in the diſguiſe of a gentlewoman, whom Eugenia's ſuppoſed mother, before her death, had appointed as her governeſs, and who had been offered a bribe by Mercour to aſſiſt him in debauching Eugenia.

The ſcene is a gallery in Dorimond's houſe in Paris, and opens with a dialogue between Mercour and Æmilia, which diſcovers his having debauched her under proteſtations of love, and that he now wants her aid to bring about a marriage with Eugenia, thereby to get his uncle's fortune ſettled upon him, in order, after a little time, to leave Eugenia, and go and live openly with her as his miſtreſs; which dialogue is ended by Æmilia thus:

Yes; 'tis juſt,
Moſt exquiſitely juſt, this purpos'd inſult.
And mark it, ye unhappy ones, like me,
Thus ſhall it ever prove, who firſt betrays,
Will firſt inſult our weakneſs. Hear me, Sir,
Fall'n as I am from honour, loſt to fame,
And hateful to myſelf, yet dare not think,
I baſely can betray another's innocence.
Be wiſe, and dread the wildneſs of my temper,
Leſt it ſtart out in madneſs to deſtroy
Myſelf and thee, with horrors worthy both.
[Exit.

Upon Æmilia's going out, Dorimond enters, and propoſes a match between him and Æmilia, which he waves, profeſſes his love for Eugenia, and artfully propoſes, that Æmilia ſhould be given to his brother Clerval, which the old man undertakes to mention, but diſclaims all other influence,

Than that of tender and perſuaſive reaſon.

On Dorimond's going, Clerval enters, having juſt parted with Delville, whoſe ſtory he tells Mercour, was a ſecret, and upon Mercour's aſking, why he might not be truſted with the ſecret, Clerval anſwers,

It is the ſecret of my friend, not mine.

Then Mercour informs Clerval of the double marriage intended by Dorimond, on which Clerval innocently diſcovers his paſſion for Eugenia; and the firſt act ends with a dialogue between Clerval and Delville, in which the latter declares, that the king's pardon could give him no eaſe, until he had found her, from the pure joys of whoſe nuptial bed he had been baniſhed, and for whom alone he lived.

Act II. opens with a dialogue beween Dorimond and Eugenia, in which he propoſes Mercour for her huſband; and ſhe thereupon appearing diſconcerted, but profeſſing obedience, he ſays,

No, my child;
I am a father; would be thought a friend,
Whom nature has entruſted with your happineſs; A
Whoſe more experienc'd age might influence,
But not controul your choice.

Upon his going, Orphiſa enters, to whom he recommends his daughter; and ſhe after knowing what had paſſed between them, and ſuſpecting her love for Clerval, adviſes thus:

The maid, who loves her innocence, ſhould bluſh B
If e'er her wandering eye excite the hope
Of ſecret love; 'tis ev'n a crime to pleaſe,
Which virtue ſtartles at. Oh! would Eugenia
Exert the ſpirit of virtue; let the ſenſe
Of filial piety inſpire her breaſt,
And at the marriage-altar offer up
The paſſions of the heart; that nobleſt ſacrifice,
Worthy of her, of virtue, and of heaven— C

To which Eugenia anſwers:

And will high heaven be mock'd with ſuch a ſacrifice?
And ſhall I give my hand, that ſacred pledge
Of love and truth, to him my ſoul abhors?
Shall I deceive even him? Shall I profane
The altar and its rites with vows of falſhood?
There ſhall I learn diſſimulation? There D
Firſt ſpeak a language foreign to my heart?
Ye bleſſed ſaints and angels, ſhall ye hear
My unhallow'd lips pronounce the ſolemn promiſe
Of everlaſting love to one I hate?

After ſome more noble ſentiments from both upon this ſubject, Clerval enters, and Eugenia, at Orphiſa's deſire, retires; then E enſues a moſt affecting dialogue between Orphiſa and Clerval, after which Dorimond enters, who had in revenge been over perſuaded by Mercour, that Orphiſa was carrying on an intrigue between Clerval and Eugenia, which he charges her with, and this prevents her ſaying any thing in favour of Clerval as he had deſired; and upon her retiring, Dorimond F accuſes Clerval of making a common ſoldier his companion, having been ſo informed by Mercour; on which Clerval declares, that Delville was a man of eminent birth and merit, of which he would then tell him a part, and the whole in due time.

Upon their retiring, Mercour enters, G with a paper in his hand, on which he exultingly ſays, that the fate of Eugenia depended. While he is reading, Æmilia enters, and before he obſerved her, ſhe in a ſoliloquy ſays,

Is it my own diſturb'd imagination,
Or do I ſee ſtrange terror and confuſion
In every face I meet? No; there's a face,
That knows no change; inflexible in miſchief.
What! can he ſmile! 'Tis more than common villainy, [*frowns,*
When Mercour deigns to ſmile. And now he
As if ſome thought of goodneſs ſmote his heart.

Then enſues a dialogue between them, wherein he endeavours to perſuade her to marry his brother Clerval; on which ſhe flies into a violent paſſion, and declares her reſolution to renounce the world.

Act III. begins with a dialogue between Dorimond and Mercour, in which the latter, who was, it ſeems, the favourite of his aunt, perſuades the former, that ſhe upon her death-bed recommended Eugenia to him, on which he obtains the old man's leave to make his addreſſes to Eugenia, and upon Dorimond's exit, Eugenia enters, by his order, whereupon Mercour begins to explain his paſſion to her, and upon her going to leave him, he catches her by the arm a little rudely, and ſhews her a paper, which ſhe knows to be her mother's hand, and directed to her father, on which he tells her, that her mother, the night before ſhe died, gave him ſome papers, of which that was one, and that it contained a ſecret, which would ruin her if ſhe read it; therefore he endeavours to perſuade her not to look into it, but to give him a huſband's ſacred right to guard her; but ſhe daring him to let her ſee it, he cries, Then read it, and be wretched.

Upon this Eugenia reads the letter wrote by Dorimond's wife upon her death-bed, and directed to him, in which ſhe informed him, that as ſhe knew how ardently he wiſhed for children, and to engage his affection, ſhe had deceived him with a ſuppoſititious child, and had paſſed Eugenia for his daughter. Eugenia being in a ſurprize at this diſcovery, Mercour endeavours to perſuade her to join with him in wedlock, and in concealing the ſecret; but ſhe deſpiſes both, on which he goes out threatning revenge, and Clerval enters, to whom ſhe gives ſome dark hints of her not being Dorimond's daughter, and then bids him farewel for ever. On her going, Delville enters, endeavours to comfort Clerval, and acquaints him, that he had now got his pardon paſſed the ſeals; and that he was going to the only friend who knew the correſpondence between him and his lovely mourner, who would direct him where to find her, after which his fortune, power, and every thing ſhould be Clerval's.

Act

Act IV. At the opening Orphisa and Eugenia appear, the former endeavouring to comfort the latter, and then Dorimond joins them, who suspecting that the letter was forged, had sent for Mercour to justify himself. Mercour then enters, and gives him the letter to read. Being thus convinced, he finds fault with his having concealed it so long, which the other endeavours to excuse by saying, it was his affection for him made him conceal it, and that for the same reason he had proposed to marry Eugenia. But Dorimond still suspecting that he had done this to force her to a loathed, detested marriage, insists upon further proof, whereupon Mercour gives him another letter from his deceased wife, which Dorimond first desires Orphisa to read, but immediately alters his mind, and proposes to burn the letter without reading it. Upon this Eugenia insists upon its being read, and Orphisa reading the letter from the deceased directed to Eugenia, it was in these words:

It is not without pity that I reveal this secret to you. But I am approaching the moments of truth. Your mother's distresses made it not difficult to bribe those about her; to convey you from her at your birth, and to tell her you were dead. All the recompence then, in my power, was to make her your governess, and now to restore you to her.

Orphisa then owns her having been a mother, but that upon the birth, as soon as she was able to look up, they told her, the child was dead, and would not allow her to look upon it, for fear of disturbing her; on which Dorimond fainting, is carried off, and Mercour, after some insulting taunts, retires. Orphisa then declares an inward presage, that her child should still be happy, and that her husband was of a noble line of ancestors, but had sacrificed his fortune to his honour; after which Clerval enters, and Eugenia, at her mother's desire, going off, Clerval declares his passion to be still the same, and tho' not yet informed who was her mother, he desires Orphisa's consent to marry her. Marry Eugenia, Sir, says Orphisa? To which the other answers,

Yes, marry her.
The chosen of my heart, my sense, my judgment,
I know the feeble reasons that oppose me.
Her birth, her parents yet unknown, her poverty;
Is she not rich in virtue? Or look round
Among the titled great ones of the world,
Do they not spring from some proud monarch's flatterer,
Some favourite mistress, or ambitious minister,
The ruin of his country, while their blood
Rolls down thro' many a fool, thro' many a villain,
To its now proud possessors?

Upon this Orphisa acquaints him with her being the real mother of Eugenia; but at the same time tells him, that they were both resolved to retire to a convent.

Act V. This last act opens with Mercour's asking Clerval, why his uncle would not see him, on which Clerval advises him not to meet his uncle during his first displeasure: This advice Mercour takes as a sign of falshood in his brother, and then beginning to talk slightingly of Eugenia, they are like to quarrel, which Clerval avoids by leaving him, and Dorimond entering, Mercour endeavours to justify himself; but Dorimond having now heard of all his villainy from Æmilia, tells him, that she was gone to a convent, and that he would abandon him to despair and poverty, on which Mercour owns, and at the same time exults in his villanies; and upon his exit, Clerval, Orphisa and Eugenia enter, the two last to take their leave of Dorimond, but instead of allowing it, he declares, that he adopts Eugenia as his daughter and only child; whereupon Clerval declares to him his love for Eugenia, and he consents to their marriage, upon Orphisa's giving her consent, but she refuses, because of the father's being still alive, and she could not violate a father's right to give away his child. Whilst they are upon this subject, Delville's voice is heard behind the scenes, saying, Come, direct me, guide me to her,

The sweet support, and hope of my misfortunes.

At which Orphisa starts, and cries, Ye powers, what voice was there! and upon seeing him, she faints into his arms; but presently recovering, directs Eugenia to pay the duty that a father claims, which gives Delville new joy; and after acknowledging his obligations to Clerval, to whom he owed his friends, his country, and his sovereign's favour, and these more heart-felt blessings, love and nature; he says,

Come, my Eugenia, you shall pay him for me,
Such thanks as he deserves; for I have prov'd it,
That woman, tender, amiable, and constant,
Is virtue's best reward.

After which they severally declare their joy, and Delville concludes the play thus:

Praise is the sacred attribute of heaven.
'Tis ours alone, with humble, grateful hearts,
T employ the gracious instinct it bestows
To our own honour, happiness and virtue;
For happiness and virtue are the same.

The

The PROLOGUE.

Written and ſpoken by Mr. GARRICK.

TO damn, or not—that is the queſtion now,
Whether 'tis beſt to deck the poet's brow;
With hands and hearts unanimous befriend him,
Or take up arms, and by oppoſing end him—?
But hold, before you give the fatal word,
I beg that I, as council may be heard;
And what few council ever yet have done,
I'll take no bribe, and yet plead pro *and* con.
Firſt for the town and us—I ſee ſome danger,
Should you too kindly treat this reverend ſtranger;
If ſuch good folks, theſe wits of graver ſort,
Should here uſurp a right to ſpoil your ſport;
And curb our ſtage ſo wanton, bold and free!
To the ſtrict limits of their purity;
Should dare in theatres reform abuſes,
And turn our actreſſes to pious uſes!
Farewel the joyous ſpirit-ſtirring ſcene!
Farewel the—the—you gueſs the thing I mean!
If this wiſe ſcheme, ſo ſober and ſo new!
Should paſs with us, would it go down with you?
Should we ſo often ſee your well-known faces?
Or would the ladies ſend ſo faſt for places?—
Now for the author—His poetick brat
Throughout the town occaſions various chat;
What, ſay the ſnarlers?—'Tis a French *tranſlation;*
That we deny, but plead an imitation;
Such as we hope will pleaſe a free-born nation.
His muſe, tho' much too grave to dreſs or dance,
For ſome materials took a trip to France;
She owns the debt, nor thinks ſhe ſhall appear,
Like our ſpruce youths, the worſe for going there:
Tho' ſhe has dealt before in ſportive ſong,
This is her firſt ſtage-flight, and t'would be wrong, [*young.*
Nay, poaching too, to kill your bards too
Poets, like foxes, make beſt ſport, when old,
The chaſe is good, when both are hard and bold;
Do you, like other ſportſmen then, take heed,
If you deſtroy the whelps, you ſpoil the breed;
Let him write on, acquire ſome little fame,
Then hunt him, criticks, he'll be noble game.

The EPILOGUE.

Written by COLLEY CIBBER, Eſq;

Spoken by Mrs. PRITCHARD.

OF all the various wonders wit can do,
(Whether to pleaſe the many, or the few) [*that's new.*
None charms an audience—like a ſtroke,
Now this choice ſecret found, I dare engage,
Has brought our ſolemn champion to the ſtage,
As if, to reach this merit, were no more,
Than juſt to write—as none e'er wrote before.

Why here's a play now—of what kind to call it— [*it—*
I know no more than—of what will befal
Whether the criticks praiſe—or bolder bucks ſhall maul it:
In France 'twas comedy; but here 'tis tragick!
And all by dint of pure poetick magick—
A *Miſtake me not, I don't by this aver,*
That ev'ry poet is a conjurer;
Ours is all ſentiment, blank verſe and virtue,
Diſtreſs—But yet no bloodſhed to divert ye.
Such plays in France, perhaps, may cut a figure, [*meagre;*
But to our criticks here they're mere ſoup-
Tho' there they never ſtain their ſtage with blood,
Yet Engliſh ſtomachs love ſubſtantial food.
B *Give us! the lightning's blaze, the thunder's roll!*
The pointed dagger, and the pois'ning bowl!
Let drums and trumpets clangor ſwell the ſcene,
Till the gor'd battle bleed in ev'ry vein.
We love the Muſes animating ſpark,
Till gods meet gods and juſtle in the dark!
This now did ſomething in the days of yore,
C *When lungs heroick made the galleries roar.*
As for our bard, the fatal die is thrown,
And now the queſtion is—What ſays the town,
Has he thrown in, or is the dupe undone?
Yet on your juſtice boldly he relied,
No party form'd, no partial friendſhip tried.
Tho' love of praiſe his inmoſt ſoul inflame,
D *All feign'd, or forc'd applauſe, he dares diſclaim,* [*fame.*
Your candour—no—Your judgment be his

The Weſtminſter Journal *has had four long Letters on the Danger and Prevention of* ROBBERIES, *from the laſt of which we ſhall give the following Extract.*

Weſtminſter Journal, Feb. 22.

ACCORDING to Maitland, there are within the city and ſuburbs of London 5099 ſtreets; 95,968 houſes; 725,903 inhabitants; 143 pariſhes; 307 church-wardens; 242 overſeers of the poor; 420 conſtables; 227 headboroughs; 134 beadles; and 1318 watchmen: But Salmon computes the houſes to be 122,950; F and the number of inhabitants to be 1,134,500: If ſo, each of theſe 1318 watchmen, upon an average, are to take care of 93 houſes, and 860 inhabitants: But, ſuppoſing the number of theſe watchmen were doubled, there would then be 2636, who would coſt, at 10d. a night each, 104l. 16s. every night, which is G 38,252l. annually; ſo that each houſe, one with another, would pay 3l. 6s. a year for the maintenance of ſuch a watch: And ſurely, the number of houſekeepers incapable of contributing towards this expence, may be ſufficiently aſſiſted by their

neighbours of greater circumſtance: t might not be an imprudent ſcheme very lodger to be rated at ſo much a during their continuance in their ings; by which means, as every man ives the benefit of a watch, ſo every would contribute to the expence.

ere then lies the principal defect in A provifions for diſcouraging robberies: watchmen are too few for the num- of thieves and villains that infeſt the ts: They are not properly armed: are they conveniently ſituated, eſpe- in Weſtminſter, which calls aloud egulation; and therefore, it may not nſeaſonable to furniſh a hint towards mpliſhing ſo good and neceſſary a k, by repreſenting how other cities watched, and what may be proper to done for the ſecurity of our own me- olis.

n Hamburgh, which is a large popu- city of Germany, no inhabitant is mitted to walk the ſtreets after dark, hout carrying a candle and lanthorn: B which means, if any diſorder is com- ted, the offender is immediately diſ- ered; or if any perſon is found with- a light, he is taken up on ſuſpicion ſome illegal deſign, and carried before a giſtrate.

n the city of Dublin the watch are ſo perly poſted, that it would be ex- nely difficult to commit any villainous C ctices without an immediate detection: there is a watchman placed at the of every ſtreet, and in the corner of oſt every lane; ſo that, upon the t alarm, the ſtreets are blockaded, if the offender ſhould eſcape one tchman, he muſt inevitably fall into hands of another: Beſides, theſe D tchmen are not only robuſt fellows, are alſo ſecurely armed, having a g pole, ſomewhat like an halberd, with ook to catch any fugitive, a ſpear to if cloſely engaged, and a bill to cut n if under a neceſſity of fighting.

As for the watch of Weſtminſter, they neither numerous enough, nor ſuffi- ntly armed, to ſuppreſs thoſe deſperate E gs of villains that are continually in- ing the ſtreets. In the extenſive pa- of St. Clement's, a pariſh which pays ol. annually to the ſupport of its poor, e appears to be only two beadles, and watchmen, which are not half ſuffici- for the ſecurity of the inhabitants, the ſafe-guard of paſſengers: The abitants of this pariſh, and of all the ers within the bills of mortality, ex- t ſuch as have lately obtained a par- nentary aſſiſtance, are ſtill under the tute of Wincheſter, and are incapable of raiſing a proper rate for maintaining the watch: But the city of London and its liberties, as alſo the pariſhes of St. James, St. George Hanover-Square, St. Martin in the Fields, St. Paul Covent-Garden, St. Margaret, St. John the Evangeliſt, and St. Anne, in Weſtminſter, and likewiſe of Chriſt-Church, Spittle-Fields, are properly authorized in every thing regarding their watchmen, as to placing, arming, encreaſing, and paying them.

Many pernicious conſequences are continually occaſioned by the negligence of the inhabitants of ſuch pariſhes, which have procured no late parliamentary direction for regulating the watch. From near Temple-Bar to the New-Church in the Strand, I am informed, there are only 2 watchmen, which would require 6 or 8, becauſe this ſpot is more peſtered with villains than any other in the pariſh; ſcarce a night paſſing but two or three robberies are committed here; and they have even the impudence to ſtop coaches, knock down the coachmen, and rob the fare. From the New-Church in the Strand down to below the New-Exchange, every paſſenger is in great danger at any unſeaſonable hour in the night; and it is about ten to one if any watchman will come to his aſſiſtance: For the watchmen of Somerſet-Houſe ſide ſay, they dare not go out of the liberty; and thoſe on Katherine-Street ſide ſay, they dare not go into the liberty: So that, by this nice piece of caſuiſtry, a man may be robbed on one ſide the way, while the watchman is telling him from the other that he cannot come to his aſſiſtance.

It is heartily to be wiſhed, that every conſtable would make the watchmen perform their duty, and not permit them, under a pretence of warming themſelves for a minute, to continue roaſting themſelves, or tippling, for an hour together.

It is neceſſary not only to augment the number of watchmen, but alſo to employ none but able-bodied men, and to provide them ſome proper weapon of defence, inſtead of an unſerviceable club.

F It is alſo proper to ſtation the watch at the openings of ſtreets and paſſages, in ſuch regular diſtances, as the nature of the ſituation will admit.

And it is likewiſe requiſite, that every watchman ſhould be furniſhed with a horn, or ſome other wind inſtrument, which he ſhould ſound upon any emergency, whereby ſeveral other watchmen G would be apprized of any diſorder, and readily aſſemble to prevent it.

If this affair ſhould be taken into conſideration, and the neceſſary alterations made, it would be productive of many

happy

happy conſequences to the publick. But I proceed to mention one other circumſtance, which tends, in a great meaſure, to the encouragement of robbers.

This is the manner of puniſhment inflicted upon theſe offenders, which does not appear, at this time of day, to be at all adequate to the original intention of the law: For the frequency of our Tyburn executions, and that contempt of death among our obdurate malefactors, prevent the terror which every legiſlature intends to excite by the ſeverity of the law.— *He therefore propoſes a diſtinction to be made according to the nature of the crime; the murderers and hardened villains only to ſuffer death, and the other criminals to be ſtrictly confined to hard labour, &c.*

A Description *of* MONMOUTHSHIRE. *With a new* Map *of the ſame.*

MONMOUTHSHIRE is bounded on the eaſt with the river Wye, which ſeparates it from Glouceſterſhire, on the ſouth by the river Severn, on the weſt by Brecknockſhire, and the river Rumney, which parts it from Glamorganſhire, and on the north by the river Munnow, which divides it from Herefordſhire. Its length from north to ſouth is about 24 miles, its breadth from eaſt to weſt about 19, and its circumference about 80 miles. It is bleſſed with a healthy and temperate air, and tho' very hilly and ſomewhat woody, yet is exceeding fertile, eſpecially in the eaſtern parts, which are not ſo mountainous as the weſtern; the hills feeding abundance of cattle and ſheep, and the valleys bearing great crops of corn and graſs; which fertility is much increaſed by its being plentifully watered with many rivers. It contains about 340,000 acres, and about 6500 houſes. It is divided into 6 hundreds. Its towns are 7, its pariſhes 127, and it ſends 3 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, who at preſent are William Morgan and Capel Hanbury, Eſqrs. and one for the town of Monmouth, who in the preſent parliament is Fulk Greville, Eſq; This county formerly belonged to Wales, but is now reckoned one of the Engliſh counties; and the people ſpeak both languages. Abundance of Roman antiquities have been found in it. The towns are,

1. Monmouth, the capital of the county, 100 computed, and 127 meaſured miles N. W. from London. It is pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſituate between the rivers Wye and Munnow, over each of which it has a bridge. 'Tis a fair, large, well-built, and populous town, has a ſtately church, and had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins, where Henry V. conqueror of France, was born, from thence called Henry of Monmouth. The town is govern'd by a mayor, two bailiffs, [illegible] common-council men, a town clerk and other inferior officers; and it has a conſiderable market on Saturdays for corn and other proviſions. It formerly gave title of duke to James Fitz-roy, afterwards upon his marriage ſurnamed Scot, eldeſt natural ſon of king Charles II. beheaded by James II. for taking arms and claiming the crown; and now gives title of earl to the family of Mordaunt, who are alſo earls of Peterborough. The duke of Beaufort has a noble ſeat near this town called Troy.

2. Abergavenny, 12 miles W. of Monmouth. It takes its name from the river Gavenny, which falls below it into the Uſke. 'Tis a handſome town, well built, encompaſſed with a wall, has a ſtrong caſtle, drives a great trade in flannel, and has a market on Tueſdays. It gives title of lord to a branch of the great antient family of Nevill, who is the firſt baron of England.

3. Pontypool, 7 miles S. of Abergavenny, a ſmall town, with a market on Saturday, and noted for its iron mills.

4. Caerleon, 6 miles S. of Pontypool, on the river Uſke, over which it has a large wooden bridge, tho' the houſes are generally built of ſtone. It was a flouriſhing city in the time of the Romans, where one of their legions was quartered, and in the time of the Britons a ſort of univerſity, having a college for 200 ſtudents in aſtronomy, &c. and a biſhop's ſee, afterwards removed to St. David's. The town is pretty large, and it has a market on Thurſday.

5. Newport, about 2 miles S. W. of Caerleon, alſo a pretty large town on the Uſke, over which it has a ſtone bridge. It has a good haven of its own name, which occaſions many veſſels to come here, whereby a conſiderable trade is carried on. It has a plentiful market on Saturday.

6. Uſke, 5 miles N. E. of Pontypool, ſituate on the river of the ſame name, over which it has a bridge: It is a large well-built town of ſtone houſes, having two good markets weekly, viz. on Monday and Friday.

7. Chepſtow, 9 miles S. of Monmouth, near the mouth of the Wye, over which it has a good bridge. 'Tis a large, well-built and well-inhabited town, was formerly fortified and defended by a large ſtrong caſtle, and is ſtill one of the beſt towns in the county. It has a harbour for ſhips, and a very conſiderable market on Saturdays.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 22.

In the Debate begun in your laſt, the next Speaker was C. Salonius, *who ſpoke in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE ſpeech made by the noble lord, as well as the motion he concluded with, ave me inexpreſſible concern; for ho' I believe, I have no great rea- n to fear, that his motion will be omplied with, yet, as it muſt appear pon our votes, it may communicate pprehenſions to the people, for hich, I am ſure, there is not the aſt foundation; and tho' his lord- ip, in every thing he ſaid, expreſſ- himſelf with the utmoſt delicacy, t it is a ſubject which it is impoſſi- e to touch, without laying a foun- tion for adding to our preſent un- ppy diviſions a new one, which ight be of more fatal conſequence an all the reſt. This, I ſay, Sir, ve me inexpreſſible concern; and is concern is greatly heightened, hen I reflect on that falſe, malici- s, wicked, and ſeditious libel, call- *Conſtitutional Queries*, which ere ſo artfully and ſo induſtriouſly ſperſed at the beginning of this ſion, and which ſo deſervedly met ith the cenſure of both houſes of rliament *. Every gentleman with- theſe walls was convinced, that ere was not any ground for what s ſo wickedly inſinuated by thoſe *eries*; but what will not the peo- without doors imagine, when y find that inſinuation, I may ſay, orced by the motion now under r conſideration? Had that ſeditious el reſted upon its own ſingle au- rity, it would have been conſider- only as an impotent attempt in

L— G—— S———.

February, 1752.

A

B

C

D

E

F

ſome factious perſon, or rather ſome Jacobite in diſguiſe, to ſpread falſe rumours among the vulgar, and to ſtir up a diviſion in the illuſtrious family now upon our throne; but when the people find it followed by ſuch a motion as this, which is, in effect, a motion to remove from the command of our army, a royal prince, who has in that ſtation done his country ſuch eminent ſervice, I am afraid, they will give ſome credit to the groundleſs ſuggeſtions in that libel; and therefore I wiſh, that ſuch a motion had at leaſt for this year been ſuſpended: I hope, the noble lord will for this reaſon wave the motion he has made, in order thereby to prevent its being communicated to the publick by the printed votes of this houſe.

Surely, Sir, there can be no danger from our continuing this eſtabliſhment for one year longer: In my opinion, indeed, there never can be any danger either to king or people; for with reſpect to our ſovereign, as the captain general muſt be entirely dependent upon the crown, and will always be removeable at the pleaſure of the crown, can it be ſuppoſed, that the king would allow him to continue in command, a moment after his being ſuſpected of endeavouring to form a party for himſelf in the army? In this reſpect, there is a very great difference between a monarchical and a republican form of government. In either, it is impoſſible for a captain general to begin to form for himſelf a party in the army, without incurring ſome ſuſpicion; but the difference is, that in the former, he may be immediately removed as ſoon as he begins to be ſuſpected, whereas in the latter he cannot be removed but by a concurrence of a majority of the ſenate;

H and

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 460.

and before that concurrence can be obtained, the ſuſpicion may not only have long exiſted, but he may have formed ſuch a party in the army, as will be both able and willing to ſupport him againſt the civil government of his country. This was the caſe, Sir, of Julius Cæſar in Rome, and of Oliver Cromwell in England: Both of them were long ſuſpected by many, who were quick-ſighted enough to ſee through their deſigns, but the majority were blinded by their ſucceſſes, and were thereby prevailed on to continue them in command, until it was out of their power to remove them. Therefore, no argument drawn from the hiſtory of either of thoſe generals, or from the hiſtory of any commonwealth general, can be applicable to the caſe now before us; and with regard to generals in monarchical governments, I believe, we ſhall find, that the general has much oftner ſuffered by the cauſeleſs jealouſy of the monarch, than the monarch by the treacherous ambition of his general. Nay, I will be bold to ſay, that no monarch was ever dethroned by his general, without firſt having been guilty of ſome egregious weakneſs, or having ſhewn ſome very unjuſt and ill-grounded jealouſy of his general.

I may therefore, I think, Sir, with great reaſon conclude, that in this country, and under our preſent form of government, the ſovereign can never be in any danger from having his army under the command of a captain general, and conſequently the liberties of the people can never be in danger from the latter's uſurping the ſovereign power; but ſay gentlemen, our liberties may be endangered not only by a difference between our king and his captain general, but by a concord and agreement between them for oppreſſing the liberties of the people. This way of arguing is really a ſort of Proteus: If we attack him in the ſhape of a bull, and endeavour to guard againſt his horns, he turns himſelf into a horſe, and attacks us with his heels. But to be ſerious, if it is poſſible to be ſerious upon ſuch a way of arguing, ſuppoſe we had a king who had deſigns againſt the liberties of his people, could he derive any advantage from appointing a captain general, which he could not have without ſuch an appointment? The king is, by our conſtitution, the chief general of our army, and is not obliged to appoint a deputy, whom we now call captain general, unleſs he pleaſes. Can we ſuppoſe, that any man who has ſecret deſigns to carry on, will do it by deputy, when he can do it by himſelf alone? Beſides, the captain general muſt always be a man of high rank, or long ſervice: He is already riſen as high as he can riſe in our army; and if he had not before, he muſt by that time have acquired a conſiderable fortune of his own, which he is ſure of preſerving, and tranſmitting to his poſterity, whilſt our conſtitution is preſerved, and he retains his innocence. Is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that ſuch a man would concur in any ſcheme for rendering both his life and his fortune precarious, which would be the certain conſequence of our conſtitution's being overthrown? Is it not more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that ſuch a man will rather be a check upon any arbitrary deſigns his ſovereign may entertain, than an aſſiſtant in carrying thoſe deſigns into execution? Therefore I muſt conclude, that no ſovereign who has any ſuch deſigns, will ever appoint a captain general; and conſequently, that this high office is rather a ſecurity for the preſervation of our liberties than the contrary.

I hope, Sir, I have demonſtrated to the ſatisfaction of the houſe, that no danger can reſult, either to our ſovereign or our liberties, from our having a captain general in time of peace. And now with regard to the

uſe of that high officer, and the danger we may be expoſed to from our not having ſuch a one even in time of peace, I am fully convinced, Sir, that to make an army uſeful againſt an enemy, as well as to prevent its being troubleſome to its friends, ſtrict diſcipline, and a conſtant application to military exerciſes, is as neceſſary in time of peace, as it is in time of war; and I am likewiſe convinced, that it is much more difficult to enforce either the one or the other in time of peace, than it is in time of war. If any gentleman differs from me in opinion upon this ſubject, let him conſider the behaviour of the Dutch troops in the laſt war, and compare it with the behaviour of the troops of the ſame country in the war in Q. Anne's time. From the year 1672 to the year 1702, they had been under the care and conduct of a captain general, meaning William prince of Orange, afterwards our glorious king William, who left the Dutch army in ſuch good order, and ſo well diſciplined, that they performed wonders the very firſt campaign of the war, which began the ſummer after that prince's death; and as they behaved in the ſame manner during the whole courſe of that war, they contributed not a little to its ſucceſs. But from the end of that war to the beginning of the laſt, an ill-grounded jealouſy of the houſe of Orange prevented their ever having any captain general. What was the conſequence? The diſcipline of their troops was neglected; and many young gentlemen got themſelves made officers in their army, who neither knew nor would be at the pains to learn, any thing of the trade of a ſoldier; the natural conſequence of which was, that in the laſt war the Dutch troops ſhewed neither conduct nor courage upon any one occaſion.

This, Sir, is ſo plain a proof, ſo recent an example, that every gentleman who conſiders it, muſt with me be convinced, how neceſſary it is to have our army always under the command of a captain general, even in time of peace; for then, as I have ſaid already, it is more difficult to preſerve a proper diſcipline than in time of war. Men are ſo apt to indulge themſelves in eaſe and idleneſs, that nothing but inevitable neceſſity, or immediate danger, can altogether prevent it; nay, even in time of war, when an army is remote from any enemy, or when they deſpiſe the enemy they have to do with, they are too apt to relax in their diſcipline, notwithſtanding the utmoſt their general can do, as we may learn from the hiſtories of all nations, eſpecially that of the Romans; for in the hiſtories of that great people, we often meet with complaints of this kind, and yet their generals had a moſt abſolute power over every man in the army under their command. The precedent is therefore ſo far from being a bad one, that I am glad of the opportunity we now have to make a precedent, which, I hope, will always be followed, as I think it the only means by which our army can be made uſeful in time of war, or harmleſs in time of peace; therefore, if the noble lord does not withdraw his motion, I ſhall moſt heartily give it my negative, and afterwards as heartily concur in the motion for agreeing with our committee in the reſolution now under our conſideration.

The next and the laſt Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was that made by T. Potitius, *which was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE ingenuity of the noble lord who ſpoke laſt, convinces me of the truth of what has often been ſaid, that no doctrine in

T—— P——.

politicks can be ſo abſurd as not to admit of ſome plauſible arguments in its favour; for whether we conſider our conſtitution of government as a monarchy, or a republick, nothing can be ſo contrary to it, nothing ſo dangerous, as that of continuing the ſame perſon at the head of our army, or indeed of any one of our armies, if we had more than one, for life, or for a great number of years. That it is dangerous even for the moſt abſolute monarch to continue the ſame general at the head of his army for a great number of years, not only reaſon, but the experience of all ages, muſt convince us; for without any bad deſign in ſuch a general, the army will at laſt become more devoted to him than to their ſovereign; and from that time he becomes ſovereign in fact tho' not in name, becauſe he muſt be a very ſelf-denied gentleman indeed, if he allows himſelf to be diſmiſſed, which is generally followed with ſomething worſe, when he knows that the army will ſupport his power, whether his ſovereign will or no.

This ſhews how weak it is to ſay, Sir, that the continuing of a captain general can never in this kingdom be of any dangerous conſequence to the ſovereign, becauſe the king may remove him the moment he begins to form a party for himſelf in the army; for this party forms itſelf of courſe, without any deſign, at leaſt without any overt act of his, by his being a long time continued in command; therefore, unleſs the king removes him upon the general principle, he may probably without any ſuſpicion let him continue in command, until it be out of his power to remove him; and I was ſurpriſed to hear the noble lord ſay, that it is eaſier to get a favourite general removed in a monarchy than in a republick. I ſhall grant, that it is eaſier to raiſe an unjuſt and groundleſs ſuſpicion in the breaſt of a king, than in the majority of a ſenate; but with regard to a juſt and well-grounded ſuſpicion, ſurely a king is more liable to be impoſed on and blinded, than the majority of a ſenate. A captain general of any continuance muſt be the chief favourite and prime miniſter of his ſovereign: In that ſtation he will, as uſual, draw lines of circumvallation about the throne, he will inveſt it ſo cloſe that none but his creatures and tools can approach it: In ſuch a ſituation, how can a king hear of any facts that may tend to give him a ſuſpicion of his general? But in a republick there will always be ſome members in the ſenate, who are enemies to the general, or at leaſt greater friends to the liberties of their country, than to the continuance of the ſame general in command: Theſe members will always be upon the watch, and will inform the ſenate of every fact, that may tend to give them a ſuſpicion of their general, and if the facts be fully proved, and ſuch as manifeſtly ſhew a ſolid ground for ſuſpicion, the majority will certainly concur in removing him, unleſs they be ſuch as have been previouſly corrupted by the general.

I ſhall readily grant, Sir, that no ſovereign can be dethroned by his general, without having been firſt guilty of ſome egregious weakneſs, becauſe I think it a moſt egregious weakneſs in any ſovereign, to allow any man in time of peace to have a ſole command over his army: I think, he ſhould never allow it even in time of war, if it be poſſible for him to take the field in perſon; but to allow any one man to continue for many years in ſuch a high ſtation, is ſomething more than weakneſs, it is downright madneſs; for whoever has the greateſt influence over the military in any country, will always have the ſovereignty in effect, and will diveſt the ſovereign of the name, as ſoon as he makes an attempt to diveſt him of the command of the military; of which we

ave many examples in hiſtory, and very recent one in our own time, ith regard to the young Sophy of erſia, who was dethroned by Kouli an, for attempting to put a period o his military power, by clapping p a peace with the Turks; and the A any revolutions that have ſince appened in that empire, together ith its preſent unſettled and melan- holy ſituation, ſhould be a warning o us, not to expoſe our ſovereign to ny ſuch danger, which we have he greater reaſon to guard againſt, B s we have our own liberties and pri- ileges, as well as the honour, dig- ity, and life of our ſovereign at ake; for all would certainly be wallowed up in ſuch a fatal conteſt.

In ſhort, Sir, to give any ſubject ſole and long continued command C ver our army, is ſo contrary to he eſtabliſhed maxim of all wiſe ſo- vereigns, and all wiſe republicks, nd a maxim by the non-obſervance f which ſo many princes, and ſo any republicks, have been undone, hat I do not wonder to ſee the in- D enuity of thoſe put to the utmoſt tretch, who are attempting to eſta- liſh a direct contrary maxim; but, hope, the majority of this houſe will eaſily diſtinguiſh between thoſe rguments, which proceed from a lux- riant fancy, and thoſe which are E ounded upon ſolid reaſon and judg- ment, as well as the experience of ll ages and countries; for I have eard no one argument advanced in avour of this new doctrine, but hat is contradicted by experience oth antient and modern. This is F vidently the caſe with reſpect to hat they have ſaid about the diſci- line of an army; for that military iſcipline of the moſt uſeful kind ay be preſerved even in time of eace, without a captain general, e have the experience of the anti- G nt Romans, we have the experience f the preſent French, we have the xperience of our own army almoſt ver ſince the treaty of Utrecht.

As to the behaviour of the Dutch troops in the laſt war, Sir, I have, it is true, heard it condemned by thoſe who had an intereſt in condemning it; but even by them I never heard the courage of the men, but the con- duct of their commanders, condemn- ed; for if their generals gave up a town, before it was neceſſary, or neglected to lead the troops on to action when they ought, their ill be- haviour was not owing to the want courage or diſcipline in the troops, but to the want of conduct, or per- haps to ſomething worſe, in their generals; for as the governing par- ty in Holland, at that time, were drawn into the war, in ſome mea- ſure, whether they would or no, I doubt much if they deſired to have ſucceſs. The behaviour of the Dutch troops in the laſt war is there- fore no way concerned in the preſent queſtion; and as to their behaviour in the war in Q. Anne's time, will any one ſay, that K. William, either before or after the revolution, had ever a captain general under him in Holland? Their good behaviour in Q. Anne's war, is therefore an ar- gument rather againſt than for the reſolution now under our conſidera- on; for if K. William, without a captain general under him, kept the Dutch army in ſo good order, and taught them to fight ſo regularly and ſo deſperately when there was occa- ſion for it, ſurely our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign, who underſtands military diſcipline as well as any prince ever did, may, without a coadjutor, do the ſame by the Eng- liſh army: Nay, that he did do ſo, from the day of his acceſſion to the breaking out of the Spaniſh war, is evident from the behaviour of our troops upon every occaſion.

I am really ſurpriſed, Sir, to hear ſo much as an inſinuation to the con- trary, from any gentleman who has heard of the behaviour of our troops at Cartagena. Tho' the troops ſent upon that expedition

were

were moſtly new-raiſed regiments, yet did they not march upon that raſh, that ridiculous attack of fort St. Lazare, with ſuch intrepidity, and perſiſted in it with ſuch obſtinacy, that Don Blas himſelf, the Spaniſh commander, could not help exclaiming, that it was pity ſuch brave men ſhould be ſo ſacrificed? His majeſty himſelf was witneſs of their behaviour at Dettingen, he there ſaw the full-ripened fruits of his care and toil: Our troops, tho' galled in flank by a numerous battery of cannon, and attacked in front by the flower of the French army, they ſuſtained, they repelled, they returned the attack, and drove multitudes of the enemy into the river Maine, which to moſt of them may be called the river Styx, for they paſſed it only by paſſing into the next world. Again at Fontenoy, Sir: I wiſh I could draw a veil over the fatal day; but wherever the fault lay, I am ſure, it was not owing to the Britiſh troops; for if they were at laſt forced to retire, it was not occaſioned either by their want of courage, or want of diſcipline; and I may from all accounts ſay the ſame of every fatal rencounter they were afterwards engaged in, during the late war.

It is therefore evident from experience, Sir, that to preſerve diſcipline in our army, ſo as to make them uſeful againſt an enemy, we have no occaſion for a captain general; and I wiſh they may behave as well in their quarters at home during the enſuing peace, as they did during the laſt: They cannot behave better: I am afraid, that putting them under a captain general may make them behave worſe; becauſe it may induce them to look upon themſelves as a ſeparate diſtinct body, and without any connection with the reſt of the people; and I wiſh, they may not at laſt begin to think themſelves independent of the crown; for ſhould they ever begin to think ſo, they will become more fatal to the liberties, than uſeful againſt the enemies of their country, it being known by experience, that the moſt regular, well-diſciplined troops are not always the braveſt; and even the diſcipline itſelf muſt be different in free countries from what it is in arbitrary governments. In the latter, the people are all ſlaves, and therefore the ſtricteſt and moſt ſevere diſcipline may be enforced, if the commander in chief thinks it neceſſary, becauſe the ſoldiers cannot be made to look on themſelves as greater ſlaves than the reſt of their countrymen; but in a free country, the diſcipline muſt not be more rigid and ſevere than the ſoldiers themſelves generally think neceſſary for the ſervice, otherwiſe they will begin to look upon themſelves as the only ſlaves of their country, which will break their ſpirits, and conſequently render them poltroons. They may then dance prettily through a review, but they will never dance bravely up to an enemy.

I hope, Sir, I have ſhewn, that our having a captain general in time of peace is not only unneceſſary but dangerous; and the eſtimate upon our table ſhews it to be expenſive. I know that methods have been found to enhance every article of publick expence ſince his late majeſty's acceſſion; but how this article has been advanced ſo much, I cannot underſtand; for in the year 1717, and for ſome years afterwards, when the duke of Marlborough was our captain general, the article of the ſtaff, I mean both the civil and military part of it, amounted to but about 7000l. a year; and how it is now advanced to above 16000l. is really to me a myſtery; therefore, if there were no other reaſon, I ſhould be for recommitting this reſolution, that the committee may inquire into this additional expence, and at leaſt give us a reaſon for it before we agree to it.

ſhall now give you a Debate we had in our Club upon the important Queſtion, Whether the Sum of 10,000l. ſhould be granted for enabling his Majeſty to make good his Engagements with the Elector of Bavaria, purſuant to Treaty? *Which Debate was opened by* Servilius Priſcus, *whoſe Speech upon this Occaſion was in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

AS the treaty concluded laſt ſummer at Hanover, between majeſty and the States General the one part, and the elector of varia on the other, as alſo the emreſs queen of Hungary's declarati- relating to the ſaid treaty, have th been ſo long upon your table, at I muſt ſuppoſe them to have en peruſed by every member of is houſe, and as they are both rered to this committee, I think it cumbent upon me, to move for at ſupply which is neceſſary for enaing his majeſty to perform his part that treaty; but I ſhall firſt beg ave to lay before the houſe, as far I am able, his majeſty's motives r entering into that treaty, becauſe om thence not only the wiſdom but e neceſſity of the meaſure will apear evident, I hope, to every genleman that hears me. I believe, I eed not uſe many arguments for perſuading gentlemen, that it is the intereſt of this nation to preſerve peace oth at home and abroad: As we re a trading people, this is at all imes our intereſt; but at preſent it more our intereſt than uſual, beauſe of the great load of debts we roan under, and becauſe it is not oſſible for us to carry on any war, vithout adding to that load. We ave already felt one good effect of eace, by the reduction of the intereſt payable to the creditors of the ublick, which will enable us to pay off a conſiderable part of our debt yearly; and if peace continues but a few years, theſe annual payments will ſo much increaſe the ſtock of ready money in the nation, that I have not the leaſt doubt of our being able to make a farther reduction, with the conſent of every perſon concerned; for as we have not hitherto, ſo I hope, we never ſhall make the leaſt alteration in this reſpect, without ſuch conſent.

Whether we may be able, Sir, to pay off the whole of our debt, before it becomes neceſſary for us to engage in another war, is a queſtion which I ſhall not pretend to anſwer; but this I will ſay, that it is hardly poſſible for us, at leaſt it would be extremely dangerous for us, to engage in a new war, before we have paid off a great part of our preſent debt; for until the whole be paid off, we cannot propoſe to carry on any war but upon credit, and what happened to us juſt before the end of the laſt war, muſt convince us of the precarioufneſs of that ſupport. Credit, either publick or private, is a ſupport that requires a twofold ability: Not only the borrower muſt be in ſuch circumſtances as to be deemed able to repay, but the perſons willing to lend muſt be in ſuch circumſtances as to be able to lend. A landed gentleman may have an eſtate ſo large and ſo free, that no one could doubt his being able to repay, and yet he could not borrow a ſhilling upon a mortgage of his eſtate, unleſs he could find one who had that ſhilling to lend. This might be our caſe, ſhould we be forced to engage ſoon in a new war: We might perhaps find new funds, tho' even that, I fear, would be difficult; but the great difficulty would be, where to find people that had money to lend.

This conſideration, Sir, ſhould induce us to neglect no meaſure, that may tend to preſerve and ſecure the future peace of Europe, for it is now

ſo circumſtanced that, in my opinion, no war can happen, in which we can avoid being involved; but that peace muſt always be precarious, which depends upon the will of any one prince or ſtate to break it, and the only way to prevent its being in the will, is to prevent its being in the power of any one to do ſo. How are we to do this? Certainly, by forming ſuch a defenſive confederacy among the powers of Europe, who are moſt likely to continue in the ſame ſentiments with us, as may make it very dangerous for any one to diſturb the tranquillity thereof, by attacking any one of his neighbours. The Dutch, we are certain, will in this reſpect be always of the ſame ſentiments with us, and the empire of Germany we can hardly doubt of; for I believe, ſcarcely an inſtance can of late be found in hiſtory, when that empire was the aggreſſor. A defenſive confederacy between the Dutch, the empire of Germany, and this nation, is therefore what we ought to cultivate as much as poſſible; and to render the empire a uſeful member of this confederacy, we ought to take every method that can be thought of to prevent any diſunion among the conſtituent members of that great and formidable body; for while it remains united, and in cloſe confederacy with the Dutch and us, for preſerving the peace of Europe, I believe, no one will venture to break it. If any diſputes ſhould happen, I believe, the parties concerned will chuſe to terminate their differences in an amicable manner by our mediation, rather than either ſide will venture to draw our reſentment upon it, by beginning the attack.

To prevent any diſunion in the empire is therefore, Sir, a meaſure which we ought conſtantly and chiefly to purſue. Let us then conſider what are the circumſtances that may moſt probably produce any ſuch diſunion; and we ſhall preſently find the two chief to be, a powerful French party in Germany, and a vacancy of the imperial throne. It is therefore the buſineſs of all the powers of Europe, who are for preſerving the peace thereof, to diminiſh as much as poſſible that party in Germany which ſeems to be in the French intereſt, and to take care to prevent any vacancy in the imperial throne by that method, which the laws of the empire admit, and repeated precedents have authorized: I mean the election of a king of the Romans. Theſe were his majeſty's views in concluding the treaty now under your conſideration; and I do not think it poſſible that any thing could have been contrived more effectual for anſwering both theſe ends. The houſe of Bavaria have been for half a century devoted to the French intereſt; and by that means the houſe of Auſtria, and conſequently, I may juſtly ſay, the empire itſelf has been twice brought to the very brink of perdition. We have had the honour of being chiefly inſtrumental in ſaving them on both theſe times, firſt by the glorious victory at Blenheim obtained by our general the duke of Marlborough, and laſtly by that other glorious victory obtained by our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign at Dettingen. I ſay, by theſe two victories we have twice ſaved both the empire and the houſe of Auſtria from ruin; and now by this treaty, I hope, his majeſty has laid a foundation for preventing either being ever again brought into any ſuch danger.

I muſt therefore be of opinion, Sir, that if his majeſty had in this treaty had no other view but that of gaining the houſe of Bavaria from the French intereſt, and attaching it to the true intereſt both of Germany and Europe, the treaty would have been well worth the ſmall expence this nation is to be put to on account of it; and I cannot think any gentleman will differ from me, who re-

flects

cts upon the prodigious expence
is nation was put to by ſaving the
ouſe of Auſtria and the empire in
. Anne's reign, or by ſaving them
ain in the laſt war; for both the
e and the other I muſt impute to
avaria's having been gained by the A
rench; becauſe I am perſuaded,
at at the beginning of Q. Anne's
ign the French would have agreed
give the houſe of Auſtria an equi-
ble and reaſonable ſatisfaction for
pretenſion to the Spaniſh ſucceſſi-
, and a ſufficient barrier to the B
utch, if they had not been ſure of
aking a diverſion in Germany by
eans of the family of Bavaria;
d again, upon the death of the
te emperor Charles VI. can any
e imagine, that the old cardinal
ould have engaged his country in C
war, or that Pruſſia would have
tacked Sileſia, if there had been a
orough union between the houſes
Auſtria and Bavaria? Both theſe
ars, which have coſt this nation ſo
any millions, would therefore have
en prevented, had ſuch a wiſe D
eaſure as this been reſolved on be-
re the death of K. William; and
at he thought of it before his death,
do not in the leaſt queſtion; but
ere was at that time in this coun-
ſuch a great party againſt him,
d ſuch a violent oppoſition to all E
s meaſures, that he deſpaired of
tting ſuch a treaty as this approv-
of by parliament, and this made
m lay aſide all thoughts of enter-
g into any ſuch.

Thus, I ſay, Sir, had his majeſty
d no other view in concluding this F
eaty, but that of gaining the houſe
Bavaria from the French intereſt,
would have been well worth the
ice we are to pay for it; but when
e conſider, how much it may con-
bute towards the ſucceſs of the
er view, meaning that of pre- G
nting a vacancy in the imperial
rone, we cannot enough admire
majeſty's wiſdom in contriving
s meaſure, or his conduct in
bringing it to perfection at ſo eaſy a
rate; for conſidering the large ſub-
ſidies paid by France to ſome of the
other princes of the empire, we can-
not doubt of our having been outbid
by France; but his majeſty by his
miniſters laid the circumſtances of
Europe, and particularly of Germa-
ny, ſo clearly before the court of
Bavaria, and placed in ſo ſtrong a
light the conſequences of their con-
tinuing their attachment to France,
that they at laſt agreed to accept of
a leſs ſubſidy from us, than they
might probably have had, and per-
haps were offered by the court of
Verſailles.

The other view, towards the ſuc-
ceſs of which I have ſaid that this
treaty muſt greatly contribute, is a
view, Sir, that every gentleman
muſt grant to be abſolutely neceſſary
for preſerving the peace of Europe;
for ſhould the preſent emperor hap-
pen to die before the election of a
king of the Romans, every one muſt
foreſee that a war, and a very gene-
ral one too, would be the infallible
conſequence. The treaty of Aix-la-
Chapelle put an end, as far as it was
poſſible, to all the diſputes then ſub-
ſiſting among the princes of Europe;
but no treaty can put an end to the
ambitious views of ſome of them:
Theſe views remain only ſuſpended,
and will no longer remain ſuſpended,
than an opportunity offers for carry-
ing them into execution: A vacancy
of the Imperial throne would be
ſuch an opportunity as they would
certainly lay hold of: We ſhould
then again hear of armies marching,
either to attack or defend, from eve-
ry corner of Europe; and this nati-
on would again be reduced to the
neceſſity of draining its manufactures
for ſoldiers, and its commerce for
ſailors, and of launching out its mil-
lions yearly. The life of the pre-
ſent emperor I ſhall admit to be a
very good one, and I hope, will be
a laſting one; but no certain depen-
dence can be had upon the life of any

man breathing, and no wiſe man will chuſe to have the peace and happineſs of his country depending upon ſuch a ſandy foundation. It is therefore abſolutely neceſſary to add another life, by electing a king of the Romans during the life of the preſent emperor; and for this purpoſe no perſon can be thought of but the archduke Joſeph, the emperor's eldeſt ſon, for two unanſwerable reaſons; firſt, becauſe we cannot propoſe to obtain the emperor's concurrence in the election of any other; and, 2dly, becauſe for preſerving a balance of power in Europe, it is neceſſary that the Imperial diadem ſhould be continued in the houſe of Auſtria.

That the concurrence of the emperor is neceſſary for the election of a king of the Romans, I believe, no one will doubt, Sir, who knows any thing of the conſtitution of the German empire; and as to the continuance of the Imperial diadem in the houſe of Auſtria, as there is but a mere trifle of a revenue annexed to that high office, no other prince, capable of being choſen, could be at the expence of ſupporting its grandeur and dignity, without a penſion, or what, in the modern phraſe, is called a ſubſidy, from France; and to have an emperor of Germany depending for his ſupport upon the crown of France, is what that political court has been long aiming at, and what would give it an inconteſtable ſway in Europe; which this nation has more reaſon to guard againſt than any other, not only becauſe we have moſt to loſe, but becauſe the French are naturally more inveterate enemies to us than to any people in the world, which proceeds from a difference in our tempers and manners, as well as from the many bloody wars that have happened between the two nations.

I know it is ſaid, Sir, that if the powers upon the continent will not defend their own liberties, we have nothing to do but to retire within our wooden walls, and bid defiance to all the powers of Europe. This, Sir, is eaſily ſaid, but it was never thought practicable by any man of common underſtanding; for even the French alone would ſoon render themſelves ſuperior to us at ſea, if they had nothing to fear from any attack upon the continent: What then might not the French do, were they to be ſupported in a war againſt us, by the Dutch and all the other maritime powers in Europe? Beſides, if they had an inconteſtable ſway at every court in Europe, they would command them to ſhut all their ports againſt the ſhips of this nation, and to prohibit all our manufactures, which would put an end to our commerce, and this in a little time would put an end to our navy; for ſhips of war without ſeamen are of no ſignification, and without an extenſive commerce, it is impoſſible to have a ſufficient number of ſeamen. Suppoſe we had reſolved upon this ſelfiſh and fooliſh maxim at the beginning of the late war, what would have been the conſequence? The houſe of Bavaria would have been eſtabliſhed upon the Imperial throne, and put in poſſeſſion, at leaſt, of the Auſtrian Netherlands: Spain, or the Spaniſh branch of the houſe of Bourbon, would have got all the Auſtrian dominions in Italy; and by this means the French would have been rendered abſolutely ſecure againſt being attacked by land. In theſe circumſtances they might, perhaps, have allowed us to go on with our war againſt Spain for a year or two, until they had augmented their navy, eſpecially as they knew, that, in attempting any conqueſts upon Spain in America, we had more to fear from the climate, than from the enemy. But as ſoon as they had ſufficiently augmented their navy, they would have ſent us their orders to ſubmit to Spain upon what terms they might have thought fit to preſcribe, and if we had refuſed, they

would

would have iſſued their orders for all the maritime powers of Europe to join with them, in order to correct the inſolence of the Engliſh.

This, Sir, is a true picture of what would probably have been the conſequences, had we reſolved upon this ſelfiſh maxim at the beginning of the late war; and this may convince us, how neceſſary it is even for this nation, notwithſtanding our ſituation in an iſland, to have the power of the houſe of Auſtria preſerved, and the Imperial diadem continued in that family. To have the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans, is therefore a meaſure, which we ought to purſue with all the vigour and all the diſpatch in our power; and for this purpoſe nothing could be more effectual than the treaty now under our conſideration. It is true, there is not in this treaty, nor could there have been, an expreſs ſtipulation for the elector of Bavaria's giving his vote for the young archduke to be king of the Romans: Such a ſtipulation would have been contrary to the fundamental laws of the empire; but every one knows the intention of this treaty, and, I believe, no one doubts of the elector of Bavaria's being reſolved to join with his majeſty in that election, as ſoon as it may be thought proper to bring it upon the carpet, which, I hope, will be before our meeting here the next ſeaſon; for in all appearance there is already a majority of the electors ready to concur in this election, therefore if it be delayed, it can only be to endeavour to have it unanimous, which is certainly to be aimed at, and perhaps may be obtained.

Gentlemen need not therefore be afraid, Sir, of our being led into any greater expence upon this account; for I have very good reaſon to expect from the preſent aſpect of the affairs of Europe, that this wiſhed-for election may be very ſpeedily brought on, and ended without any oppoſition. But whatever may be the ſucceſs with reſpect to the election itſelf, it muſt be granted, that this is a wiſe and a neceſſary ſtep towards it; and even ſuppoſe we ſhould be diſappointed as to the election, yet the detaching of the houſe of Bavaria from the French intereſt, and uniting that houſe again with the houſe of Auſtria, is ſuch a change in favour of the common cauſe of Europe, as deſerves a much higher price than we are by this treaty to pay for it; therefore I ſhall add no more, but conclude with moving, *That the ſum of, &c.*

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SOME time ago an act was paſſed, for encouraging the importation of pig and bar iron from the colonies of America, and to prevent the making of ſteel there: And as I am concerned in the manufacturing of iron and ſteel, I have made the following remarks on the nature and qualities of iron; which, if you think they will be of uſe to the publick, are at your ſervice.

BRITANNICUS.

BY tough iron is meant that, which will endure bending backwards and forwards a great many times, when cold, without cracking or breaking. Cold ſhort iron is the reverſe, and will not endure bending cold, without cracking or breaking.

What is meant by malleable is expanding under a hammer, when hot. All bar-iron is more or leſs malleable, as the parts are more or leſs compact, porous or ſpungy; therefore both cold-ſhort, and tough iron, may be very malleable, tho' the firſt is commonly more ſo.

Pig-iron is not in any degree malleable, becauſe it will not expand at all under a hammer, when hot, but break and fly in pieces at one ſtroke or blow; therefore, is never termed malleable iron.

Red-ſhort is a vicious quality, A which is ſometimes found in all kinds of iron, tho' more frequently in the tough, as in moſt iron of that ſpecies the pores are ſmaller and more numerous. There is in all malleable iron (when hot) a fluid, which iron-makers commonly call B cinder; this flows to and fro in the pores or veins of the iron, and without it no iron is or can be malleable; it being as nouriſhing to iron, as oil is to leather.

Now when this cinder is quite thin, and the pores of the iron large C enough to let it fluctuate to and fro in the iron, and emit the ſurplus, when violently preſſed with a hammer, the iron is quite free from red-ſhort; but when the pores are too minute, and this cinder too thick and glutinous to emit upon a violent D preſſure of a hammer, it burſts the iron into cracks, and is then termed red-ſhort, being brittle when red-hot.

All Engliſh iron is either of the ſoft tough kind, or the brittle. The American iron, which has hitherto come into England, either in pigs or E bars, is all of it of theſe two ſpecies of iron. The firſt is exceeding well adapted to all manufactures where iron and ſteel are laid together, as in all carpenters and joiners tools, ſcythes, ſickles, ſheers, ſciſſars, ſpades, and ſhovels; becauſe, being ſpungy F and porous, it will with leſs degree of heat open its pores large enough to receive the particles, and intermix or weave its ſurface with the ſurface of the ſteel laid to it.

Now Swediſh iron is equally as tough as the beſt ſort of Engliſh or G American iron, but much harder than either, being of a more compact body, and ſo will not join with ſteel without a more intenſe heat than is neceſſary for the Engliſh or American iron; and as an intenſe heat deſtroys the very nature and eſſence of ſteel, which requires, and will only bear a low, mild heat, therefore ſteel and Swediſh iron cannot ſo properly be joined together as iron which is more porous and ſpungy, and doth not require an intenſe heat to expand the pores wide enough to imbibe a ſufficient quantity of the particles of ſteel to make them firm together, without prejudice to the ſteel by too intenſe a heat.

Cold-ſhort iron, from its brittleneſs when cold, can be adapted but to few purpoſes, except making of ſmall nails, for which it is moſt particularly uſeful; for, firſt, it will work exceeding ſoft, and conſequently may be wrought cheaper than any other iron whatever, becauſe it will expand with little more than half the force under the hammer; and will alſo point more minutely than any other iron, without cleaving, partly owing to the particles being ſquare, by which they reſt more equally one upon another; and partly becauſe what we call cinder being thinner and in leſs quantities between the particles, the coheſion is not ſo much weakened as in tough iron, where the particles are more like round ſtrings or fibres, which give room for more of the cinder to lodge in the cavities, which weakens the coheſion; and as the particles are near upon a round, they do not reſt ſo ſecurely one upon another as the iron compoſed of ſquare particles, ſo will cleave or ſlide one beſide another, and render the point, when ſmall, ſplintered, and incapable of being driven into any hard ſubſtance.

It is likewiſe better for ſmall nails in another reſpect, which is, that it will drive into hard wood without bending, being very ſtiff, owing, in ſome meaſure, to what is obſerved above (viz. the ſquareneſs of the particles) and yet when it is hammered into ſo ſmall a ſubſtance as a

ſmall

all nail, the particles are rendered minute and compact, as to have ghneſs enough for the uſes they e applied to.

Note, There is none of this kind iron imported from Sweden; and re has come pig-iron from Ame- A a, which produces iron of this qua- y from the ſeveral furnaces an- xed, as appears by their marks. iſtol furnace, col. Spotſwood's fur- ce; both on Rapahannock river. furnace on York river. R. F. O. C. tomuck, Tuball, F. C.—N. B. or B ew Birmingham.

I have heard of ſeveral more ſorts this ſpecies of metal, but never d any but thoſe which can ope- te on Engliſh iron only, being ch of the ſame nature with the ld-ſhort iron made in England, C hich is uſed for ſmall nails only.

The Swediſh iron is of a more mpact body than any, either Eng- h or American, known in England; ing, as I apprehend, to the par- les being more numerous, cloſer nnected, and made up of more D rious-ſhaped fibres and particles, hich fit each other more exactly, d do not leave ſuch large cavities be filled up with cinder; which, ' abſolutely neceſſary to render n malleable, yet is by far the akeſt part in iron; therefore the E re minute and numerous the pores in iron, the cinder lodges in leſs ntities; tho' there is enough to llify the harder particles of iron, en heated, ſo as to render it mal- ble, tho' not near ſo ductile and , as iron whoſe pores are large, F the cinder lodged in larger quan- es.

Theſe qualities render this iron moſt uſeful of all others, where re is much friction, as in coach, ggon, or cart tire or ſtrakes, s for horſes, eſpecially in ſtony G gravelly countries, which fret and ſe ſoft ſpungy iron away in little re than half the time. Theſe lities alſo render it of much leſs ue than Engliſh or American in all manufacturing places, from its being ſo ſtubborn and inductile when hot, from its unfitneſs to join with ſteel, and from its hardneſs to file or grind.

Steel is made from the moſt compact, ſtrong-bodied iron hitherto known in this kingdom, which is the Swediſh Orgrounds iron.

The manner of making it is laying the bars in long ſtone troughs or cheſts, in a very large furnace, and the bars are ſeparated one from another by ſand and pulverized charcoals. Theſe troughs or cheſts are heated by a very intenſe heat for ſeveral days, until it is almoſt ready to liquify: This exhauſts a great deal of the matter we call cinder, and in its place is imbibed ſome exceeding minute particles from the ſand, which from the intenſe heat is turned into a glaſſy ſubſtance, which contributes to render the body more compact, and by conſequence more elaſtick; and when quenched in water, which is the common method of hardening ſteel, it ſhrinks or condenſes into almoſt an intire ſolid body; ſo will penetrate or cut any body leſs compact or ſolid.

Now as the beſt tough Engliſh or American iron is much more porous (that is, the pores larger, and not ſo numerous) ſo in making it into ſteel, it imbibes the glaſſy matter above-mentioned in too large particles, which breaks the coheſion, and renders it tender and rotten; ſo, tho' it may be hard, yet as the particles are not minute enough, a very little preſſure burſts the parts aſunder, in the ſame manner as having too much glue or cement in a joint between two pieces of wood.

We ſhall be obliged to our correſpondent for more on this ſubject.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS your Magazine falls into ſo many hands, and is in ſuch high

high repute with diſcerning readers, I beg you will give this a place.

Whereas in the 2d chapter of St. Luke's goſpel, ver. 49. there is a miſtranſlation, which makes that paſſage ſomewhat unintelligible, the reader is deſired to take notice, that, inſtead of the expreſſion—*about my Father's buſineſs*, it ought to run thus—*in my Father's houſe*. The Greek word, ἐν τοῖς τοῦ πατρός, will juſtify its being rendered in this manner, and thereby the ſenſe will be eaſy, obvious, and plain to every capacity. The whole paragraph runs thus.—*Son, why haſt thou thus dealt with us? Thy Father and I have ſought thee ſorrowing. Jeſus ſaid unto them, How is it that ye ſought me? Wiſt ye not that I muſt be about my Father's buſineſs?* An anſwer dark and obſcure, that we may well take up the words of the Eunuch, and ſay—*How can I underſtand this, except ſome one ſhall guide me?* Acts viii. 31. But rendering the Greek in the foregoing manner, as it is a juſt tranſlation, it will throw in light ſufficient.——How, and wherefore did ye ſeek me? when your own thoughts would have ſuggeſted to you, that I muſt be in my *Father's houſe* *? I am,

SIR,

Chart, Your humble ſervant,
in Kent. E. W.

The LIFE *and* CHARACTER *of the late celebrated Dr.* BOORHAAVE.

HERMAN Boorhaave was born, Dec. 31, 1668, at Voorhout, near Leyden. He was the ſon of James Boorhaave, paſtor of that little village, by his firſt wife Agar Paalder. His family was originally of Flanders, anciently ſettled at Leyden, and of a very moderate fortune. When he was 5 years old, he loſt his mother, who left 3 other children beſides. A year after, his father married again, and increaſed his family with 6 children mor Happy the country, where luxury a ſoftneſs of manners do not ma ſuch a number of children feare And, what is very remarkable, th ſecond wife became a common m ther to all her huſband's childre equally fond of all, tenderly belov by all.

The father, both from a natu love and a neceſſary œconomy, w tutor to his ſons as long as he cou He ſoon diſcovered excellent qua ties in Herman, and deſigned h to fill a place like his own, his a bition taking no higher a flig He had already, at 11 years o taught him a good deal of Lat Greek, and polite literature; a whilſt he was thus forming his min he took care to ſtrengthen his bo by ſome moderate exerciſes in ag culture; for he could not afford be at much expence for his educati

In the mean time, at about years of age, the young Boorha was attacked with an ugly ulcer his left thigh; he was tormented pear 4 years with this ſore, and w the remedies that were applied to i at length, after having exhauſted the art of the phyſicians and ſ geons, he took it into his head quently to foment himſelf with pri wherein he had diſſolved ſome ſ and by this means he cured himſe A preſage of his future fame in medical way.

His long indiſpoſition did however, prevent the courſe of ſtudies. By his natural taſte he a great deſire of knowledge, and had too much need of it by ſtate of his fortune. At 14 year age he had entered into the pub ſchools of Leyden; he paſſed pidly from claſs to claſs, and ried the prizes every where. was but 15, when his father's de left him without aſſiſtance, with counſel, without eſtate. Alt

* *To render our correſpondent's remark the clearer, our readers will obſerve, that our Sa was at this time in the Temple, which, in* John ii. 16. *he calls his* Father's houſe. *after all, we cannot help noting, that, whatever copy he made uſe of, we cannot find the exiſtes in any copy of the Greek Teſtament we have by us.*

Engravd for the London Magazine.



rinted for R. Baldwin, Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.


10
45
FEB

Altho' the principal object of his
dies was divinity, he allowed
nſelf very conſiderable excurſions
vards another ſcience extremely
ferent, which was geometry. He
plied himſelf to it, without any
her reaſon but that of its invinci-
charms which drew him; but,
ppily, after his father's death, it
s a reſource for him, which he
d not foreſeen. He found the
ans to ſubſiſt at Leyden, and to
ntinue his theological ſtudies there,
teaching the mathematicks to
ung men of diſtinction.

On the other hand, the illneſs of
ich he had cured himſelf, cauſed
n to make ſome reflections upon
advantage of phyſick; he under-
k to ſtudy the principal authors
that kind, and began with Hip-
crates, whom he paſſionately ad-
red. He did not follow the pub-
k profeſſors, he only took ſome of
leſſons of the famous Drelin-
urt, but applied himſelf to pub-
k diſſections, and often diſſected
imals in private. He wanted to
rn real facts, which are known
imperfectly by the report of o-
rs; all the reſt he learned himſelf
reading.

His theology, in the mean time,
not fail to advance, and this
ology was the Greek, the He-
w, the Chaldee, the critick of
Old and New Teſtament, the an-
nt eccleſiaſtical authors, the mo-
n commentators. As he was
own to be capable of a great
ny things at once, he was adviſed
join phyſick with theology; and
eed, he gave them the ſame ap-
cation, and prepared himſelf to
charge, at the ſame time, the two
ctions the moſt indiſpenſably ne-
ſary to the ſociety.

But it muſt be owned, that, tho'
ually capable of both, he was not
ually proper for both. The re-
of a vaſt and profound reading
theological matters, had been, to
ſuade him, that religion, very
ſimple on coming out, as may be
ſaid, from the mouth of God, was
at preſent diſfigured by vain, or ra-
ther vicious philoſophical ſubtleties,
which had produced nothing but
eternal diſſenſions, and the bitterest
of all hatreds. He had a mind to
make a publick act upon this queſ-
tion, Why chriſtianity, preached for-
merly by illiterate men, had made ſo
much progreſs, and makes ſo little
at preſent, preached by the learned?
It is eaſy to ſee, whither this ſub-
ject, which had not been taken up at
hazard, would have led him, and
what a ſevere ſatire on the eccleſiaſti-
cal miniſtry in general was included
in it. Could he, with ſo ſingular a
manner of thinking, have exerciſed
that miniſtry, ſuch as he found it?
Was he not ſure of a general war
being declared againſt him, and a
theological war?

A mere accident, wherein he had
nothing to reproach himſelf, joined,
probably, to theſe reflections, ab-
ſolutely determined him to quit
the miniſtry and theology. He was
travelling in a boat, where he took
part in a converſation, which turned
upon Spinoſiſm. A ſtranger, more
orthodox than learned, attacked that
ſyſtem ſo ill, that Boorhaave aſked
him, if he had ever read Spinoſa?
He was obliged to anſwer, no; but
he could not forgive Boorhaave. No-
thing was more eaſy than to give out
for a zealous and ardent defender of
Spinoſa, him who did but require
that they ſhould know Spinoſa when
they attacked him; and indeed, the
bad reaſoner of the boat did not fail
to do it, the publick, not only very
ſuſceptible, but greedy of ill im-
preſſions, ſeconded him, and in a
little time Boorhaave was a Spinoſiſt.
This Spinoſiſt, however, was all his
life-time very regular in certain prac-
tices of piety, for inſtance, in his
prayers, morning and evening. He
never pronounced the name of God,
even in matter of phyſicks, without
uncovering his head; a reſpect,

which, indeed, may appear ſmall, but which a hypocrite would not have the face to affect.

After this adventure, he reſolved thenceforward to be a theologian, only ſo far as was neceſſary to be a good chriſtian, and entirely gave himſelf up to phyſick. He did not repent of this reſolution, conſidering the life he ſhould otherwiſe have led, that violent zeal he muſt have ſhewn for very doubtful opinions, which merited only toleration, and that ſpirit of party, of which he muſt have put on ſome forced appearances, which would have coſt him a great deal, and ſucceeded little.

He was admitted doctor of phyſick in the year 1693, at 25 years of age, and did not diſcontinue his mathematical lectures, of which he ſtood in need, whilſt he was waiting for patients, which do not come on a ſudden. When they began to come, he laid out all he could ſpare in books, and he believed himſelf more at his eaſe, only becauſe he was better able to make himſelf ſkilful in his profeſſion. For the ſame reaſon, as he made himſelf a library by little and little, he made himſelf a chemical elaboratory, and tho' he could not afford to give himſelf a garden, he ſtudied botany very much.

If we reflect on all that has been hitherto ſaid, we ſhall be ſurprized, without doubt, at the abundance of different learning collected in one ſingle head. What ſhould we be then, if we further conſider, that he ſtudied even law and politicks? There are ſome genius's, whom all that can be known ſuits, and who, by a great eaſe of comprehenſion, a happy memory, a conſtant reading, are able to learn every thing; and it will not happen to them as to thoſe of an oppoſite character, to be on one ſide great men, and on the other children.

His reputation increaſed very quick, and his fortune very ſlowly. A lord, who was moſt intimately in favour with William III. king of England, ſolicited him, by magnificent promiſes, to come and ſettle with him at the Hague; but the young doctor was afraid for his liberty, tho', perhaps, without reaſon, and he courageouſly refuſed. Literature and the ſciences very naturally form independent ſouls, becauſe they greatly moderate the deſires.

Dr. Boorhaave at that time had three friends of great conſideration, Mr. James Trigland, a famous profeſſor in divinity; and Mr. Daniel Alphen, and John Vandenberg, both raiſed to the chief magiſtracy, which they exerciſed with great honour. They had in a manner preſaged the future merit of Dr. Boorhaave, and it was for them a glory, with which they had reaſon afterwards to be pleaſed; and for him a ſubject of gratitude, of which he was always very ſenſible. Mr. Vandenberg propoſed to him to think of a profeſſor of phyſick's place in the univerſity of Leyden, and frightned him with the propoſition, which he immediately judged too raſh and too ambitious for him; but this learned and zealous friend, who believed that he was ſtrong enough by his credit, and ſtill more by the ſubject for whom he ſhould act, undertook the affair, and it was done in 1702.

Tho' he was now become publick profeſſor, he ſtill held private courſes at home, which are both more inſtructive and more frequented, and, to ſay all, more beneficial to the maſter. The ſucceſs of his lectures was ſuch, that upon a flying report that he was to go ſomewhere elſe, the curators of the univerſity of Leyden conſiderably increaſed his appointments, on condition that he would not leave them. Their wiſe œconomy knew how to calculate what he was worth to their city, by the great number of his ſcholars.

The firſt ſtep to his fortune once made, the others followed apace. They gave him two more profeſſors places, the one in botany, the other in chemiſtry; and the honours, which are but honours, of rectorſhips, were not ſpared him.

His functions thus multiplied as much as they could be, drew to Leyden a concourſe of ſtrangers, almoſt ſufficient to have enriched the city; and certainly, the magiſtrates did not repent purchaſing dear the aſſurance of always poſſeſſing a like profeſſor. All the dominions of Europe furniſhed him with diſciples, Germany principally, and even England, proud as they are, and with juſtice, of the flouriſhing ſtate the ſciences are in among them. Altho' the place where he held his private courſes of phyſick or chemiſtry was very large, for the greater certainty, perſons often ſent to have places kept, as they do at the celebrated opera's.

It is not ſurprizing, that in ages wherein publick eſtabliſhments, deſigned for the weak ſciences of that time, were very rare, they ſhould have come from all the countries in Europe to a doctor become famous, that ſometimes they ſhould even have followed him into ſolitudes, when he was drove out of the cities by the jealouſy and the rage of his rivals. But now that all is full of colleges, univerſities, academies, private maſters, and of books which are ſtill more ſure maſters, what need is there to go out of their own country to ſtudy in any kind whatever?

Will they find elſewhere a maſter ſo ſupe-
ior to thoſe they had at home? Will
hey be ſufficiently recompenſed for the
ourney? It is hardly poſſible to imagine,
pon this point, any other cauſe but the
re and ſingular talents of a profeſſor.

He will not be obliged to invent new
yſtems, but he will be obliged to poſſeſs A
erfectly all that has been wrote upon his
cience, to carry light wherever the origi-
al authors, according to cuſtom, ſhall
ave left a great obſcurity, to rectify their
rrors, always the more dangerous as
hey are more in eſteem; finally, to new-
ould all the ſcience, if one can hope,
s one almoſt always may, that it will
e more eaſy to ſucceed under a new form. B
his is what Dr. Boorhaave has done as
o chemiſtry, in the two volumes in quar-
o, which he publiſhed in 1732. Altho'
had been already drawn out of that
yſterious darkneſs wherein it antiently
ntrenched itſelf, and from whence it de-
lared itſelf for an only ſcience which
orned all communication with the others, C
did not ſeem yet to range itſelf under
he general laws of phyſicks, and pretend-
d to preſerve ſome particular rights and
rivileges. But Dr. Boorhaave has redu-
ed it to be only a ſimple part of phyſicks,
lear and intelligible. He has collected
ll the lights acquired for a length of
me, and which were confuſedly ſcatter-
d in a thouſand different places, and has D
ade of them, as may be ſaid, a well or-
ered illumination, which offers a magni-
cent ſight to the mind.

It muſt be owned, however, that in
is ſo pure and ſo luminous a ſcience, or
hemiſtry, he admits attraction; and, to
t with more frankneſs than men very
ften do upon this matter, he very ex- E
reſsly owns, that this attraction is not
all a mechanical principle. Perhaps
ey will think this more ſupportable in
hemiſtry than in aſtronomy, becauſe of
oſe ſudden, violent, impetuous moti-
ns, ſo common in chemical operations;
t on any occaſion whatever, will they
ve ſaid any thing when they have pro-
unced the word *attraction*? They ac- F
ſed him of having put into that work
me operations, which he had not per-
rmed himſelf, and for which he had
uſted too much to his artiſts.

Beſides the qualities eſſential to great
rofeſſors, Dr. Boorhaave had alſo thoſe
hich make them amiable to their diſci-
es. Generally they throw a certain G
antity of learning at their heads, with-
t concerning themſelves what ſhall come
om it. They juſt do their duty by them,
t with great coldneſs, and are in haſte
have done. As for him, he diſcovered
a ſincere deſire to inſtruct them; he was not only very exact in giving them all the promiſed time, but he did not take the advantage of the accidents which might lawfully have ſaved him ſome lectures; he did not fail to replace them by others. He ſtudied to know their talents, he encouraged them, aſſiſted them by particular attentions.

He did more; if his pupils were taken ill, he was their phyſician, and preferred them without heſitating to the brighteſt and moſt profitable practice. He looked upon thoſe whom he had to inſtruct as his adopted children, to whom he owed his aſſiſtance, and in attending them he inſtructed them ſtill more effectually than ever.

He had three profeſſors chairs, and filled them all three in the ſame manner. In 1707, he publiſhed his *Inſtitutiones Medicæ*, and in 1708, his *Aphoriſmi de cognoſcendis et curandis Morbis*. Theſe two works, and principally the Inſtitutions, are very much eſteemed by thoſe who have a right to judge of them; he propoſes to himſelf in them to imitate Hippocrates. After his example, he never grounds himſelf but upon well averred experience, and lays aſide all the ſyſtems which may be only ingenious productions of the human mind, diſavowed by nature. This wiſdom is ſtill more to be eſteemed at preſent than in the time of Hippocrates, wherein ſyſtems were neither in ſuch great number, nor ſo ſeducing.

His imitation of Hippocrates appears alſo in the cloſe and nervous ſtile of his works. They are in ſome meaſure only the buds of truths reduced extremely ſmall, and which muſt be enlarged and opened, as he did it by his explications.

Could it have been believed, that Dr. Boorhaave's Inſtitutions of phyſick and his Aphoriſms would have had a ſucceſs great enough to paſs the bounds of Chriſtendom, to ſpread themſelves as far as Turkey, there to be tranſlated into Arabick? and by whom? by the Mufti himſelf. Do the moſt learned Turks underſtand Latin? Will they underſtand a multitude of things which relate to our phyſicks, to our anatomy, to our chemiſtry? How will they be ſenſible of the merit of works, which are ſuited to the capacity of our learned only? Notwithſtanding all this, Mr. Albert Schultens, very learned in the Eaſtern languages, and who, by order of the univerſity of Leyden, made Dr. Boorhaave's funeral oration there, has ſaid in it, that he had ſeen that Arabick tranſlation that time 5 years, that having compared it with the original he had found it very faithful, and

that it was to be given to the new printing-house of Constantinople.

Another fact concerning the Institutions, is little less singular, tho' of a different kind. When he reprinted that book in 1713, he put at the head of it an epistle dedicatory to Mr. Abraham Drolenvaux, senator and sheriff of Leyden, wherein he most tenderly thanks him, and in the most lively terms, for having deprived himself of his only daughter to give her to him in marriage. It was at the end of three years that this thanks came, and that he made publickly a declaration of love to his wife.

He had a taste for these sort of dedications, and he chose rather to give complaisant marks of friendship to his equals, than to prostrate himself at the feet of a great man, by whom, perhaps, he would hardly be taken notice of. He dedicated his course of chemistry to his brother James Boorhaave, pastor of a church, who being designed by their father for physick, had been a great help to him in all the chemical operations, to which he gave himself up, tho' designed for divinity. They made afterwards an exchange of destinations with each other.

We have not as yet spoken of Dr. Boorhaave as professor in botany. He had that place in 1709, a year so fatal to the plants all over Europe; and it might be said, that Leyden at that time had at least a kind of amends. The new professor found 3000 plants in the publick garden, and had doubled the number in 1720. Happily, he had taken early, as we have already said, some inclination for agriculture, and nothing better suited both his health and his love of a simple life, than the care of a garden, and the bodily exercise it required. Other hands might work, but they would not have been conducted by the same eyes. He did not fail to perfect the methods already established for the distribution and the names of the plants.

After he had finished one of his three courses, the foreigners who had taken his lectures, went from Leyden and dispersed themselves into different countries, whither they carried his name and his praises. Each of the three functions furnished a multitude which departed, and this was renewed from year to year. Those who were returned from Leyden sent others thither, and oftentimes in greater number. One cannot imagine a more proper means speedily to form the reputation of a private man, and to extend it on all sides. The best books are very slow in comparison.

A great professor in physick and a great physician may be two different men, so much it is decreed in human nature, that the things which seem the most connected in themselves, may be separated in it. Dr. Boorhaave was these two men at the same time. He had particularly an admirable prognostick, and to speak here only by facts, he drew to Leyden, besides the crowd of students, another crowd almost as numerous, of those who came from all parts to consult him upon singular distempers, obstinate to common physick, and sometimes, even out of an excess of confidence, upon diseases either incurable, or which were not worthy of the journey. I have heard it said, that pope Benedict XIII. consulted him.

After this we shall not be surprised, if some sovereigns who were in Holland, such as the Czar Peter I. and the duke of Lorrain, now duke of Tuscany, and emperor of Germany, honoured him with their visits.

In 1701, the French academy of sciences chose Dr. Boorhaave one of their foreign fellows; and some time after he was also made a fellow of the Royal Society of London. France perhaps might glory a little in having anticipated them, tho' they had less correspondence with him than England.

He divided himself equally between the two societies, by sending to each, half the account of a great labour, followed night and day and without interruption, for 15 years, on one and the same fire, from whence it resulted, that mercury was incapable of receiving any true alteration or consequently of being changed into any other metal. This operation suited only a chemist both very intelligent and very patient, and at the same time very well to pass. He did not grudge the charge, to prevent, if possible, the expence wherein people are so often and unhappily engaged by the alchymists.

His life was extremely laborious, and his constitution, tho' strong and robust, sunk under it. He did not fail to use exercise either on foot or on horseback, and when he could not go out, he played upon the guitar, a diversion more proper than any other to succeed dull and serious occupations, but which requires a certain softness of soul, which persons given up to this sort of occupations have not, or do not always preserve. He had three great and severe fits of illness, one in 1722, another in 1727, and finally the last, which carried him off, Sept. 23, 1738.

Mr. Schultens, who saw him in private three weeks before his death, assures us that in the midst of his mortal sufferings he found him in all the sentiments and

of ſubmiſſion, but a love for all that ame from the hand of God. With a like round it is eaſy to judge, that his maners had always been very pure. He willngly put himſelf in the place of others, hich produces equity and indulgence; nd he alſo willingly put others in his lace, which prevents or repreſſes pride. ie diſarmed ſlander and ſatire by neglectng them, and he compared their darts to hoſe ſparks which fly out of a great fire, nd which are extinguiſhed as ſoon as ey have done blowing.

He left a very conſiderable eſtate, at hich one is ſurpriſed, when one conſiders hat it had been acquired only by the moſt wful means. It might be near two milons of florins, that is to ſay, above 80,000l. ſterling. And what could thoſe ave done more, who never rejected any eans, and who ſet out from the ſame oint as he? He enjoyed three profeſſors hairs for a long time, all his private ourſes produced a great deal, the conſulations which came to him from all parts ere paid without his requiring it, both pon the footing of the importance of the erſons from whom they came, and upon at of his reputation; beſides the ſimle life of which he had gotten a habit, nd which he could not, nor ought to quit, is having no taſte for expences of vanity nd oſtentation, no fancy to pleaſe; theſe lſo are great funds; and all this put toether, it is evident that there was no ault in him in becoming ſo rich. Gerally, men have a fortune proportioned, ot to their vaſt and inſatiable deſires, but their moderate merit. Dr. Boorhaave ad one proportioned to his great merit, nd to his very moderate deſires. He ft a daughter, ſole heireſs to all that reat eſtate. (See Lond. Mag. for 1738, . 465.)

N. B. *We ſhall take the firſt opportunity to ive our readers the* HEAD *of this illuſtrious hyſician, on a beautiful copper-plate.*

SIR,

I deſire that you would inſert the following roblem, together with my ſolution annexed, your Magazine *for February.*

PROBLEM.

WHAT is the leaſt number of weights, and what the content each, that are requiſite to weigh any umber of pounds, from 1 to any numer aſſigned?

As the ſolution of this Problem may of ſingular ſervice to mankind, I ſhall ot, at preſent, trouble you with the deonſtration of the rule about to be deered, being willing to be underſtood the meaneſt capacity.

The SOLUTION.

LET there be a ſeries of numbers in geometrical progreſſion, whoſe firſt term is unity, the ratio 3, the ſum of the ſeries equal to the greateſt given number to be weighed: Then the number of weights required, will be equal to the number of terms in ſuch ſeries: And the ſeveral contents of the weights will be expreſſed by the terms themſelves of the ſeries.

Thus, for example: Suppoſe it were required to find the leaſt number of weights and the content of each, that are requiſite to weigh from 1 pound to 121 pounds, both incluſive: The anſwer would be as follows, viz. 1; 3; 9; 27; 81.

Here the number of weights is 5, and their ſeveral contents are exhibited in the ſeries, namely, 1 pound, 3 pounds, 9 pounds, &c. the ſum of all the terms in the ſeries being, according to the rule delivered before, equal to the greateſt number to be weighed, i. e. 121.

I ſhall beg a little more room juſt to ſhew the reader, by a few examples, how to make uſe of the weights, leaving the reſt to his own induſtry, who is deſired to obſerve, that the weights which have the negative ſign — prefixed to them, muſt not be put in the ſame ſcale with the others, but in the ſcale which contains the thing or things to be weighed.

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 1 \\ 3-1 &= 2 \\ 3 &= 3 \\ 3+1 &= 4 \\ 9-3-1 &= 5 \\ 9-3 &= 6 \\ 9+1-3 &= 7 \\ 9-1 &= 8, \text{ \&c.} \end{aligned}$$

Feb. 5, 1752. C. MORTON.

QUÆRE a method of getting the area of the curve-line triangle conſtituted by the contact of the peripheries of 3 circles of different magnitudes.

C. MORTON.

Debates in the General Court of the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery.

A General court of the herring fiſhery ſociety was held on Thurſday, Dec. 19, at Mercers-Hall. The company was exceeding numerous, and many perſons of diſtinction attended. As the undertaking of the fiſhery is of the higheſt importance to the Britiſh kingdoms, ſeveral ſpeeches were then made, worthy the nobleſt aſſembly, and ſuch as would have warmed the breaſt of every lover of his

country. The court was opened by the worthy preſident, Mr. Sheriff Bethell; after which Mr. Alderman Janſſen (the vigilant vice-preſident) gave the proprietors a ſuccinct account of the tranſactions of the undertaking, from the beginning; and the total amount of what the experiment had coſt the ſociety, ſpecifying the ſeveral particulars. Then the brave admiral Vernon expatiated on the great national utility of this ſcheme; obſerving, that the motive of the parliament (in encouraging it) was to increaſe our naval power, in order to prevent our falling a ſacrifice to France, and to preſerve our ſugar colonies; which, in caſe we neglected our marine, would inevitably be loſt. He then exhorted the general court, to order the contracting ſpeedily for buſſes, nets, caſks, &c. as 20 per cent. might thereby be ſaved; and as delays, in contracting, would be of dangerous conſequence.—That conſummate judge of trade, Sir James Lowther, declared, that this ſcheme was the moſt advantageous, as well as moſt glorious, that could have been thought of for the nation: That it therefore was incumbent on us to purſue it with vigour, and make contracts as ſpeedily as poſſible: That the fiſhery will be a great nurſery for ſeamen, and may become a profitable trade.—The ſkilful and opulent Mr. Beckford, of Jamaica, aſſured the court, that there was a very great demand for pickled herrings all over the Weſt-Indies; and that he himſelf had not been able to get ſupply enough of that fiſh from Corke, at 25s. per barrel. He added, that they were forced to victual in the colonies, with mackrel and refuſe fiſh, from North-America, becauſe they could not get herrings enough from Europe. He concluded with affirming, that the motive of his ſubſcribing, was, to ſerve the kingdom; and declared, that he would ſubſcribe more, in caſe the books ſhould be re-opened.—The gallant Sir Peter Warren enlarged on the numberleſs advantages which would accrue to theſe kingdoms, from our keeping up a formidable navy; and declared, that the fiſheries were the chief nurſeries for ſeamen. He added, that the carrying on this undertaking with ſpirit, would be for the glory, as well as intereſt of theſe nations. He then made a motion for the proprietors to double their ſubſcriptions, and declared, that he would increaſe his own. He obſerved, that, ſhould the proprietors gain ever ſo little by this ſcheme, they yet ought to be pleaſed, as having ventured their money, in order to ſerve their country in its deareſt intereſts; but gave it as his firm opinion, that this undertaking would be of advantage to the proprietors, and glorious to the nation.—Lieut. gen. Handaſyde took notice of the great pains taken by the French to increaſe their marine. He added, that as we have the ſtaff in our own hands, it became us to make a proper uſe of it: That as the fiſhery might be made of the higheſt benefit to theſe kingdoms, all lovers of their country ſhould ſet their hands to the plough. He ended (very pathetically) with adviſing all thoſe, who could bear the French yoke, to go and live in France.—Sir Richard Hoare cloſed the ſpeeches, with declaring, that he believed this trade might be made a profitable one; and made two motions; firſt, that a ſecond call of 10 per cent. ſhould be made; and, ſecondly, that the books ſhould be opened, for taking in new ſubſcriptions; both which motions being aſſented to, the court broke up, with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and ſpirit: And, ſo great was the confidence the proprietors repoſed in the preſent managers, that they moved to have four calls (of 10 per cent. each) made at once, to be employed at the diſcretion of the managers.—It was obſerved, during the courſe of the debates, that all the tricks poſſible had been employed, in order to defeat this great national undertaking.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, No. 526.

The Origin *of* MONEY, *and of* COINAGE.

IN the firſt ages of the world, traffick was ſupported by money made indifferently of any matter, as metal, wood, leather, glaſs, horn, paper, fruits, ſhells, and kernels, which had courſe as a medium in commerce: In effect, the very commodities themſelves were the firſt monies, which were current for one another by way of exchange; and it was the difficulty of cutting or dividing certain commodities, and the impoſſibility of doing it without great loſs, that firſt put men on the expedient of a general medium, when it was natural for them to have their firſt recourſe to metals; as being almoſt the only things whoſe goodneſs is not diminiſhed by partition; beſides their firmneſs, neatneſs, cleanlineſs, durableneſs, and univerſality; as alſo the conveniency of melting, add returning them again into a maſs of any ſize or weight.

At firſt, each perſon cut his metal into pieces of different ſizes and forms, according to the quantity to be given for any merchandize; or according to the demand of the ſeller; or the quantity ſtipulated between them: For which end, they went

market, loaden with metal, in propor-
n to the purchaſe to be made; being
niſhed with inſtruments for portioning
and with ſcales for dealing it out as
caſion required. But, by degrees, it
as found more commodious to have
ces ready weighed; and as there were
fferent weights required, according to
e value of the different wares, all thoſe
the ſame weight began to be diſtin-
iſhed with the ſame marks, or figure.
length, the increaſing commerce of
oney beginning to be diſturbed with
uds, both in the weights and the mat-
r, the publick authority interpoſed; and
nce came the firſt ſtamps or impreſſions
money; to which ſucceeded the names
the moniers; and at length the effigy
the prince, the date, legend, and other
ecautions to prevent the alterations of
e ſpecies; by which coins were com-
eated.

In the time of K. Richard I. money
ined in the eaſt parts of Germany, came
ſpecial requeſt in England, on account
its purity, and was called Eaſterling
oney, as all the inhabitants of thoſe
rts were called Eaſterlings: And, ſoon
ter, ſome of thoſe people ſkilled in
ining, were ſent for to London, to
ing the coin to perfection; which ſince
s been called Sterling, from Eaſterling.
. Edward I. eſtabliſhed a certain ſtan-
rd for the ſilver coin of England; but
gold was coined till the reign of K.
dward III. who, about the year 1320,
hen the ſtates of Europe firſt began to
in gold, cauſed ſeveral pieces to be
ined called Florences, becauſe they were
ined by Florentines; afterwards he
ined nobles; then roſe-nobles, current
6s. 8d.; half-nobles, at 3s. 4d. called
lf-permies of gold; and quarters, at
d. called farthings of gold. The ſuc-
eding kings coined roſe-nobles, and
uble-roſe-nobles; great-ſovereigns, and
lf-Henry-nobles; angels and ſhillings:
. James I. coined unites, double-crowns,
d Britain-crowns; then crowns, half-
owns, ſhillings, ſix-pences, and other
ſerior pieces; and K. Charles II. con-
rted moſt of the antient gold coins in-
Guineas.

Coinage, or coining, is the art of mak-
g money, and is performed, either by
e hammer, or the mill; the whole
inage of England being now performed
the Tower of London, which is a cor-
ration under the title of the Mint:
here is alſo a royal mint in Scotland,
t none in Ireland; and no hammered
ver is now reputed to be lawful in
reat-Britain. Formerly, there were in
gland, as there are ſtill in other coun-
tries, the rights of ſignorage, and braſſage: But, ſince the 18th of K. Charles II. there is nothing taken, either for the king or the expences of coining; it having been ſettled, by act of parliament, that all money ſhould be ſtruck at the publick expence; for which there is a proviſion made in the duties on wines: So that weight is returned for weight, to all perſons, who carry their gold or ſilver to the Tower: But the ſpecies coined in England, are eſteemed contraband goods, and not to be exported. However, there are no ſpecies coined of pure gold, or ſilver, but always a quantity of alloy of copper is mixed with them, upon account of the ſcarcity of thoſe two metals, the neceſſity of making them harder by ſome foreign admixture, and to defray the expences of coining, which muſt be conſiderable; for from Oct. 17, 1713, to March 20, 1726, the gold coined in the Tower of London amounted to 9,105,950l. and the ſilver to 236,325l. 8d.

The Engliſh ſtandard for gold is 22 carats of fine gold, and two carats of copper, which being melted together is eſteemed the true ſtandard for gold coin; that is, if any quantity of fine gold be divided into 24 equal parts, and 22 of thoſe parts, be mixed with two of the like parts of copper, the mixture is called ſtandard. Prime gold is that which loſes nothing of its weight in aſſaying, but if the loſs be one 24th part, it is called 23 carats fine, or one carat better than ſtandard; if three 24th parts, it is called one carat worſe than ſtandard; and ſo in proportion, as it happens to be better or worſe: But the loſs of aſſaying ſilver is computed by penny-weights, and other ſubordinate denominations.

The coinage of Portugal is moſt ſimilar to that of England, where it is allowed to paſs current; but the French is below the Britiſh ſtandard, and therefore not current.

The Spaniſh coinage is eſteemed one of the moſt imperfect in Europe, being ſettled at Seville and Segovia, the only cities where gold and ſilver are ſtruck in thoſe dominions: But ſuch vaſt quantities of pieces of eight, and other ſpecies both of gold and ſilver, are brought from Mexico, Peru, and other provinces of Spaniſh America, that, in this reſpect, it muſt be owned, there is no ſtate in the world, where ſo much money is coined as in Spain.

Ruſſian coinage is only ſtruck of ſilver, in the cities of Peterſburgh, Moſcow, Novogrod, Twere, and Pleſcon, where the coinage is let out to farm, and makes part of the royal revenue.

Perſian

Perſian coinage is all ſtruck with the hammer; and the ſame may be underſtood of the reſt of Aſia, and of America, the coaſts of Africa, and even Muſcovy; the invention of the mill not being yet gone out of Europe; nor even eſtabliſhed in every part of it.

The coinage of Fez, and Tunis, is not under any diſcipline; each goldſmith, Jew, and even private perſons, undertaking it at pleaſure; which renders their money exceſſively bad, and their commerce very precarious.

An Account of that High Dignity in the German Empire, called KING *of the* ROMANS.

AS the election of a king of the Romans is now a general topick of converſation, we ſhall give our readers ſome account of the nature and hiſtory of that high office; but muſt premiſe a ſhort account of the origin of the German empire.

Almoſt every one knows, that after Conſtantine the Great, the firſt chriſtian emperor, (who was born in England) had transferred the ſeat of the Roman empire to Conſtantinople, that empire came often to be divided into the Eaſtern and Weſtern, the ſeat of the former being at Conſtantinople, and of the latter at Rome; and that towards the latter end of the 5th century, a final end was put to this Weſtern empire by the Goths, none of whoſe princes ever aſſumed the title of emperor, nor was it aſſumed by any of the princes of the Lombards, who ſucceeded them in the dominion of that country.

From this time the title of emperor remained quite extinct in the weſtern parts of Europe, until the end of the 8th century, when Charles the Great, king of the Franks, was declared and crowned emperor of the Weſt at Rome, he having then extended his dominion over France, Germany, Italy, and ſome part of Spain. This great prince, a little before his death, got his then only ſurviving ſon, Lewis, crowned and declared his ſucceſſor as well as collegue in the empire, tho' Pipin, elder brother to Lewis, had left a ſon named Bernard, then in poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Italy, as heir to his father. Lewis, in his father's life-time was only called king of Aquitain; but preſently after his father's death, he was declared emperor by an aſſembly of the ſtates at Aix-la-Chapelle, where Charles had fixed his ſeat of empire; and tho' he was called Lewis the Pious, he ordered his nephew Bernard's eyes to be put out, and his three ſons to be impriſoned, for endeavouring to render his kingdom of Italy independent.

This Lewis by his will divided his dominions among his three ſons, Lotharius, Lewis, and Charles. The eldeſt had Italy and ſeveral provinces on this ſide the Alps and river Rhine, with the title of Emperor; the ſecond had Germany to the eaſt of the Rhine; and the third had France to the weſt of Lorrain.

Lotharius, even in his life-time, had his eldeſt ſon Lewis crowned not only king of Italy but emperor, who accordingly ſucceeded by the name of Lewis II; but as he and both his brothers died without iſſue male, a diſpute enſued between his two uncles, Lewis of Germany and Charles of France, about his title of emperor as well as his dominions; however, as Charles got firſt to Rome, and carried money as well as troops along with him, he prevailed upon the infallible head of the church to declare him next heir, and to crown him accordingly. This occaſioned a war between theſe two brothers, during which both of them died, and the eldeſt ſon of each, to wit, Lewis of France, and Carolomannus of Germany, was in his turn crowned emperor by this infallible judge; but they both dying likewiſe in a ſhort time, Charles the Fat, brother to Carolomannus, got ſole poſſeſſion of the imperial dignity, and the dominions in Italy, ſoon after which he made himſelf maſter of France, under the pretence of being guardian to his couſin Charles the Simple.

This Charles the Fat dying without iſſue in 888, and there being now no male iſſue remaining of Charles the Great, but Charles the Simple of France, the ſtates of Germany took upon them to chuſe themſelves an emperor, and the choice fell upon Arnolph, natural ſon of Carolomannus, which is the firſt election we read of in hiſtory; for tho' the former emperors had been declared in an aſſembly of the ſtates, it does not appear, that the ſtates pretended to any right to oppoſe the nomination made by the reigning emperor; and the coronation by the pope ſeems to have been nothing but a mere ceremony. After Arnolph's death, the ſtates made choice of his ſon Lewis, tho' but a child of 7 years of age, and appointed the archbiſhop of Mentz and the duke of Saxony as his guardians, and as regents of the empire.

This emperor dying young, and without any male iſſue, the next choice fell upon Conrade, duke of Franconia and Heſſe; after whoſe death Henry duke of Saxony was choſen, who upon his death

ed recommended his ſon Otho, and he as accordingly choſen. This emperor ent much further than his predeceſſor ad done, towards preventing the free- om of election; for after having reduc- d all his enemies in Italy, and eſtabliſh- d a pope of his own chuſing, he got hat pope to crown his ſon Otho as em- eror and copartner with him in the im- erial throne, which laid a foundation for uture popes to pretend, that they had a ight to declare who ſhould be emperor, revious to any election by the ſtates of Germany. However, after his death his on Otho took care to have his title to the mperial throne confirmed by the ſtates of Germany, and having defeated Henry uke of Bavaria, his competitor, and all hoſe of his party, he got himſelf eſta- liſhed by the name of Otho II.

Upon the death of this Otho II. his ſon Otho III. was choſen, tho' but 12 years of age, againſt whom the city of Rome having rebelled, under the leading of Creſcentius, he beſieged and took it, cauſing Creſcentius and a pope he had got choſen to be executed; and to prevent the popes and Italians from intermeddling in the election of an emperor, he got a conſtitution or decree of the empire eſtabliſhed and approved by pope Gre- gory V. whereby it was enacted, 1. That the Germans alone ſhould for the future have the power of chuſing an emperor, and that he ſhould always be choſen out of the German nation, excluſive of all others. 2. That it ſhould not be lawful for the popes to proclaim or crown any other than ſuch prince ſo elected. 3. That the popes for the future ſhould not pre- ſume to have any other authority than what they derived from Charles the Great, which was only to proclaim and crown a lawfully elected emperor, whenever it ſhould pleaſe him to go to Rome.

Thus this emperor took care to guard againſt the precedent introduced by his father's coronation; and he dying with- out heirs male, the next choice fell upon Henry duke of Bavaria, who was crown- ed at Mentz by the archbiſhop, being the ſecond of that name; and upon his dying without iſſue, Conrade, the ſecond of the name, duke of Franconia, was choſen. This emperor is ſaid to have got his ſon Henry crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and to have given him the title of king of the Romans, being the firſt we read of that bore that title; and the hiſtory does not expreſsly ſay whether this was by way of election, or by his own authority; but probably it was the laſt, becauſe it was with great difficulty that Henry, after his father's death, got himſelf choſen empe- ror by the name of Henry III. which he afterwards took care to prevent, by get- ting his ſon Henry, tho' but five years old, choſen king of the Romans, at an aſſembly of the ſtates of the empire, in the year 1054; and after his death young Henry was choſen emperor, tho' then not above ſeven years of age, his mother Agnes, daughter of Canutus, king of England, being appointed regent.

This Henry, being the fourth of the name, had a famous quarrel with pope Hildebrand, called Gregory VII. who excommunicated him, and forced him to aſk pardon upon his knees, after having, by way of penance, ſtood barefoot in the ſnow three days, before he could get ad- mittance to his holineſs. Such was the ſuperſtition of thoſe days, that this wiſe and brave prince was forced to ſubmit to this indignity, which ſhews how much it is the intereſt of every king of common ſenſe to root out the popiſh religion, and to encourage learning and true philoſo- phy, the only effectual antidotes againſt the poiſon of ſuperſtition and enthu- ſiaſm *.

The inſolent behaviour of this pope, it is true, opened the eyes of the princes of Italy as well as Germany, which af- terwards enabled Henry to drive him from his papal chair, and to ſet another in his place; but the popes being now made ſenſible of their power over the ſuperſtitious people, they again excom- municated this emperor, and got firſt his eldeſt ſon Conrade, and after his death, his ſecond ſon Henry to rebel againſt him, tho' he had got this Henry crowned king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle. This undutiful ſon, after betraying his father, under the maſk of a ſincere re- pentance, by which he prevailed on him to diſband his army, got him depoſed, and himſelf elected emperor in his room, by a dyet or aſſembly of the ſtates at Mentz, moſt of which, we may ſuppoſe, conſiſted of biſhops and abbots. Upon this the old man was impriſoned by his ſon, and reduced even to want where- withal to ſubſiſt: However, having made his eſcape, he got another army together in the Netherlands, and would probably have made his ſon and his prieſts repent their conduct towards him; but he died at Liege, juſt when he was ready to take the field, on which his army diſperſed, and the people of Liege were forced to deliver his body to his ſon, who let it lie five years unburied at Spire, on pretence of his having died under the ſentence of excommunication:

Tantum religio potuit ſuadere malorum.

This

* See London Magazine *for laſt year*, p. 40

This Henry V. dying without iſſue, Lotharius, duke of Saxony, was choſen emperor, and got himſelf eſtabliſhed after a bloody war with the two ſons of the former emperor's ſiſter, to wit, Conrade duke of Franconia, and Frederick duke of Suabia, both of whom ſet themſelves up againſt him; but they were at laſt reconciled, and Lotharius, the ſecond of the name, dying without iſſue male, and ſeveral candidates for the imperial dignity appearing, the dyet appointed three archbiſhops and four ſecular princes, to chuſe which of the candidates they thought moſt worthy.

This was the firſt foundation for that dignity called elector; for anciently the emperor was always choſen by a majority of the dyet, that is to ſay, of the ſovereign princes, and the repreſentatives of the ſovereign or imperial cities, who were preſent in the aſſembly: Theſe ſeven electors choſe the before-mentioned Conrade, called Conrade III. in the year 1139. Yet this did not prevent a new war, for Henry duke of Bavaria, and after his death, his brother Guelph, diſputed the election, being ſupported by the kings of Sicily and Hungary; but after being twice defeated by the emperor, he was at laſt beſieged in the town of Weinſberg, and ſo reduced, that the beſieged could obtain no other terms, than that the woman ſhould have free leave to march out with as much as they could carry on their backs, upon which they all came out, each carrying her huſband or ſweetheart on her back, which ſo affected the beſiegers, that it ſaved both the town and all that were or had been in it. During this ſiege, one night when a great ſally was made by the beſieged, their watch word happened to be Hieguelph, and the ſame night the watch word in the beſieging army happened to be Hieguibelin, the name of a little town in the neighbourhood; which two words afterwards gave name to two parties that became famous in Italy and Germany, by the names of Guelphs and Guibelins; the latter being for ſetting the power of the emperor above that of the pope, and the former for ſetting the power of the pope above that of the emperor; for in this ignorant and deluded age there was, even in Germany, a great party for ſubjecting their native country to the tyrannical power of the pope of Rome. What ridiculous whims may not mankind be ſubjected to by the prejudice of education! How few are there that have ſenſe and reſolution enough to diſcover, and eradicate ſuch whims out of the mind!

Conrade, before he ſet out upon a croiſade to the Holy Land, got his eldeſt ſon Henry elected king of the Romans, but in that unfortunate croiſade he loſt his ſon Henry, and his other ſon being an infant, as he had reſolved upon another croiſade, he got his nephew Frederick elected king of the Romans, and ſoon after died, whereupon Frederick was choſen emperor without oppoſition, who had likewiſe a long conteſt with the popes of Rome; but notwithſtanding his being both a wiſe and a brave prince, he was at laſt forced to ſubmit, and not only kiſſed the pope's toe, but held his ſtirrup when he mounted his horſe. In this emperor's reign, Henry duke of Saxony and Bavaria was in the dyet accuſed of treaſonable practices, and upon his not appearing, all his large poſſeſſions were taken from him, except the country of Brunſwick, which has ever ſince remained in the poſſeſſion of his heirs.

Upon the death of Frederick, who was drowned in a river in Aſia, his eldeſt ſon Henry, whom he had ſome years before got elected king of the Romans, was choſen emperor, by the name of Henry VI. preſently after which, Henry with his empreſs ſet out for Italy, not only to be crowned at Rome, but to take poſſeſſion of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, which had come to him in right of his empreſs. At this emperor's coronation, the pope being placed in a chair, had the imperial crown laid at his feet, which, when Henry bowed low to kiſs his toe, he put upon his head, and then with his foot kicked it off again, to ſhew, that he could take it away as well as give it: The crown being then taken up by one of the cardinals, was preſented to the pope, who put it again upon the emperor's head, and was ſo gracious as not to kick it off a ſecond time.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

AS we gave a MAP of the county of Norfolk in our Magazine for 1748, together with a deſcription of the ſame, p. 55, we thought fit here to exhibit a VIEW of the ſeat of Sir Jacob Aſtley, Bart. at Melton Conſtable in the ſaid county, which we hope will be agreeable to our readers.

A conciſe Account of the Councils which compoſe the Government of the Republick of Venice.

THE firſt is called the grand council, and conſiſts of 2000 noble Venetians, choſen out of a greater number, whoſe names are written in the golden book, which is a regiſter or catalogue of all the nobles. Out of this council are drawn all the magiſtrates, podeſtats, generals of armies,

armies, proveditors, ambaſſadors, &c. The members of this council make what laws they judge neceſſary for the good of the ſtate.

The ſecond is the council *de pregadi*, who decide in all matters of peace and war, treaties and leagues with foreign powers. This is properly the ſenate of Venice, at the head of which is the doge.

The third council is called the College, and compoſed of 26 nobles, who give audience to ambaſſadors, receive their demands and memorials, in order to communicate them to the ſenate, whoſe anſwers they alſo deliver to the foreign miniſters.

The fourth is the council of Ten, the moſt redoubtable tribunal in Europe. It is veſted with all the ſupreme authority for the trial of ſtate criminals. This council is renewed every year, and three of its members are choſen every month for ſtate inquiſitors, each being to ſerve the office alternately in the courſe of the year. The power of this tribunal is ſo great, that, in caſe of male-practices, they can even depoſe the doge, and bring him to a trial before them; and from their ſentence there lies no appeal.

An Account of the New Entertainment, *called* HARLEQUIN SORCERER, *as it is acted at* Covent-Garden *Theatre.*

THE muſick, in this entertainment, is moſt of it new, and compoſed by Mr. Arne, who himſelf plays the harpſichord: The ſongs are excellently well ſet, and adapted to the characters: The machinery is ingeniouſly contrived: The ſcenes are inimitable in the colouring and deſign: The dreſſes all new:—In a word, the whole is admirable, and conducted with great dexterity and decorum.

After the overture, as the curtain draws up, the firſt ſcene preſents us with a groupe of witches exerciſing their orgies in a wilderneſs by moon-light. After a few ſongs, Harlequin (the party-colour'd hero in theſe dramas) croſſes the ſtage, riding in the air between two witches upon a long pole, and jumps in among them. — Then you have a dance of witches, where you may be ſure a proper uſe is made of their broomſticks.

Next you ſee the bricklayers and their men going to work, which now marks the time of our drama to be morning.—Harlequin then ſtands before a balcony, ſerenading Columbine, who appears to him; but, as he is climbing up, he is ſurprized by Pantaloon, who comes out opening the door, and Harlequin pops in. Hence a warm purſuit enſues of Columbine and our hero by Pantaloon and his ſervant. The next ſcene is of an houſe half-built, with real ſcaffolding before it, and the men at work upon it. Columbine retires behind a pile of bricks; our hero mounts a ladder; Pantaloon follows; Harlequin deſcends, removes the ladder, and preſently down comes the ſcaffolding with the men and all upon it.

You next come to a garden wall; where, as Columbine retires under it, Harlequin is turned into an old woman, and the ſcene converted into a wall with ballads and colour'd wooden prints ſtrung upon it, with a large wicker chair, in which Harlequin ſeats himſelf, ſuppoſed to be ſelling them. The ſervant comes in, buys a ballad; and here a ſlight ſatyrical hint is levelled at the ſong of, *I love Sue, and Sue loves* (ſee this ſong, p. 83.) introduced in the rival Harlequin Ranger of the other houſe.

We have now a moſt delightful perſpective of a farm-houſe, whence you hear the coots in the water as at a diſtance.—Several ruſticks with their doxies come on; and Mr. Lowe ſings an excellent ſong, to which all join in chorus, *To celebrate harveſt-home.*—This ſcene removed, a conſtable comes on, with the bricklayers men, who have a warrant to take up Harlequin: Then you have a diſtant view of a barley-mow and barn; ſeveral ſwains dancing before it, with Harlequin and Columbine. The conſtable and followers opportunely coming in, Columbine is ſeized and carried home by Pantaloon.

When they are in the houſe, the ſervant after many dumb geſtures introduces a large oſtrich, which has a very good effect upon the audience; but perhaps would have a much greater, did one not diſcover by the extremities, that it is Harlequin, whoſe legs and thighs appear under the body. This, it is ſuppoſed, could not be remedied, as the extremities of this bird are very ſmall in proportion. Beſides, Columbine by this means diſcovers him; and, after having made the whole houſe ring with applauſe by playing ſeveral tricks (ſuch as kiſſing Columbine, biting the ſervant, and the like) they morrice off both together.

We are then carried to a back part of the farm-houſe, which turns into a ſhed, where in an inſtant you have the view of a copper with a fire burning under it. Harlequin changes himſelf into an old waſher-woman, and on ſtriking a mound raiſed of flints mixed with earth, it is immediately turned into a waſhing-tub and ſtand; then opening a door, he ſhews us an horſe with real linen upon it, which is drawn out into many folds to a conſiderable

ſiderable length upon the ſtage. Pantaloon and ſervant come in, and after being ſows'd with the ſoap-ſuds, are driven off by the ſuppoſed waſher-woman with a bowl of boiling water from the copper, to the no ſmall diverſion of both galleries. Columbine then comes forth from her retreat, and goes off with her ſweet-heart.

But the conſtable at laſt catches him; he tumbles down 'midſt his guards, and ſo ſlips away from them.—We then ſee a fence of boards, as before a building (excellently well painted) which in a moment is converted to a gilt equeſtrian ſtatue. Harlequin is diſcovered to beſtride the horſe by his ſneezing: Pantaloon's ſervant goes to climb up by the head, which directly bends its neck and bites him; he next tries to get up by the hind leg, which in ſpringing back gives him a moſt terrible kick, and the poor dog is carried off with his face all over blood and beaten to pieces.

After this, a ſcene drops, and gives us a proſpect of ruinous rugged cliffs, with two trees hanging over them, beautifully executed. The ſame witches come in again, and, after ſinging awhile, retire. Then Harlequin appears diſconſolate and proſtrate upon a couch in an elegant apartment: Lightning flaſhes; and four devils, in flame-colour'd ſtockings, mount thro' trap-doors, ſurround him with their double-tongu'd forks, and the whole ſtage, with the ſcenery and all upon it, riſes up gradually, and is carried all together into the air.

Here the pantomine ends; and the ſcrupulous critick muſt not nicely enquire into the reaſons, why Harlequin is carried upwards into the infernal regions; as alſo why Pluto with his fair Proſerpine deſcends in a magnificent throne afterwards, into a fine pavillion.—After a ſong or two, an imp brings him word, that poor Harly is trapped at laſt; but the black-bearded monarch ſays, every thing ſhall be jolly.—Then the ſtage is extended to a prodigious depth, cloſing with a proſpect of fine gardens and a temple. We are entertained a while with the agility of Meſſrs. Cook, Grandchamps, Miſs Hilliard, Mademoiſeile Camargo, and others; then with a grand chorus; laſtly, with a low bow from the performers; — and ſo down drops the curtain.

From the Rambler, Feb. 18.

HE that makes the ſlighteſt breach in his morality, can ſeldom tell what ſhall enter it, or how wide it ſhall be made; when a paſſage is once opened, the influx of corruption is every moment wearing down oppoſition, till the whole heart is deluged.
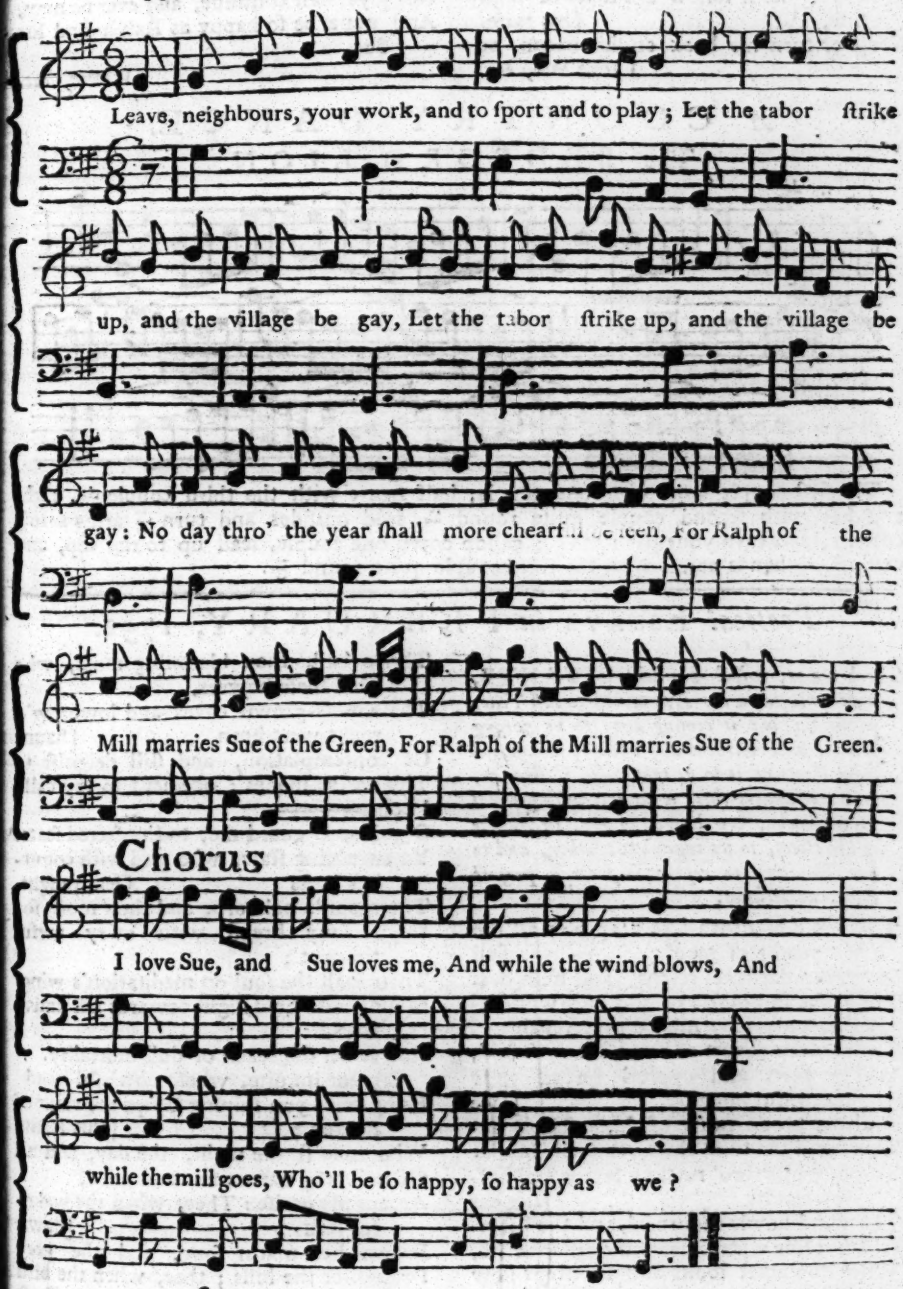
Aliger entered the world, a youth of lively imagination, extenſive views, and untainted principles. — He was pleaſed with the general ſmile of mankind, and being naturally gentle and flexible was induſtrious to preſerve it by compliance and officiouſneſs, but did not ſuffer his deſire of pleaſing to vitiate his integrity. It was one of his eſtabliſhed maxims, that a promiſe is never to be broken, nor was it without long reluctance, that he once ſuffered himſelf to be drawn away from a feſtal engagement by the importunity of another company.

He ſpent the evening, as is uſual in the rudiments of vice, with perturbation and imperfect enjoyment, and met his diſappointed friends in the morning, with confuſion and excuſes. His companions laughed at his uneaſineſs, compounded the offence for a bottle, gave him courage to break his word again, and again levied the ſame penalty. He then ventured the ſame experiment upon another ſociety, and found them equally ready to conſider it as a venial fault, always incident to a man of quickneſs and gaiety, till by degrees, he began to conſider himſelf as left at liberty to follow always the laſt invitation, and was no longer ſhocked at the turpitude of falſhood. He made no difficulty to promiſe his preſence at diſtant places, and if liſtleſneſs happened to creep upon him, would at laſt ſit at home with great tranquillity, and has often, while ſunk to ſleep in his chair, held ten tables in continual expectations of his entrance.

He found it ſo pleaſant to live in perpetual vacancy, that he ſoon diſmiſſed his attention as an uſeleſs incumbrance, and reſigned himſelf to careleſneſs and diſſipation, without any regard to the future and the paſt, or any other motive of action than the impulſe of a ſudden deſire, or the attraction of immediate pleaſure. He was in ſpeculation compleatly juſt, but never kept his promiſe to a creditor; he was benevolent, but always deceived thoſe friends whom he undertook to patronize or aſſiſt; he was prudent, but ſuffered his affairs to be embarraſſed for want of ſettling his accounts at ſtated times.

His benevolence draws him into the commiſſion of a thouſand crimes, which others, leſs kind or civil, would eſcape. His courteſy incites application, his promiſes produce dependence, and he has his pockets filled with petitions, and his table covered with letters of requeſt; but time ſlips imperceptibly away, while he is either idle or buſy, his friends loſe their opportunities, and charge upon him their miſcarriages and calamities.

Sung by Mr. BEARD in HARLEQUIN RANGER, now acting with Applauſe at the Theatre-Royal, in *Drury-Lane*.



2.

Let lords and fine folks, who for wealth take a bride,
Be marry'd to-day, and to-morow be cloy'd;
My body is ſtout, and my heart is as found,
And my love, like my courage, will never give ground.
I love Sue, &c.

3.

Let ladies of faſhion the beſt jointures wed,
And prudently take the beſt bidders to bed;
Such ſigning and ſealing's no part of our bliſs,
We ſettle our hearts, and we ſeal with a kiſs.
I love, &c.

4.

Tho' Ralph is not courtly, nor none of your beaus, [fine cloaths,
Nor bounces, nor flatters, nor wears your
In nothing he'll follow the folks of high life, [his wife.
Nor e'er turn his back on his friend, or
I love Sue, &c.
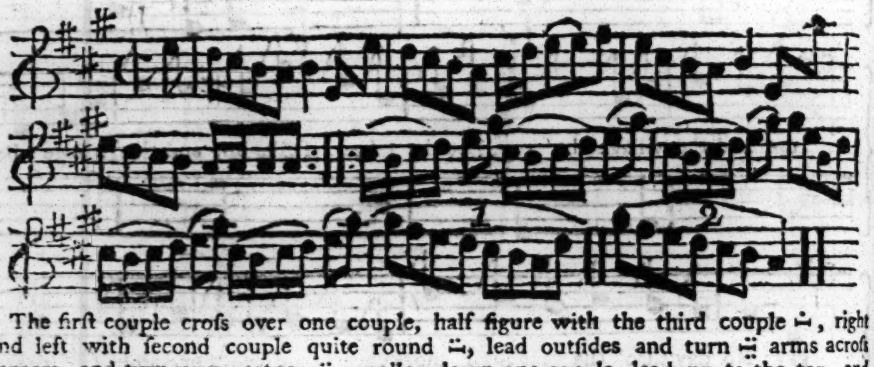
5.

While thus I am able to work at my mill, [but lies ſtill,
While thus thou art kind, and thy tongue
Our joys ſhall continue, and ever be new,
And none be ſo happy as Ralph and his Sue.

I love, &c.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The BEDFORD LION.



The firſt couple croſs over one couple, half figure with the third couple ⅄, right and left with ſecond couple quite round ⅄, lead outſides and turn ⅄ arms acroſs corners, and turn your partner ⅄; gallop down one couple, lead up to the top, and caſt off ⅄ hands acroſs with the third couple quite round ⅄.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* FEBRUARY, 1752.

The POEM, *called* IL MEDITANTE, *was printed in our* Appendix *to laſt Year, p.* 603; *but it coming then to us wrong folded, and without any Folio's, occaſioned ſome Parts of it to be tranſpoſed: And as, notwithſtanding this, it has met with general Approbation, we thought proper, in Juſtice to the Poem, to its ingenious Author, and to our Readers, to reprint it from a perfect Copy, as follows.*

WHEN death-like ſleep o'er all the works of men [all
In ſolemn darkneſs reigns, and huſh'd is
The noiſe and buſtle of this buſy world;
Let me, unſeen by mortal eye, repair
To the deep covert of ſome lonely wood,
Where yews and cypreſs ſpread their mournful boughs, [lace
And the proud ruins of ſome ſtately pa-
Rear 'mid the trees their venerable heads.
There, while thro' ruſtling leaves and hollow vaults [ing ear
The wind howls mournful, and the liſt'n-
Of tumbling waters hears the diſtant echo,
With downcaſt looks and footſteps ſlow I'll tread,
While the pale moon, in ſilent glory clad,
Gilds with a trembling light the ſolemn ſcene. [glade
But, ah! what awful form thro' yonder
Stalks on majeſtick! Hail, fair Wiſdom, hail,
Thrice hail, thou blooming maid, who 'mid theſe bowers,
Theſe moſs-grown caves and lowbrow'd rocks wert born [haunt
Of contemplation, and ſtill deign'ſt to
Thy native ſhades; obedient to thy call
I come———
O guide, O guard me, to thy ſacred ſeats.
Ye twinkling ſtars, who gird with countleſs hoſts [lemn night,
The moon's pale orb, and thou moſt ſo-
Inſpire my breaſt with ev'ry awful thought;
Then ſhall the ſoul on meditation's wing
Mount with bold flight towards her native ſkies,
And ſcorn the reach of dull mortality.
Creator infinite, whoſe pow'rful hand
Hung with yon ſhining lamps the vault of heaven; [this frame
Who mad'ſt the night, the day, and all
Of univerſal nature fair and good,
Accept my praiſe: Thee, when the wakeful lark [dawn
Begins her matin ſong, and the grey
Peeps o'er the hills; thee, when the bird of night [reſt
Flits thro' the duſky air, and all things
In darkneſs and in ſleep; thee greateſt, beſt, [praiſe,
Immortal God, my grateful tongue ſhall
Long as that tongue can ſpeak; with me the choirs

Of

cherubs and of radiant ſeraphim
ir ſongs ſhall join: Men, angels, all
thy works [name.
ll join to praiſe thine ever glorious
Begin, immortal ſpirits, the ſong of
praiſe, [ſtrain,
ike on your golden harps a louder
d let the chorus of creation riſe.
gin, for ye before the ſaphire throne
r ever ſtand miniſtrant, and with ſongs
ſolemn jubilee the Godhead chaunt
rpetual, echoing 'mong the ſtarry
ſpheres; [realms
gin, for ye were preſent, when thro'
Chaos old, omnipotent he rode,
ith awful majeſty, and with brightneſs
cloth'd
ffable; when ye before him march'd
yriads on myriads of angelick hoſts.
patient to behold the birth of worlds,
heavenly arms, that thro' the gloom
immenſe
ſh'd forth intolerable day, ye ſtood,
heard that voice, aſtoniſh'd Chaos
heard,
hich bade his warring elements to ceaſe.
was then his hand omnipotent out-
ſpread [found
aven's azure canopy, and the bed pro-
mighty waters; then firſt rear'd their
heads
e everlaſting hills, and the bright ſun
joic'd to run his courſe; the jocund
hours [reign;
fore him danc'd, till night aſſum'd her
en roſe in ſilent majeſty the moon,
d round her ſilver throne the planets
roll'd. [brought forth,
an time her offspring pregnant earth
eet ſmell'd the newborn flow'rs, and
fruits mature, [brow,
ll foreſts nodded on the mountain's
here, (as amid' the flow'ry vales below,)
number'd creatures rov'd ſecure, or
brouz'd [herb;
e cragged rocks, or cropt the verdant
e feather'd ſquadrons through the wide
expanſe [the waters
æther wheel'd their courſe; and in
limpid river, and the hoary main,
k'd all the finny race. Laſt wert thou
made,
n, of the viſible creation lord,
form majeſtick, and a front erect
wards the ſkies, thy ſoul within im-
preſs'd [know
h reaſon's ſignet, that thy heart might
gracious God, and knowing him
adore, [thy power,
Theſe are thy works, O Lord, and theſe,
ich form'd, preſerves; theſe we be-
hold
dmiration, and with reverence low
d at thine awful ſeat; for thou art
Lord,
For thou art great, eternal, infinite.
Thee not the heav'n of heavens can con-
tain,
Incomprehenſible; in vain, for thee,
Rapt in eternal clouds, and in the dark
Pavilion ſeated of unfathom'd night,
Would ſearch the ken of bold aſpiring man.
O idly ſtudious, impotently wiſe!
Man, fooliſh man, forego thy daring
ſearch;
For know, that ever wand'ring, ever toſt
On the wide ocean of infinity,
Thy ſhatter'd bark ſhall never find a ſhore.
With holy awe, and humble ignorance,
Then let me bow, and hail thee Pow'r
ſupreme. [pitying view
Look down, bleſt Pow'r, look down, and
Thy ſervant ſtruggling thro' this vale of
tears; [Guide.
Be thou my God, my Saviour, and my
Then, tho' the labour of the olive fail,
The fig-tree ceaſe to bud, the grape to
glow,
And famine waſte the deſolated plain;
Tho' 'mid the fold the herds unnumber'd
fall; [nations,
Tho' war, and ſickneſs wither half the
Thee will I praiſe, and in thy mercy truſt,
Thee will I fear alone; for thou ſhalt
grace
Thy faithful ſervants with a radiant crown,
Of ſtars, that ſhine with unextinguiſh'd
glory. [palms
In robes of light array'd, and deck'd with
Victorious in their hands, on golden
thrones,
In bow'rs of bliſs, for ever ſhall they ſit,
When all this mortal frame ſhall be diſ-
ſolv'd; [decay,
When earth, the ſeas, the ſkies in ſmoke
And nature's ſelf expires in agony.

On looking out of a Friend's Window in the Country, on a fine Spring Morning.

HERE plac'd at eaſe, my eye may
range around,
Th' horizon only can its proſpect bound:
The ſhelt'ring grove, ſmooth lawn, and
riſing hill, [fill.
The raptur'd mind with rural pleaſure
No ſpots uncouth, uncultur'd, intervene,
To dim the luſtre of the various ſcene;
Nor is deny'd (the poets fav'rite theme)
The winding maze of a prolifick ſtream.

A NEW SONG,

Inſcribed to his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON,

To the Tune of, The Hounds are all out and the Morning does peep, &c.

WHILE others purſue a poor timo-
rous hare, [dies;
And feaſt on their prey when ſhe
In

In the chace of bold reynard we'll gladden the air ;
'Tis brave ſuch a thief to ſurprize.
My dear boys, &c.

Come, where, cries the ſot, is my bottle and glaſs ?
The fopling cries, curl up my locks ;
Whilſt I, in deriſion, call either an aſs,
And halloa my hounds to a fox, &c.

Hark, hark, little Jewel has hit on the drag,
Melodious they chaunt it along ;
Come liſten, ye beaux, and no more ſhall you brag
Of playhouſe or opera ſong, &c.

How loth from the covert he ſprings to the light !
Foul deeds will their author betray :
Now men, hounds, and horn in triumph unite,
Whilſt echo gallants ev'ry lay, &c.

No fence can oppoſe us, we chace far away
The caitiff, till death is his doom,
O'er the glaſs then recal the joys of the day,
'Tis peril gives honour a plume, &c.

To the Earl of ORRERY.

THE chronicles of fame could Swift explore [more ?
In ſearch of worthies, and collect no
What can no age, paſt, preſent, or to come, [ſum ?
Swell the bright circle to the wiſemens
Mankind confeſs a ſeventh, Swift's juſter view
Beholds the ſix epitomiz'd in you.

ACROSTICHIS.

Being Advice to a ———.

P urſue ſuch meaſures, that the land may be
A t all times ſure to find a friend in thee.
R efuſe, abhor to give thy vote for pelf :
L et not your country's weal be loſt in ſelf.
I n ev'ry conſultation and debate
A im, calmly, Sir, the truth t'inveſtigate.
M ake juſt remarks, yet give another praiſe,
E xcept oblig'd, oppoſe not what he ſays :
N or be as thoſe, who never will agree,
T alking for praiſe, or elſe for victory.

M ark my advice, as an unerring chart : [heart,
A lways preſerve a true, an upright
N ever from God and goodneſs to depart.

C. MORTON.

On ſeeing a LADY *ſit for her* Picture. *In Imitation of* SPENCER.

WHEN Ramſay drew Montgomery, heavenly maid, [face,
And gaz'd with wonder on that angel
Pleas'd I ſat by, and joyfully ſurvey'd
The darran pencil image every grace.

When as the youth, each feature o'er and o'er [view ;
Careful retouch'd with ſtrict obſervant
Eftſoons I ſaw how charms unſeen before
Swell'd to the ſight, and with the picture grew.

With milder glances now he arms her eyes,
The red now triumphs to a brighter roſe ;
Now heaves her boſom to a ſofter riſe,
And fairer on her cheek the lily blows.

Laſt glow'd the bluſh, that pure of female wile, [creed,
I whilom knew when ſo my ſtars de-
My pipe ſhe daign'd to laud in pleaſing ſmile,
All undeſerving I ſuch worthy meed,

The whiles I gaz'd, ah ! felice art thought I,
Ah ! felice youth that doen it poſſeſs ;
Couth to depeint the fair ſo verily,
True to each charm, and faithful to each grace.

Sythence ſhe cannot emulate her ſkill,
Ne envy will the muſe her ſiſter praiſe, [will,
Then for the deed, O let her place the
And to the glowing colours join her layes.

Yet algates would the nine, that high on hill [Jove reſide,
Parnaſſe, ſweet imps of Jove, with
Give me to rein the feiry ſteed at will,
And with kind hand thy lucky pencil guide :

Then certes mought we fate miſpriſe, of praiſe [bloom
Secure, if the dear maid in beauties
Survive, or in thy colours, or my layes,
Joy of this age, and joy of each to come.

An Anſwer *to* CROCUS *on his* REBUS, *in* Dec. *laſt, p.* 567.

INDEED, my friend Crocus, I think it is plain,
That cheſs is a game play'd often for gain,
And a ham is good eating, moſt people will tell, [your brother does dwell,
Which makes Cheſham the town where

A REBUS.

TO places where ſhips are ſafe from a ſtorm
Add that which makes part of your fact ;
And when theſe two are together, they form
The name of a very brave place.

ANOTHER

ANOTHER.

HE thing that is uſeful to keep off the rain, [of grain,
d the place where is ſcatter'd abundance
he name of a town, that has a good living [giving,
a rector, or vicar, in a nobleman's
o reſides at the place; and's a very great ſportſman, [his coachman.
d oft does the buſineſs of Thomas
I have deſcrib'd it, I think it is plain,
d eaſy to find, without trouble or pain. [peer dwells,
w tell me the town where this noble
d I'll give you a bottle at Old Sadler's Wells.

A CHARACTER.

N good and bad, on friends and foes,
Cold kindneſs he alike beſtows,
As int'reſt points to either;
t when no ground for hope appears,
r ought impends to rouſe his fears,
He cares a f—* for neither.

EPIGRAM.

WITH not one ſocial virtue grac'd,
To many vices prone,
rpo himſelf all merit claims,
But truth will give him none.

The MORAL VISION.

YRANNICK winter's iron reign was done, [ſun;
nd the ſoft twins receiv'd the radiant
he chearful earth appear'd in vernal pride, [glide:
nd the clear waves did more ſerenely
nd Zephyrs play'd around the waving trees, [breeze.
hile op'ning roſes caught the welcome
Amid theſe ſcenes beneath a maple ſhade,
t careleſs Mira on her elbow laid,
hile frolick fancy led the uſual train
f gaudy phantoms thro' her cheated brain; [breaſt,
ll ſlumber ſeiz'd upon her thoughtful
nd the ſtill ſpirits ſunk in balmy reſt:
t while her eyes had bid the world farewel, [we tell:
hus Mira dream'd, and thus her dreams
ſeeming nymph, like thoſe of Dian's train, [plain,
me ſwiftly tripping o'er the flow'ry
hoſe ſmiling face was as the morning fair,
ſilver fillet ty'd her flaxen hair,
golden zone her lovely boſom bound,
nd her green robe hung careleſs on the ground. [cries,
eep, happy mortal, with a ſmile ſhe
nd turn'd on Mira her far-beaming eyes.
ll o'er thy own aerial mountains ſtray,
nd in bright viſions ſlumber out the day;
With gaudy ſcenes delude thy dazzl'd mind, [behind:
Yet thou muſt wake and leave them all
Yes, thou ſhalt drop from that enchanted ſky, [eye,
And wake to wiſdom with a weeping
While in a miſt the ſhining proſpects end;
Then hear, O Mira, thy immortal friend.
Recal thy wandring thoughts, and make them dwell
In the ſmall limits of their native cell.
To thine own heart confine thy chiefeſt care, [there:
For Mira, know, thy joys are planted
And as you manage and improve the ſoil,
'Twill puniſh your neglect, or pay your toil;
Here let your views and your ambition reſt, [breaſt,
To reign the queen of a well-govern'd
This point ſecur'd, let heav'n diſpoſe the reſt.
Yet you may aſk for what your ſtate requires,
But not the gewgaws your caprice deſires:
As thus, 'O keep me from the reach of 'pain, ['train:
'From meagre famine, and her mournful
'Let not reproach aſſault my wounded 'ears,
'Nor let my ſoul behold a friend in tears:
'Secure from noiſe, let my ſtill moments 'run,
'And ſtill be chearful as the riſing ſun:
'Or if a gloom my trembling heart in-'vades, ['ſhades
'Ah! may it vaniſh with the nightly
'Thro' the craz'd walls: O may not 'reaſon fly,
'But if it does, then let its manſion die:
'Let not remorſe, of guilt the certain 'pay, ['ray:
'Blot my clear ſun, nor ſtain its parting
'Give me a lively but a guiltleſs mind,
'A body healthful, and a ſoul reſign'd.'
Thus far, O Mira, thou mayſt aſk of heav'n, [giv'n!
How bleſs'd the mortal to whom theſe are
If ſuch thy lot, let kings enjoy their crowns,
Their pageant ſtate and arbitrary frowns:
Who, tho' encircl'd by their ſhining ſlaves, [knaves,
Intriguing friends and well diſſembl'd
Are only wretched idols plac'd on high
To bear the rage of a tempeſtuous ſky:
And while the ſtorms around their temples blow, [low.
Their fawning ſervants ſafely ſneer be-
But now the ſun brings on the noon of day,
Riſe, Mira, riſe and ſhun the ſcorching ray: [ous maid,
This ſaid, no more appear'd the beaure-
And Mira waking found a lonely ſhade.

A

* *A fig, if you pleaſe,*

A SONG.

ADIEU, ye pleaſant ſports and plays,
Farewel each ſong that was diverting;
Love tunes my pipe to mournful lays,
I ſing of Delia and Damon's parting.
Long had he lov'd, and long conceal'd
The dear tormenting pleaſant paſſion,
Till Delia's mildneſs had prevail'd
On him to ſhew his inclination.
Juſt as the fair one ſeem'd to give
A patient ear to his love ſtory,
Damon muſt his Delia leave,
To go in queſt of toilſome glory.
Half-ſpoken words hung on his tongue,
Their eyes refus'd the uſual meeting;
And ſighs ſupply'd their wonted ſong,
Theſe charming ſounds were chang'd to weeping.
He. Dear idol of my ſoul, adieu:
Ceaſe to lament, but ne'er to love me;
While Damon lives, he lives for you,
No other charms ſhall ever move me.
She. Alas! who knows, when parted far
From Delia, but you may deceive her?
The thought deſtroys my heart with care,
Adieu, my dear, I fear for ever.
He. If ever I forget my vows,
May then my guardian-angel leave me:
And more to aggravate my woes,
Be you ſo good as to forgive me.

EPITAPH *on Sir* JAMES SOOTY.

THIS unambitious ſtone preſerves a name
To friendſhip ſanctify'd, untouch'd by fame;
A ſon this rais'd, by holy duty fir'd,
Theſe ſung a friend, by friendly zeal inſpir'd;
No venal falſhood ſtain'd the filial tear,
Unbought, unaſk'd, the friendly praiſe ſincere:
Both for a good man weep; without offence,
Who led his days in eaſe and innocence;
His tear roſe honeſt; honeſt roſe his ſmile,
His heart no falſhood knew, his tongue no guile;
A ſimple mind with plain, juſt notions fraught,
Nor warp'd by wit, nor by proud ſcience taught;
Nature's plain light ſtill rightly underſtood,
That never heſitates the fair and good;—
Who view'd, ſelf-balanc'd, from his calm retreat,
The ſtorms that vex the buſy and the great,
Unmingling in the ſcene, whate'er befel,
Pity'd his ſuff'ring kind, and wiſh'd them well;
Careleſs, if monarchs frown'd, or ſtateſmen ſmil'd,
His purer joy, his friend, his wife or child;
Conſtant to act the hoſpitable part,
Love in his look, and welcome in his heart;
Such unpriz'd bleſſings did his life emplo
The ſocial moment, the domeſtick joy
A joy beneficent, warm, cordial, kind,
That leaves no doubt, no grudge, no ſti
behind: [ſprin
The heart-born rapture that from virt
The poor man's portion, God with-h
from kings.
His life at decent time was bid to ceaſe,
Finiſh'd amongſt his weeping friends
peace:
Go, traveller, wiſh his ſhade eternal re
Go, be the ſame, for this is to be bleſt.

The QUESTION. *Occaſioned by ſerious Admonition.*

IS mirth a crime? Inſtruct me you th
know; [flow
Or ſhou'd theſe eyes with tears eter
No (let, ye powers) let this boſom find
Life's one grand comfort a content
mind: [roo
Preſerve this heart, and may it find
For pale deſpondence or unpleaſing gloo
Too well the miſchief and the pangs
know
Of doubtful muſing and prophetick wo
But now theſe evils for a moment reſt,
And brighter viſions pleaſe the qu
breaſt, [pow
Where ſprightly health its bleſſed cord
And chearful thought deceives the glid
hours:
Then let me ſmile, and trifle while I ma
Yet not from virtue nor from reaſon ſtr
From hated ſlander I wou'd keep
tongue; [ſong
My heart from envy, and from guilt
Nature's large volume with attent
read, [crea
Its God acknowledge, and believe
Through weakneſs, not impiety, offen
But love my parent, and eſteem
friend. [d
If (like the moſt) my undiſtinguiſ
Deſerve not much of cenſure or of pra
If my ſtill life, like ſubterraneous ſtrea
Glides unobſerv'd, nor tainted by
tremes, [pa
Nor dreadful crime has ſtain'd its ea
To hoard up terrors for reflecting age
Let me enjoy the ſweet ſuſpence of wo
When heav'n ſtrikes me, I ſhall own
blow:
Till then let me indulge one ſimple hou
Like the pleas'd infant o'er a painte
flow'r:
Idly, 'tis true, but guiltleſly the time
Is ſpent in trifling with a harmleſs rhy
Heroick virtue aſks a noble mind,
A judgment ſtrong, and paſſions well
fin'd:
But if that virtue's meaſur'd by the w
'Tis ſurely ſomething to abſtain from ill

T H

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

FROM Leogan, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, belonging to France and Spain, we had the following account, That on Oct. 18, they had ſeveral dreadful ſhocks of an earthquake, which continued for a long time, ſwallowed up two large mountains, which, when ſunk in the bowels of the earth, threw up vaſt quantities of fire in different parts, and ſeveral towns and villages were demoliſhed; upwards of 60 French, and two or three Engliſh ſhips were loſt. (See p. 95. and a further account in our next.)

Extract of a Letter from Strathaion *in* Scotland.

"We have had a prodigious ſtorm of ſnow in this country. On the 19th of Jan. two lads, who had gone out in queſt of ſome cattle, near Dalmagavie, as they were paſſing under a high rock, were buried in a vaſt quantity of ſnow, which fell from the top of the rock; one of them, with great difficulty, found means to get out, and immediately got together the country people, in order to free his unfortunate comrade, whom he had left in ſo diſmal a ſituation. They accordingly went ſtoutly to work, but to no purpoſe for that day: Next day they renewed their work, and in the afternoon, juſt as they were going to leave off, they heard a hollow noiſe, like a groan, from under a part of the ſnow. This made them fall to with great vigour, and after having off an immenſe quantity, they at laſt found the lad in a much better condition than could have been expected; ſome large ſtones and branches of trees having kept off the ſnow, and left him ſpace to breathe in."

On Jan. 31, his majeſty appointed the following ſheriffs, viz. for Northumb. William Fenwick, of Bywell, Eſq; Northamp. Sir Charles Wake Jones, Bart. Rutlandſh. John Baſs, of Beltum, Eſq; (See p. 42.)

SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

About 8 this evening, five Iriſhmen (three of whom call themſelves Richard Stanley, Edward Maccanally, and Patrick Boyde) came to Mr. John Porter's farm-houſe, called the Raike, within Eccleſton, two miles from Cheſter; and opening the door, which was only latched, Stanley advanced briſkly to Mr. Porter, who was at ſupper with his eldeſt daughter, and having the ſwipple part of a flail in his left hand, and a piſtol in his right hand, he pointed the piſtol towards Mr. Porter and his daughter, and with many dreadful oaths and imprecations, threatened inſtantly to blow his brains out, if he did not deliver his money; then Maccanally, Boyde, and two others, armed with piſtols, cutlaſſes, and clubs, burſt into the houſe and bound Mr. Porter with cords; and upon his younger daughter Margaret's ſinking under a table, Stanley often repeated to his companions, D—n her, ſhoot her; then they pinioned the eldeſt daughter Eleanor, and obliged her to go up ſtairs with them; in the mean while, the younger daughter ſtole out by the back-door, which ſhe locked after her, and took the key with her; then went into the ſtable, and took out a horſe, only haltered, and tho' but juſt turned of 12 years of age, got aſtride upon his bare back, and galloped away to Pulford, about 2 miles off, where ſhe knew her eldeſt brother then was, to whom ſhe related what had happened in the family; upon which he and a young man, one —— Craven, immediately ſet out for his father's houſe.

The rogues, who had been for ſome time up ſtairs, came down again to Mr. Porter, who remained bound below, and Stanley ſaid to Maccanally, Stand faſt, and blow his brains out, or by — I'll blow out yours; they then ſearched his pockets, and took out about 14l. in gold and ſilver; and Mr. Porter declaring, that he had not received that day at Cheſter, the ſum which he expected, and which they inſiſted upon, in order for a further diſcovery of money, they ſtripped his breeches down to his feet, drew him toward the fire, and ſhewed an intention to lay him on it; then Mrs. Eleanor Porter falling upon her knees and begging of them to ſpare her father's life, Stanley damned her for a b—, and ſaid, that they would burn him firſt and her afterwards. Juſt then, young Mr. Porter and Craven arrived, and tho' quite unarmed, ruſhed into the houſe among them, collered one of the Iriſhmen, knocked up his heels, and then ſtruggled and tugged with him to get at his cutlaſs, which at laſt (tho' not without ſome hurt) he wreſted from him: Craven having ſeized one of the clubs was not idle on his part, and Mrs. Eleanor Porter went to cut the ropes that bound her father.

which one of the rogues perceiving, levelled a piſtol at her, and as he pulled the trigger, one of his comrades was, in the fray, inſtantaneouſly joſtled between Mrs. Porter and the fellow who was firing the piſtol, and in that poſition received the ſhot in his breaſt, when giving a loud ſhriek, he fell down dead: At the ſame time two other piſtols were diſcharged loaded with grape ſhot, whereby a ſervant boy, and a poor Welch girl, were ſadly wounded. Young Porter had then quite maſtered him whom they called the captain, or maſter of the gang, and Mrs. Eleanor having unlooſed her father, he ſo heartily joined his ſon and Craven, that the three rogues finding that by the death of one of their accomplices, and the diſabling of another, they were reduced to equal numbers, flew to the window, and darting themſelves thro' both glaſs and lead, made the beſt of their way. Mr. Porter jun. then bound his priſoner, and faſtened him to a large grate, and then he and Craven haſtened to Cheſter, and upon Dee-bridge overtook two of the Iriſhmen, with whom they had another ſtruggle, but at length ſeized them: The third miſcreant, whilſt his companions were attacked upon the bridge, haſted forwards, and ſo got off; but was afterwards taken at Liverpool. The two who were then apprehended were properly ſecured, and the next morning their comrade, who had been left at the Raike, was brought to them, and they were all carried before two juſtices of the peace, and after due examinations were committed to the caſtle.

MONDAY, 3.

This morning, about ſeven o'clock, a ſoldier under ſentence of death for deſertion, was brought from the Savoy to the Parade, by a party of the regiment he belonged to, and there received by a large detachment of the third regiment of foot guards, who eſcorted him to the place of execution: He behaved very decently, and with much ſeeming devotion. After he had received the firſt fire, he was obſerved to move, and his contortions indicated great pain; upon which one of the reſerve advanced and ſhot him thro' the head.—It is remarkable, that the father of this unhappy man came to town by accident about two days before his ſon ſuffered; and upon enquiring for him, found him in theſe melancholy circumſtances: He accompanied him from the Parade to the place of execution, where he expreſſed great agony in parting from him.

TUESDAY, 4.

It having been humbly repreſented to the king, that, on Wedneſday, Jan. 15, between 10 and 11 at night, George Cary, of Epping, was robbed, and barbarouſly murdered, by two or more men, between the 13 and 14 mile ſtone-poſt, on Epping-Foreſt: His majeſty for bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned in the ſaid robbery and murder, has promiſed his moſt gracious pardon to any one of them, (except the perſon that actually committed the murder) who ſhall diſcover his accomplice therein, ſo that he may be apprehended and convicted thereof; and alſo a reward of 100l. to any perſon, whether an accomplice or not (except the perſon that committed the murder) who ſhall make ſuch diſcovery, over and above the reward for apprehending highwaymen.

And as a further encouragement, William Harvey, of Chigwell, and John Conyers, of Epping-Place, in Eſſex, Eſqrs. jointly promiſed a reward of 20l. for each perſon who ſhall be apprehended and convicted, to be paid to the perſon making ſuch diſcovery, upon conviction of the reſpective criminals; or the ſum of 10l. to any perſon who ſhall only apprehend, and bring before the Right Hon. the lord-mayor of London, or Henry Fielding, Eſq; one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, the two perſons abovementioned, or either of them. (See p. 43.)

THURSDAY, 13.

Was held a general court of the Britiſh Herring Fiſhery Society, at Mercers-hall, who came to the following reſolution, "That a call of 30 per cent. on the proprietors, will be for the advantage of the ſociety." The court was very much crowded, and there were many perſons of diſtinction; as the earl of Shaftſbury, the biſhop of Worceſter, the lord Romney, Sir James Lowther, Sir Peter Warren, Mr. W. Beckford, &c. The principal ſpeakers for this fiſhery were the biſhop, who ſtrongly enforced the neceſſity of our carrying on this great national undertaking from motives of humanity and charity, as it would give bread to a numberleſs multitude of poor. Admiral Vernon and Sir Peter Warren ſpoke very emphatically on the great ſtrength it would add to our navy. And Sir James Lowther, Mr. alderman Janſſen, and Mr. Beckford, (conſidering it in a mercantile light) expatiated on the advantages which would ariſe from it, as a new branch of commerce.

TUESDAY, 18.

The right worſhipful Sir Thomas Salbury, Knt. judge of the high court of admiralty of England, preceded by the marſhal of the admiralty carrying the ſilver oar before him, attended by other officers, went from his houſe in Doctors Commons, to the Seſſions Houſe in the Old-

d-Bailey, and having opened his commiſſion, proceeded on the trials of the llowing perſons confined for high crimes d miſdemeanors on the open ſeas, viz. Capt. James Lowry, of the Molly erchant-man, indicted for the murder of enrith Hoſſack, his boy, on board the id ſhip, by tying him up to the ſhrouds, d whipping him to death: He was und guilty, and received ſentence of ath.

William Carey, mate of the Swimmer erchant-man, indicted for the murder of dam Pilcher, on board the ſaid ſhip: eut. John How, of his majeſty's ſhip reyhound, indicted for the murder of a oman, who was killed by a ſhot fired by s order, to bring-to a pleaſure boat that d a pendant flying: And William Baird, brought, by Habeas Corpus, from arwich, maſter of a coaſting veſſel, inicted for the murder of his apprentice, n board the ſaid veſſel, were all three quitted.

The trials of Thomas Haggerſton, harged with the murder of John Johnon, on board the St. John Baptiſt merhant-man; and of Henry Woodcliff, harged alſo with a murder committed on e high ſeas, were put off by their deſire ntil next ſeſſions, their witneſſes being broad.

George Kittle, late a mariner on board he Macclesfield galley merchant-man, harged with aſſaulting William Nichols, aſter of the ſaid ſhip, with an intent to ill him, was diſcharged by proclamation.

SATURDAY, 22.

The anniverſary of the birth of her roy highneſs Mary princeſs of Heſſe, his ajeſty's 4th daughter, (and now youngſt, ſince the death of her Daniſh majeſty) as celebrated, when her royal highneſs ntered into the 31ſt year of her age.

MONDAY, 24.

This morning a duel was fought at Marybone, between a noble lord and an ficer in the guards, in which the latter as ran thro', and killed on the ſpot.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, hen the 14 following malefactors receivd ſentence of death, viz. James Hays, ichard Broughton, and James Davis, r ſtreet-robberies; John Powney, for ealing plate, &c. in a dwelling-houſe; ohn Andrews for forgery; Anne Wallon, for the murder of Anne Ellard, who leaded guilty; Mary Gilſoy, for a robery in her own dwelling-houſe; William Girdler, for a highway-robbery near nightſbridge; Anthony de Roſa, a Portugueſe, for the murder of Mr. Fargues, ear the Barking-dogs, in June laſt. (See ag. for 1751, p. 281, 571.) He at firſt fuſed to plead, but being called again he leaded; two witneſſes who ſwore in his vour, were committed to Newgate for perjury: Joſeph Gerardine, for murdering a perſon in Hog-lane; Thomas Huddle, for returning from tranſportation; Bernard Agnue, Thomas Fox, and Thomas Gall, for publiſhing a forged promiſſory note for 24 guineas. Anne Lewis, for forging a ſeaman's power of attorney, was capitally convicted, but had her ſentence reſpited.

New MEMBERS.

WILLIAM Cayley, Eſq; for Dover, in the room of Thomas Revell, Eſq; deceaſed.—Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. for Marlborough, in the room of his father, deceaſed.—Capt. William Montague, for Boſſiney in Cornwall, in the room of Richard Heath, Eſq; deceaſed.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

HENRY Winckles, Eſq; to Miſs Letitia Harris, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, a 12,000l. fortune.

——— Hamilton, Eſq; ſecond ſon to Alexander Hamilton, of Innerwick, Eſq; poſt-maſter-general in North-Britain, and nephew to the marquiſs of Lothian, to Miſs Lambart, of Argyll buildings, a 20,000l. fortune.

Feb. 1. Michael Malcolm, Eſq; only ſon of Sir John Malcolm, of Lochore, Bart. to Miſs Kitty Bathurſt, ſiſter to Peter Bathurſt, of Clarendon-Park, Eſq;

6. Sir John Shaw, Bart. of Eltham in Kent, poſſeſſed of 800l. a year, to Miſs Kennard, niece to Sir Gregory Page, Bart. of Blackheath.

John Groves, Eſq; of Fern, in Wilts, to Miſs Hanham, only daughter of Sir William Hanham, of Dean's-Court in Dorſetſhire, Bart.

Capt. Davenant, of the foot guards, to Miſs Anne Corbet, ſiſter to the late Sir William Corbet, Bart. a 10,000l. fortune.

9. Mr. Edward Wicks, an eminent builder in Leadenhall-ſtreet, to Miſs Molly Seagood, daughter of Mr. Seagood, of Gracechurch ſtreet, one of the common-council men for Biſhopſgate ward.

11. Mr. Thomas Bond, an eminent timber-merchant, to Miſs Stevens, a 12,000l. fortune.

13. —— Crowe, Eſq; of Kippling-hall in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Duncombe, ſiſter to Thomas Duncombe, Eſq; memb. for Downton in Wilts.

Thomas Smith Eſq; of Aſfordby in Leiceſterſhire, to Miſs Liſter, of the ſame county.

14. His grace the duke of Hamilton, to Miſs Elizabeth Gunning, ſecond daughter to John Gunning, Eſq; and neice to lord Viſc. Mayo, of the kingdom of Ireland.

18. John Temple, of Kenſington, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in Somerſetſhire, to Miſs Giſburne, of the ſame place.

Rev. Mr. Goodall, archdeacon of Suffolk, to Miſs Fayerman, of Chedgrave, in Norfolk.

24. William Girdler, Eſq; youngeſt ſon of Mr. ſerjeant Girdler, to Miſs Sukey Ryves.

26. Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham, to Miſs Bright, of Golden-ſquare, a 60,000l. fortune.

Jan. 31. The lady of the Hon. Charles Soame Cadogan, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of lord Cadogan, delivered of a ſon.

Feb. 21. Counteſs of Hillſborough, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Jan. 26. SIR John Wray, of Glentworth, in Lincolnſhire, Bart. at his ſeat at Sleningford, in Yorkſhire. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Cecil, now Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.

Jonathan Evans, a ſhepherd, near Welch-Pool, in Montgomeryſhire, aged 117. He had his eye-ſight and hearing till a few days before his death, and has left behind him a ſon 91 years old, and a daughter 87.

John lord Allen, at his ſeat near Naas, in Ireland.

30. Sir Windſor Hunloke, Bart. at his ſeat at Wingerworth, in Derbyſhire, who is ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Henry Hunloke, Bart.

Feb. 2. Lord Mark Kerr, governor of Edinburgh caſtle, a brigadier-general, and col. of a reg. of dragoons. He was uncle to the Marquis of Lothian.

Mr. John Beaver, who was upwards of 50 years ſteward to the Hon. Society of Gray's-Inn.

Robert Hallſey, Eſq; near Ongar in Eſſex, who was poſſeſſed of a very plentiful fortune in Hertfordſhire.

4. Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. at his houſe in Park-place. In the reign of Q. Anne he was a commiſſioner of trade and plantations, alſo member in ſeveral parliaments in that reign for the town of Cambridge; and in the laſt parliament of his late majeſty was one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of Cambridge; in the two firſt parliaments called by his preſent majeſty, he ſerved again for the town of Cambridge; in the laſt and preſent parliaments, for Marlborough in Wiltſhire; he was alſo treaſurer of the chamber to his majeſty in 1742, which office he ſoon reſigned. He married firſt a daughter of Sir Ambroſe Crawley, Knt, and has iſſue by her one ſon, now Sir John Hynd Cotton, Bart. and one daughter, married to Jacob Houblon, of Hallingbury in Eſſex, Eſq; He married to his ſecond lady, the daughter of the late James Craggs, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the Poſt-Office, and relict of Samuel Treſuſis, Eſq; who died Auguſt 23, 1724, by whom he had only one daughter, who died young.

A monumental Inſcription.

Attic wit, Britiſh ſpirit, Roman virtue,
Animated the boſom of that great man,
Whoſe remains are committed to this tomb,
Sir JOHN HYND COTTON, Bart.
Whoſe lively genius, and ſolid underſtanding,
Were ſteadily devoted
To the ſervice of his country.
As a Britiſh ſenator,
Without any views to venal reward,
Above the deſire of ill-got power,
Untainted with the itch of tinſel titles,
He lived, he died,
A PATRIOT.

John Temple, of Moore-Park in Surrey, Eſq; in an advanced age. He was youngeſt ſon of the great Sir William Temple, and brother to the lord viſcount Palmerſtone.

Richard Heath, Eſq; member of parliament for Boſſiney in Cornwall.

12. Charles Lockyer, Eſq; repreſentative in ſeveral parliaments for Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire, and brother to Thomas Lockyer, Eſq; one of the preſent members for that borough.

Benjamin Robins, Eſq; F. R. S. chief engineer to the Hon. Eaſt-India company at Madraſs. (See p. 22.)

19. Dr. Shrimpton, an eminent phyſician, at Agmondeſham in Bucks.

Charles Maſſey, Eſq; who had acquired a plentiful fortune in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company.

Right Hon. the earl of Broadalbin, at his ſeat in Scotland.

20. Lieut. gen. Wynyard, col. of a reg. of foot in Ireland, and for many years commander in chief of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon.

21. Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Peploe, lord biſhop of Cheſter. He was vicar of Preſton in Lancaſhire at the time of the rebellion in 1715.

24. Right Hon. lady Monſon, mother to the preſent lord Monſon.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THOMAS Townſend, M. A. preſented to the living of Pinchbeck, in Lincolnſhire.—— Clove, B. D. by the biſhop of Hereford, to the vicarage of Hunton Slough in that County.—Samuel Lowry, M. A. by Thomas Luckin, Eſq; to the rectory of Little Ilford, in Eſſex.—Mr. William Baylis, to the rectory of Lanfranan, in Cornwall.—Mr. Sturges, one of the uſhers of Weſtminſter-ſchool, choſen lecturer of St. George's, Bloomſbury.—William Gale, M. A. preſented by Samuel Reynardſon, Eſq; to the living of Carſby, near Stamford, in Lincolnſhire.

Mr. Taſker, by the lord chancellor, to e rectory of Treytrop, in Pembroke-ire.—James Hallifax, M. A. by Thomas ewen, Eſq; to the living of Ewel, alias eovil, in Surrey.—John Tench, M. A. the lord chancellor, to the rectory of eſt Hoathby, in Suſſex.—David Wil-ams, M. A. by ditto, to the vicarage edwally, in Carmarthenſhire.—Ezekiel oufrez, M. A. by ditto, to the vicarage Farly, in Kent.—Mr. Laycon, by the aſter and fellows of Emanuel college, ambridge, to the living of Winnesford, Somerſetſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Feb 11. The king has been pleaſed to grant to the oſt noble Edward duke of Somerſet, the ffices of warden and chief juſtice in yre, of all his majeſty's foreſts, parks, haces and warrens beyond Trent.

Whitehall, Feb. 15. The king has been leaſed to appoint the earl of Ancram to e col. of the reg. of dragoons, lately rd Mark Kerr's, deceaſed.

Edward Cornwallis, Eſq; to be col. of e reg. of foot, lately commanded by the rl of Ancram.

Lieut. gen. Bland, to be governor of e caſtle of Edinburgh, and captain of e company of foot doing duty in the id caſtle, in the room of lord Mark Kerr, ceaſed.

Lieut. gen. Onſlow, to be governor of ort-William, in North-Britain, in the oom of lieut. gen. Bland.

John Leighton, Eſq; to be lieut. gov. Fort-William, in the room of ——— ampbell, Eſq; deceaſed.

John Murray, Eſq; to be lieut. gov. of ortſmouth, in the room of John Leigh-n, Eſq;

Lieut. gen. Churchill, to be commander all his majeſty's land forces in Scotland, d alſo of the caſtles, forts, and bar-cks there.

And Eſme Clarke, Gent. to be town-jor of Kingſton upon Hull.

The king has been pleaſed to appoint dworth Lambton, Eſq; to be firſt ma-to the 2d reg. of foot-guards; Bennet oel, Eſq; to be ſecond major; Charles aig, Eſq; to be captain; Robert Ding-, Eſq; to be captain-lieut. Edward atthews, Eſq; to be lieut. and lord eorge Henry Lenox, to be enſign in the d regiment.

Whitehall, Feb. 18. The king has been aſed to conſtitute and appoint George ney, Eſq; to be capt. of that comp. ereof Peregrine Wentworth, Eſq; was e capt. in the king's own regiment of t, commanded by col. Robert Rich; Joſeph Partridge, Eſq; to be capt. lieut. to that comp. in the reg. whereof the colonel himſelf is captain; and William Dalmahoy gent. to be quarter-maſter to the ſaid regiment.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Catherwood, Eſq; to be capt. of that independent comp. of invalids doing duty at Plymouth, whereof William Arnot, Eſq; was late captain.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Arnot, Eſq; to be capt. of that comp. whereof William Catherwood, Eſq; was late capt. in the king's own reg. of foot, commanded by Edward Wolfe, Eſq; lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces; and Donald Valentine, gent. to be quarter-maſter to the ſaid reg.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Henry Boiſragon, Eſq; to be capt. lieut. to that comp. in the royal reg. of Welch fuzileers, commanded by John Huſk, Eſq; lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, whereof he himſelf is captain.

Whitehall, Feb. 22. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Rt. Hon. George earl of Cardigan, the offices of conſtable of the caſtle of Windſor and of lieut. of the ſaid caſtle, in the room of his grace Charles duke of St. Alban's, deceaſed.

The king has been pleaſed to grant unto Eleazer Le Marchant, Eſq; the office or place of bayliff of his iſland of Guernſey.

From other Papers.

Commodore Pye, made capt. of the Advice man of war, and commander of a ſquadron to ſail to the Leeward iſlands, and relieve commodore Holbourn at Barbadoes.—Dr. George Lee, treaſurer to the princeſs of Wales, and dean of the arches, had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majeſty.—Andrew Mitchell, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Aberdeen, made his majeſty's miniſter at Bruſſels.—Mr. Charles Bembridge, made ſecretary to the wine-licence office.—Earl of Hyndford, made envoy extraordinary at the court of Vienna.—Mr. Etheridge, choſen ſurveyor of Ramſgate harbour, with a ſalary of 200l. per annum.

Perſons declared BANKRUPTS.

EDWARD Letherbarrow, now or late of Wigan, grocer.—Tho. Farmer, of Philpot-lane, merchant.—Iſaac Stort, of Mark-lane, merchant.—John Chriſtian Van Reinhardt, of Ayliffe-ſtreet in Goodmans-fields, merchant.—Tho. Walford, late of Wolverton in Warwickſhire, money ſcrivener.—James Collingwood, of Peſcott-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, merchant, and dealer.—Tho. Griffiths, late of the pariſh of St. Catherine Cree-church, vintner, and victualler. PRICES

[*The reſt in our next.*]

PRICES of STOCKS in FEBRUARY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	4 p. Cent. 1746.	4 p. Cent. 1747.	Bank An. 1748-9.	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B.Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	143 ¼			105⅞ 1ſtſ.	104½ 1ſtſ.		104½ 1ſtſ.	104½ 1ſtſ.	101	5l. 12s	2 5 0	N.	cloudy
2	Sunday											N. E.	fair
3	143 ¼		117 ¾	105 ⅞	104 ⅝	103⅞ 1ſtſ.	104 ⅞	104 ⅝	101 ¼	5l. 13s	2 5 0	N. N. E.	fair
4	143 ¼	187 ⅝	117 ¾	106	104 ⅝ ½	103 ¼	104 ⅞	104 ⅝	101 ¼	5l. 13s	2 5 0	N. E.	fair
5	143 ¼	188	118	106 ⅛	104 ⅝	103 ¼	104 ⅞	104 ⅝	101 ¼	5l. 13s	2 5 0	N. W.	fair
6	143 ¼	188 ¼	118	106 ⅛	104 ⅝	104	104 ⅞	104 ⅝	101 ¼ ⅝	5l. 13s	2 5 0	N. N. W.	fro. snow
7	143 ¼ ⅞	188 ¼		106 ⅛	104 ⅝	104	104⅞ 105	104⅝ 105	101 ¼	5l. 13s	2 5 0	S. E.	frosty
8	143 ⅞			106 ⅛	104 ⅞	104	104 ⅞	104 ⅞	102	5l. 13s	2 10 0	E. S. E.	cloudy
9	Sunday											S.	fair clou.
10	143 ⅞			106 ⅛	104 ⅞	104	104 ⅝	104 ⅝	102	5l. 13s	2 10 0	S. hard	rain
11	143 ⅞			106 ⅛	104 ⅞	104	104 ⅞	104 ⅞	102	5l. 13s	2 10 0	S. W.	fair
12	143 ⅞			106 ⅛	104 ⅞	104	104 ⅞	104 ⅞	102	5l. 13s	2 10 0	N. N. E.	fair
13	144 ¼	188¾ 189	116 ½ ½	106 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105⅛ 105	105⅛ 105	102	5l. 13s	2 10 0	S. W.	cloudy
14	144 ¼ ¼	189 ¼ ¼	116 ¼	106 ¼	105 ⅛	104 ¼	105 ⅛	105 ⅛	101⅞ 102⅛	5l. 13s	2 10 0	S. S. W.	clou. rain
15	144 ¼ ½	189 ¼ ¼	116 ¼	106 ¼	105 ⅛	104 ¼	105 ⅛	105 ⅛	101⅞ 102⅛	5l. 13s	2 10 0	S.W.byW.	rain
16	Sunday											N. W.	fair
17	144 ¼	188¾ 188	116 ¼	106 ¼	105 ⅛	104 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅛ ⅜	105 ⅛ ⅜	102 ¼ ⅛	5l. 13s	2 10 0	S. E.	fair
18	144 144	188 ⅜ ¼		106 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	105 ⅛	102 ¼ ⅛	5l. 13s	2 10 0	S. by W.	cloudy
19	144 ¼	189		106 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	105 ¼	102	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S. W.	hail thun.
20	144 ⅛	189 ¼	116 ¼	106 ¼	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	105 ⅛	102	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S. W.	frost fair
21	144	188 ¼	116 ¼ ¼	106 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	105 ⅛	102	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S. S. W.	frosty
22		188 ¼	116 ¼ ½	107	105 ¼	104 ¼	105 ¼	105 ¼	102 ¼	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S. by W.	cloudy
23	Sunday											S. E. by E.	very fair
24		188 ¼	116 ¼	107	105 ¼	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	105 ⅛	102 ¼	5l. 13s	1 15 0	S. E.	fair
25	144 ¼	187	116 ⅜	107	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ⅛	105 ¼	102 ¼	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S. S. E.	rain fair
26		186 ¼		106 ⅞	105 ⅛ ⅜	104 ⅜	105 ⅛ ⅜	105 ¼ ⅜	102 ¼	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S. by W.	fair clou.
27	144¼ 144	185 186	116 ¼	106 ⅛	105 ¼	104 ⅜ ⅜	105 ¼ ⅜	105 ¼ ⅜	102	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S. S. W.	rain fair
28	144 ¼	186	116	106 ⅛	105 ¼	104 ⅜	105 ¼	105 ¼	102	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S. W.	fair
29	144 ⅛	186	116 ¼	106 ⅛	105 ¼	104 ⅜	105 ¼	105 ¼	102	5l. 13s	2 15 0	S.	fair

Bill of Mortality from Jan. 28. to Feb. 25.

Christ.	Males 827	Femal. 369	1196
Buried	Males 937	Femal. 920	1857
Died under 2 Years old			695
Between 2 and 5			169
5 and 10			58
10 and 20			75
20 and 30			158
30 and 40			180
40 and 50			177
50 and 60			152
60 and 70			82
70 and 80			72
80 and 90			32
90 and 100			7
			1857

Buried		
Within the Walls		172
Without the Walls		400
In Mid. and Surrey		840
City & Sub. West.		445
		1857

Weekly Bill		
Feb. 4		447
11		477
18		452
25		481
		1857

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.
Peaſe 22s. to 25s. per Quar.
Tares 25s. to 28s. per Q.

Price of corn

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.	Crediton.
Wheat	33s to 34s qu	10l. 9s load	11l. 02s load	10l. 0s load	10l. 9s load	10l. 10s load	35s to 46 qr	34s to 48 qr	5s 6d buſh.	4s 9d buſh.
Barley	17s to 19s	20s to 00 qr	17s to 22 qr	19s to 21 qr	18s to 21 qr	18s to 20	16s to 22	18s to 22	3s 0cd	2s 9d
Oats	12s 6d to 16s	16s to 00 od	16s to 18	14s to 18s	14s to 19	15s to 19 od	13s to 18	14s to 18	1s 6d to 2s	1s 6d
Beans	19s to 22s od	24s to 25 od	22s to 26	32s to 33s	22s to 25	22s to 25	35s to 38	28s to 34	3s 8d to 4s	

AGUE, Feb. 15. N. S. One of our men of war, commanded by capt. nis, having been drove aſhoar in a n near Tetuan, the captain and crew e immediately ſeized and made ſlaves: oon as the States General were inform- f this misfortune, they preſently diſ- hed orders for ranſoming the captain the whole crew; and being unwil- that any brave men in their ſervice ld long remain the wretched ſlaves of iels, they ordered a handſome price to offered at once for their redemption, no time might be loſt in higling, but a period might be put to their ſlavery h all poſſible diſpatch, and their return e forwarded in the beſt manner.—— affair of the tanſit of goods and mer- ndizes to Spain is determined. All ds whatever, particularly of the pro- e of Sileſia, and other parts of Ger- y, which are intended for any port in n, are to paſs through the territories he republick, without paying any du- either of import or export, for the e of two years; and to prevent all ds, the Dutch conſuls reſiding at thoſe s, are to give the exporters proper ificates of the goods being landed e.——The 4th inſt. were performed funeral obſequies of our late beloved tholder, the corpſe having been carri- rom hence to Delft with great pomp ſolemnity, and there depoſited in the lt, which is the venerable repoſitory of race of heroes, from whom his ſerene neſs was deſcended.

aris, Feb. 4th. N. S. This day died wis duke of Orleans, &c. ſon of our regent, and firſt prince of the blood. is ſucceeded by his only ſon Lewis lip of Orleans, duke of Chartres, born 725. He has by his will left many us legacies; and it appears from a e of his diſburſements, that the annu- penſions paid by him in his life-time nen of merit and diſtreſſed families, ounted to 1,800,000 livres; all which, rever neceſſary, his ſon has promiſed ontinue. Such noblemen deſerve the t eſtates left them by their anceſtors; his example might be followed by y, if they did not through indolence w themſelves to be robbed by their ards and ſervants.——11th This ning died of a malignant fever, ma- Henrietta, the eldeſt daughter of majeſties, in the 25th year of her ——26th The dauphineſs being in the month of her pregnancy, has been ded and keeps her apartment.——By ip arrived at Nantes, we have an ac- t from St. Domingo, of moſt terrible icanes and earthquakes in that iſland, which a great number of ſhips have been loſt, moſt of their plantations deſtroyed, and not only moſt of their houſes, but ſeveral mountains overturned; ſo that the face of the iſland is in many places quite altered, mountains where there were valleys, valleys where there were mountains, lakes where there were villages, and a new courſe given to ſeveral rivers. (See p. 51.) There are 14 large veſſels at Breſt and Rochelle, belonging to our Eaſt-India company, all richly laden with the manufactures of this kingdom, which are to ſail ſoon under convoy of three men of war; and it is ſaid, that the company are to ſend three more ſhips to the Indies, with a body of troops deſtined to preſerve the conqueſts ceded to us by Nazirſingue, and to put a ſtrong gariſon into Mazulipatam.

From Liſbon we hear, that his Portugueſe majeſty has reſolved to augment his navy with eight men of war from 40 to 70 guns; and that he has demanded of the Britiſh merchants there to produce their books, in order, as it is preſumed, to make diſcoveries of the exportation of gold and ſilver, which is prohibited in that kingdom, tho' the people there would ſtarve if they had not corn from other countries, for which they have nothing to give in return but gold and ſilver. But as this demand is contrary to treaty, it is hoped, it will not be inſiſted on.

Algiers, Jan. 3d. N. S. On the 3d of laſt month came into this harbour the Novo man of war, which had been ſent on a cruize jointly with the Capitana. As we were greatly ſurpriſed to ſee her return alone, the commander made a report to the government, that he had left the Capitana engaged with two Spaniſh men of war off Cape St. Vincent; that the Spaniards having the weather-gage of him, rendered his efforts to ſuccour her in vain*. This was contradicted by all the ſhip's company, who depoſed, that the Capitana's being left in ſuch diſtreſs, was entirely owing to the cowardice of the commander and ſome of the other officers, upon which the dey ordered the commander, the ſecond captain, and the maſter gunner, to be immediately ſtrangled.

Berne in Switzerland, Feb. 10. N. S. Prince Edward, eldeſt ſon of the chevalier de St. George, paſſed thro' this city yeſterday, attended by one gentleman and two ſervants: He and the gentleman that accompanied him were both dreſſed in blue, turned up with red, pretty richly trimmed, with cockades in their hats. They were known by two French officers, who happened to be at the inn where they alighted and took freſh horſes. Their rout ſeemed to be for Germany.

DIVINITY

* *See our laſt* Mag. *p.* 47.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. ANimadverſions on the Controverſy concerning the Miraculous Powers, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Payne.

2. Diſſertations theological, mathematical, and phyſical. By F. Lee, M. D. Strahan.

3. An Eſſay towards a Rationale of the literal Doctrine of original Sin. By J. Bate, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

4. Dr. Foſter's Diſcourſes on all the principal Branches of natural Religion and ſocial Virtue. Vol. II. Noon.

5. A Diſſertation on the Scripture Expreſſions of the Angel of the Lord, and the Angel of Jeſus Chriſt, pr. 1s. Cooper.

6. The Beauty of Holineſs in the Common-Prayer, ſet in a new and juſt Light, and many Objections made to that Book obviated and removed, pr. 4d. Baldwin.

7. An Attempt to prove, that in Gen. iii. 15. Chriſt is foretold, pr. 6d. Birt.

8. The practical Improvement of the Watchman's Anſwer. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

9. The Diſſenting Pariſhioner's Reply to his Vicar, pr. 4d. Robinſon.

PHYSICK *and* SCIENCE.

10. A Delineation of the Moon's true Path in the Heavens. By J. Ferguſon, pr. 1s. 6d. Senex.

11. A compleat Treatiſe of Mines. By Henry Manningham, pr. 6s. Nourſe.

12. An Eſſay on the Anatomy of the Foot of a Horſe. By J. Bridges, pr. 4s. Brindley.

13. A Diſcourſe on the Preparation of the Body for the Small Pox. By Adam Thompſon, pr. 6d. Wilſon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. * A compendious Dictionary of the Latin Tongue; deſigned for the Uſe of the Britiſh Nations. By Rob. Ainſworth. 4th Edit. 2 Vols. Folio, pr. 4l. 4s.

15. * Nett Duties and Drawbacks payable on Importation and Exportation of all Sorts of Merchandize, digeſted into an eaſy Method. Deſigned for the Uſe of Merchants, &c. By T. Langham. Sixth Edit. Reviſed, corrected, and enlarged, down to this preſent Year. By E. H. J. Brotherton, and W. Meadows.

16. * Several Orations of Demoſthenes. Tonſon.

17. Serious Thoughts in regard to the publick Diſorders, pr. 1s. Corbett.

18. Villainy unmaſk'd, pr. 2s. 6d. Owen.

19. Crito: Or, A Dialogue on Beauty. By Sir Harry Beaumont, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

20. Remarks on twelve hiſtorical Deſigns of Raphael, pr. 6d. Cooper.

21. Sir William Browne's Harveian Oration, in Memory of illuſtrious Phyſicians. Longman.

22. Miſcellaneous Works of Erast[us] Phillips. Lewis.

23. The Rambler. In 4 Vols. pr. [1]. Payne.

24. Obſervations upon the Engliſh La[n]guage, pr. 6d. Withers.

25. Thoughts on a Militia and a ſtan[d]ing Army, pr. 1s. Cooper.

26. The Hiſtory of modern Enthu[ſi]aſm. By T. Evans, pr. 1s. Owen.

27. Remarks on the Laws relating [to] the Poor, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

28. The Hiſtory of the Portugueſe. [By] J. Oſorio. 2 Vols. pr. 10s. Millar.

29. The compleat Juryman, pr. [1]. Millar.

30. The Pillars of Prieſtcraft and O[r]thodoxy ſhaken. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Griffith.

31. Some Conſiderations concerning the Cuſtoms, pr. 6d. Payne.

32. Political Diſcourſes. By D. Hume Eſq; pr. 4s. 6d. Hitch.

33. The Belgic Patriot: Containing an impartial Encomium on the late Prince of Orange and Naſſau, and Stadtholder of the United Provinces, &c. pr. 6d. Baldwin.

34. Rameau's Treatiſe of Muſick, pr. 15s. Walſh.

Poetry *and* Entertainment.

35. Eugenia: A Tragedy. By Mr. Francis, pr. 1s. 6d. Tonſon. (See p. 51.)

36. Parmenides, Prince of Macedonia. Tranſlated by J. Dinſdale, pr. 2s. Wren.

37. The Hiſtory of the Swediſh Counteſs of G——. In 2 Parts, pr. 2s. 6d. Dodſley.

38. Cenia: Or, The ſuppoſed Daughter; a Play, pr. 1s. Reeve.

39. Miſcellanies in Verſe and Proſe. By Mary Jones. Dodſley.

40. The Satires of Perſius. Tranſlated by E. Burton, Eſq; pr. 3s.

41. Memoirs of the Life of Patty Saunders, pr. 3s. Owen.

42. The Quackade: A Mock-Heroick Poem, pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper.

43. Sparks: Or ſmall Poems morally turned, pr. 1s. Cooper.

44. A ſacred Ode on the final Diſſolution of the World. By the Rev. Mr. Newcomb. Owen.

45. Memoirs of the Life, Sufferings, &c. of a noble Foreigner, pr. 1s. Corbett.

46. On the Abuſe of Poetry, pr. [1]. Manby.

47. The Court of Queen Mab, pr. [1]. Dodſley.

48. Eſcapes of a poetical Genius, pr. 1s. 6d. Sheepey.

49. A Poem to the Memory of Dr. Doddridge, pr. 6d. Buckland.

SERMON.

50. A Sermon preached on the Death of the Prince of Orange. By A. Maclaine, A. M. pr. 6d. Nourſe.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. An Abſtract of the ORACLE, a Comedy, written by Mrs. Cibber.
II. Account of Lord Bolingbroke's Letters, lately publiſhed.
III. Hiſtory, Dignity, and Uſefulneſs of Aſtronomy.
IV. Trial and Execution of Capt. Lowry.
V. Trial of Miſs Blandy at Oxford.
VI. Trial of Swan and Miſs Jeffryes at Chelmsford, with her Confeſſion.
VII. Trial of Simons, the Poliſh Jew.
VIII. Account of Dr. Middleton's poſthumous Tracts.
IX. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Decius Magius, and Quintus Mucius, on the Subject of the Bavarian Subſidy Treaty.
X. Seged, an inſtructive Ethiopian Story.
XI. Concluſion of the Hiſtory of the German Emperors and Kings of the Romans.
XII. Riſe of the Proteſtants, and various Revolutions in Germany.
XIII. Humours, Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the Frivolians.
XIV. The Ages of the Crown'd Heads and other Princes in Europe.
XV. An Account of the Priſoners condemn'd for Murder and other Crimes, at the ſeveral Aſſizes in the Country.
XVI. Purport of the Act to prevent Murder.
XVII. Swan and Miſs Jeffryes executed.
XVIII. Acts paſs'd, and Parliament prorogued.
XIX. Subſtance of his Majeſty's Speech.
XX. POETRY: Cinthia's Song in the ORACLE; Prologue and Epilogue to that Piece; to Mrs. Cibber, on her writing it; Ode for his Majeſty's Birth-Day; Song of Mr. Purcell's; to Sir Harry Beaumont; to a young Lady Singing; Ode on a noble Author's Birth-Day; Anſwers to Rebus's; a new Song, ſet to Muſick, &c. &c.
XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Chapters of the Orders of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath; deſperate Attempt of the condemn'd Priſoners; Malefactors executed, &c. &c. &c.
XXII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

With the HEAD of that late celebrated Phyſician Dr. HERMAN BOERHAAVE, (whoſe Life we gave in our laſt) finely engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

AN account of two of Dr. Middleton's poſthumous tracts 99
Whether the apoſtles were conſtantly inſpired 100
Abſtract of the *Oracle*, a comedy of one act 101
Cinthia's ſong 103
An account of lord Bolingbroke's letters, on the ſtudy and uſe of hiſtory, lately publiſhed 103, 104
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued 105—115
SPEECH of Decius Magius againſt the ſubſidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria 105
Subſidies in time of peace can be of no ſervice to us in time of war 106
SPEECH of Quintus Mucius in favour of the treaty 110
Seged, an Ethiopian ſtory, ſhewing that the happineſs even of one day is not in our own power 115
Concluſion of the account of that high dignity in the German empire, called king of the Romans 118—121
The electors oath 119
Riſe of the Proteſtants in Germany 120
Various revolutions in that country 121
Hiſtory of aſtronomy, its progreſs, dignity and uſefulneſs 122
Account of the ſupplement to lord Anſon's voyage 123
Of the iſland of Frivola, with an account of the Frivolians, their manners, cuſtoms, &c. ibid. 124, 125.
Abſtract of capt. Lowry's trial for murder 126
His defence 127
Trial of Miſs Blandy for poiſoning her father 127, &c.
Depoſitions of the ſeveral witneſſes ibid.
Her defence 131
Her behaviour, and other remarks relating to her and her trial 132
Trial of John Swan and Miſs Jeffryes, for the murder of her uncle 133, &c.
Depoſitions of the witneſſes ibid.
Her confeſſion 136
Account of the trial of Simons, the Poliſh Jew 137
POETRY. A new ſong, in the Shepherd's Lottery, ſet to muſick 139
To Mrs. Cibber, on her writing the *Oracle* 139
Prologue to the *Oracle*, ſpoken by Mr. Barry ibid.
Epilogue, ſpoken by Mrs. Cibber ibid.
Ode for his majeſty's birth-day 140
Anſwers to a rebus ibid.
Song of Mr. Purcell's, ſung by Mr. Beard ibid.
A new ſong in the *Conſcious Lovers* ibid.
An ode, addreſſed to the noble author of a Treatiſe concerning the Militia, on his birth-day ibid.
A fable, addreſſed to the country gentlemen, and the modern patriots 141
To Sir Harry Beaumont, on publiſhing his dialogue on beauty ibid.
Anſwer to another rebus, by a lady ibid.
To a young lady ſinging ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 142
Eruptions of mount Veſuvius ibid.
The ages of the crowned heads and other princes in Europe ibid.
A remarkable trial ibid.
Benefactions to the ſmall-pox hoſpital ibid.
Perſons condemned at the ſeveral aſſizes in the country 142, 143, 144, 145
Chapters of the orders of the garter, thiſtle and bath 143
Deſperate attempt of the condemned malefactors in Newgate ibid.
They are executed 144
Account of the act to prevent murder ibid.
Capt. Lowry executed 145
Acts paſs'd, and parliament prorogued ibid.
Subſtance of his majeſty's ſpeech ibid.
Swan and Miſs Jeffryes executed ibid.
Marriages and Births 146
Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 147
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 148
Monthly bill of mortality ibid.

N. B. *The great variety of important matters that has offer'd itſelf to us this month, has occaſioned us, as our readers may ſee, to extend our number of pages beyond what is uſual; to which account they will excuſe our giving them, at this time, but one cut. Our correſpondents alſo, for the above reaſon, will excuſe us for poſtponing ſome things we have lately received. The long poem, which has been partly inſerted elſewhere, ſhall be conſidered. The pieces on the Hebrew points, being judged not proper for our purpoſe, ſhall be returned, if called for.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1752.

me poſthumous Tracts of the late Reverend and Learned Dr. MIDDLETON *having been lately publiſhed, and as the Subjects are of the utmoſt Importance, and may occaſion ſome future Diſputes, we ſhall give our Readers the following Account of the two firſt, which are upon that famous Queſtion, Whether the* APOSTLES, *after receiving the* HOLY GHOST, *were conſtantly inſpired, and continually directed by the Holy Spirit, with reſpect to every Thing they did or ſaid?*

f theſe two the firſt is intitled, Some curſory Reflections on the Diſpute or Diſſenſion, which happened at *Antioch*, between the Apoſtles PETER and PAUL.

THIS diſpute the doctor firſt quotes from the Epiſtle of Paul to the Galatians, ch. ii. 11, 12, 13, 14. and from this diſpute, he ſhews, that the firſt enemies of chriſtianity took occaſion, to charge Paul with aſſuming falſly to imſelf the merit of facts, which never really appened, in order to extol his own chaacter, and depreſs Peter's, out of envy o his more eminent virtues; or allowing he fact to be true, to accuſe Paul of inolence and raſhneſs, in reproving his ſuerior for a compliance, of which he himlf was notoriouſly guilty; or laſtly, to mpute to both theſe great Apoſtles, a vity, inconſtancy, and weakneſs of iind, which betrayed them into a conuct unworthy of their ſacred character."

The doctor then gives the ſeveral anwers that have been made to this obection both by the ancient fathers and odern commentators, all which he enavours to ſhew to be very unſatisfacory; and therefore he gives us what he alls the real ſtate of the fact, as follows:

"It is manifeſt then, in the firſt place, hat Peter, tho' more particularly the poſtle of the Jews, was clearly convinced, that the ceremonies of the law were ſuperſeded and aboliſhed by the diſpenſation of the goſpel. For on all occaſions, we find him ſtrongly aſſerting this doctrine, and declaring, that *the yoke of Moſes* ought not to be impoſed on the necks of Chriſtians: Yet with all this conviction, it is equally manifeſt, that thro' fear of the Jews, he was induced, as we have ſeen above, to change his conduct, diſſemble his opinion, and join himſelf to thoſe zealots of the law, who required the obſervance of its rites, as neceſſary ſtill to all.

Paul, on the other hand, the apoſtle of the Gentiles, and, by that character, the more engaged to vindicate their liberty, knowing Peter's ſentiments on this queſtion to be really the ſame with his own, was ſo ſcandalized at his diſſimulation, that he could not abſtain from reproaching him very ſeverely for it in publick: Yet when it came afterwards to his own turn, to be alarmed with an apprehenſion of danger from the ſame quarter, he was content to comply and diſſemble too, and in order to pacify the Jews, affected a zeal for their legal rites and obſervances, by the advice of James, who then preſided in the church of Jeruſalem."

A little further the doctor writes thus: "Let the diſciples then of Porphyry, after the example of their Maſter, object to us, if they pleaſe, that theſe two apoſtles, of whoſe extraordinary gifts and miracles we read ſo much, were left on many occaſions, like all other frail and fallible men, to govern themſelves by rules and maxims merely human, and were betrayed ſometimes by their paſſions, into compliances, diſhonourable to their character: For ſhould we grant them all this, it cannot be of any hurt or diſcredit to chriſtianity, unleſs they could ſhew it to be one of its doctrines, that perſons extraordinarily illuminated and inſpired on certain occaſions, did on all occaſions ceaſe to be men; which will not be pre-

tended in a religion, whoſe ſacred monuments, both of the Old and New Teſtament, furniſh many inſtances of the ſins and frailties of thoſe, who are there celebrated, as the principal favourites of heaven."

After adding a good deal more to ſhew, that neither the prophets nor the apoſtles either did or could pretend to be always inſpired, he proceeds thus: "Some zealots, indeed, on the other hand, contend, that to give up the perpetual inſpiration of the ſacred writers, is to betray the cauſe of chriſtianity, and to give up the authority of the ſcriptures themſelves; and that there is a neceſſity to admit or reject the whole, as divinely inſpired; ſince partial inſpiration will be found equivalent in the end to no inſpiration at all. And this, indeed, is the general doctrine of thoſe, who aſſume to themſelves the title of orthodox: But it is ſo far from being of ſervice to chriſtianity, that it has always been, and ever will be, a clog and incumbrance to it, with all rational and thinking men: And to impoſe it as neceſſary to the creed of a chriſtian, and on the authority of thoſe ſacre books, in which every one may ſee the apparent marks of human frailty, not only in the ſtile and language, but ſometimes alſo in the matter of them, can have no other effect, but of reducing us to the dilemma of diſtruſting either thoſe books, or our ſenſes."

And the doctor concludes this piece with obſerving, that as St. Paul was ſometimes deſtitute of the divine aſſiſtance, in the explication of particular doctrines, ſo on other occaſions he was deprived of the power of working miracles, particularly that of curing the ſick; for proof of which he refers, among others, to the caſe of Trophimus, whom Paul ſays he left ſick at Miletum, 2 Tim. iv. 20.

The doctor's ſecond piece upon the ſame queſtion, is intitled, *Reflections on the Variations, or Inconſiſtencies, which are found among the four Evangeliſts in their different Accounts of the ſame Facts.* This piece he begins with obſerving, that the harmony or agreement, which is found in the four goſpels, with regard to the principal tranſactions there recorded, is ſuch a ſtrong proof of the truth of chriſtianity, that its adverſaries have in all ages endeavoured, without ſucceſs, to ſhake this foundation; but, ſays he, its champions, not ſatisfied with refuting the cavils of its enemies, reſolved to carry their triumph ſtill further, by maintaining, that the evangeliſts were not only conſiſtent in their accounts of all the greater events, but could not poſſibly contradict each other, even in the ſmalleſt, being all of them perpetually inſpired by a divine and unerring ſpirit.

This opinion the doctor examines very freely, and the firſt variation he takes notice of is, with reſpect to the two different genealogies of our Saviour's family, given by St. Matthew and St. Luke. Upon this he gives the ſolutions of the moſt famous chriſtian writers, both ancient and modern, all which he endeavours to ſhew to be unſatisfactory; and therefore concludes thus:

"Upon the whole, ſince men of the greateſt learning and experience in theſe ſtudies, have not been able to produce any thing ſatisfactory on the ſubject of theſe genealogies, but have conſtantly exploded each other's notions, ſo that what one had eſtabliſhed as a foundation, was preſently overthrown by another, there ſeems to be no other part left to us, than, with many of the ſame critics, to conſider the two pedigrees, as inexplicable and irreconcileable, and according to the advice of St. Paul, to give no heed to endleſs genealogies, which *miniſter queſtions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith.*"

He then ſtates ſeveral other facts which are differently recorded by the evangeliſts, and after examining the ſeveral methods that have been taken by the learned to reconcile them, he concludes, "That many of the facts, which are recorded in the goſpels, are related ſo variouſly by the ſeveral evangeliſts, that they cannot poſſibly be reconciled, or rendered conſiſtent by all the art and ſubtilty of the moſt expert commentators."

And afterwards he adds thus: "Nay, all theſe differences and inconſiſtencies are ſo far from reflecting any diſcredit on chriſtianity, that, on the contrary, they are found to be of real ſervice towards illuſtrating the truth of it. *This very thing,* ſays *Theophylact, gives a ſtronger proof of the integrity of the evangeliſts, that they have not agreed in all points; for otherwiſe, they might have been ſuſpected to have written by compact.* But, ſays the doctor, while they really tend to eſtabliſh the authority of the evangeliſts, they clearly overthrow that hypotheſis, which is commonly entertained concerning them, that in compiling their ſeveral goſpels, *they were conſtantly inſpired and directed by an unerring ſpirit.* This, I ſay, is evident, as well from the facts above ſtated, as from the expreſs declarations of the evangeliſts themſelves, who are ſo far from pretending to any ſuch privilege, that they in effect diſclaim it, placing their whole credit on a foundation merely human, and

common

non to all other writers; on their ledge of the truth of what they de- and on their fidelity of delivering it e best of their knowledge."

he doctor next examines ſome of the orities mentioned by the apoſtles for ing, *that the perſon and character of were deſcribed and foretold by the law the prophets.* And here too he endea- s to ſhew, that they were not con- ly directed by a divine and unerring t, having ſometimes, like fallible men, guilty of miſtakes or inaccuracies; theſe miſtakes, he ſays, can no way the cauſe of chriſtianity, unleſs it d be ſhewn, that *the miſſion and cha- r of Jeſus* were not, in any manner enſe at all, prefigured in the Old Teſ- ent, or that *Moſes and the prophets had where teſtified of him.*

To conclude, ſays he, the chief pur- of theſe inquiries, is, to ſhew, that ſtianity cannot be defended to the ſa- ction of ſpeculative and thinking men, by reducing it to its original ſimpli- , and ſtripping it of the falſe gloſſes ſyſtems, with which it has been in- bered, thro' the prejudices of the pi- , as well as the arts of the crafty and intereſted. One of the principal of e incumbrances, as far as I am able judge, is the notion, which is gene- y inculcated by our divines, concern- *the perpetual inſpiration and infallibility the apoſtles and evangeliſts:* A notion, ich has imported ſuch difficulties and plexities into the ſyſtem of the chri- n religion, as all the wit of man has been able to explain; which yet will be eaſily ſolved, and vaniſh at once, admitting only the contrary notion, t *the apoſtles were fallible*; which is a of proof that generally paſſes with n of ſenſe for demonſtrative; being of ſame kind, by which Sir Iſaac Newton convinced the world of the truth of philoſophical principles."

PIECE *having been lately acted with Ap- lauſe at the Theatre Royal in* Covent- Garden, *we ſhall give our Readers the ollowing Account of it.*

T is intitled, *The* ORACLE: *A* COMEDY *of one Act. By Mrs.* CIBBER. d is founded upon a ſuperſtitious no- n entertained by the vulgar in the ntry, relating to young children that ſeized with a conſumption; for they n fancy that the true child was ſtolen ay by the fairies, and that this ſkeleton a child was left in its room. The per- s of the drama are, 1. The fairy- een. 2. Oberon, her ſon. 3. Cinthia, young princeſs. And the ſcene is in the fairy's palace. The firſt ſcene is be- tween the queen and her ſon, who tells her, that he had ſeen Cinthia aſleep on a bed of roſes, and that he had kiſſed her hand, on which ſhe began to ſtir, and he ran away; but adds, "It is in vain for you, Madam, to command me any lon- ger to keep out of her ſight;—I cannot obey you. I love her, I adore her; I will ſee her, and tell her ſo, and make her love me, or die at her feet." Upon this the queen obſerves, that, notwith- ſtanding her great art, ſhe found it be- yond her power to govern a young fool, whoſe head was filled with love; and then tells him, that he would loſe Cin- thia, and by his raſhneſs deſtroy the mea- ſures ſhe had taken to procure his happi- neſs with her. This makes him aſk his mother the reaſon for her inſiſting that Cinthia ſhould not ſee him; and ſhe tells him, that when he was born, ſhe con- ſulted the oracle about his future fate, whoſe anſwer was, that he was threat- ened with great misfortunes, but ſhould avoid them all, and be happy, if he could make himſelf beloved by a young prin- ceſs, who believed him deaf, dumb, and inſenſible. This, ſhe ſaid, gave her great anxiety for two years; but ſhe then thought of an expedient: Cinthia being a princeſs juſt then born in a neighbour- ing iſland, ſhe ſtole her, brought her to her palace, and had brought her up in a belief, that they were the only two beings that could ſpeak, think, and underſtand, and that all the others were abſolutely inſenſible, and altogether incapable of love or hatred, ſorrow or pleaſure. Upon this he cries, "Oh! I underſtand you.— Cinthia will believe me to be exactly what the oracle requires ſhe ſhould, never- theleſs ſhe'll love me! Reaſon may be cheat- ed, but inclination cannot: Her heart will receive leſſons from nature, that will pleaſe her, tho' ſhe does not comprehend 'em, and which ſhe'll follow by inſtinct." He then deſires to ſee Cinthia, and pro- miſes to be a real ſtatue, a piece of in- ſenſible marble. But the mother tells him, it was not yet time, and upon Cin- thia's approach, puſhes him out.

Scene II. Cinthia enters, ſaying to her- ſelf, "'Twas no illuſion—'Twas not a dream, his lips were preſs'd upon my hand." The queen hearing this, aſks whoſe lips? "I don't know, ſays Cin- thia, he diſappeared like lightning; but I believe he breathed ſome ſecret fire that has ſhot into my heart!—Yes, from that inſtant I am not what I uſed to be.—I am reſtleſs, thoughtful, I want—I don't know what I want." Then ſhe deſcribes two little birds ſhe had ſeen perch'd upon

the ſame bough, how they ſung to one another, and looked at one another; but with ſuch looks! *(ſighs)*—"You and I do not look at one another ſo. They ceaſed their pretty warbling for a few minutes, but ſoon began again to ſing, or rather to anſwer one another, with ſuch an ardour." From hence ſhe concluded, that they underſtood, which ſhe inſiſts on; but at laſt the queen perſuades her they were mere machines, by touching three marble ſtatues with her wand, and making one come out and dance, whilſt the other two play upon inſtruments. However, Cinthia imagines, that as theſe two little birds ſeemed to be happy in their union, there certainly was ſome being of her ſpecies, with whom ſhe was deſtined to live in the ſame union that theſe little birds did; and concludes, "Tell me, my good ſovereign, who could have come and kiſs'd my hand, whilſt I was aſleep?" The queen anſwers, ſhe ſuſpected it was a young man, whoſe footſteps ſhe had that day traced about the palace. A young man!—Are men machines too? cries Cinthia: Yes, ſays the queen, but ſomething more perfect, about one degree above your monkey. What do men do? cries Cinthia. There are ſeveral ſorts, anſwers the queen, thoſe called ſoldiers, who are generally thought the prettieſt fellows to look at, meet by thouſands and kill one another. "Oh! that's horrid," ſays Cinthia. Yet "I ſhould not be ſorry to ſee a man neither, if I was not afraid of his killing me." You need not fear, ſays the queen, "We are women, all of them ſubmit to us:" They change themſelves to what we like. Upon this Cinthia begs to get a ſight of him that kiſſed her hand; and the queen goes out to ſearch for him.

Scene III. Cinthia (alone) is in great ſuſpence, whether ſhe ſhall play a tune upon her harpſicord, or follow the queen to aſſiſt her in ſearching for the man; but a jealouſy occurring, that the queen deſigned to keep the man to herſelf, ſhe reſolves to go, and as ſhe is going out meets the queen.

Scene IV. Well, cries Cinthia, have you catch'd him?—Where is he? I thought, anſwers the queen, he follow'd me. Oh! cries Cinthia, how could you do ſo? You have let him run away. Upon this ſhe runs to the bottom of the ſtage, where ſhe ſees Oberon, and in a ſurprize, cries, Ah!—my good ſovereign!—But—how—yes—indeed!—which the queen mimicking her, repeats, and aſks, what do you mean? I do not know, ſays Cinthia: You gave me a look that quite confounded me. I gave you a look, ſays the queen, no, no, I might have gi you an hundred, and you would not ha ſeen one of them, for your eyes wo never off him. Cinthia then gives a li ing deſcription of the man, and co cludes, I'll keep him to play with:—h ſhall be my own, ſha'n't he? Upon t queen's telling her he ſhall, ſhe thinks giving him a name, and reſolves to c him Charmer. Then the queen defi her to leave Charmer for a little whi and go with her to obſerve a phænomen that was to appear that evening, but th ſhe declines; and the queen conſenti that ſhe ſhould ſtay with her Charm leaves them together.

Scene V. In this ſcene ſhe diverts herſ innocently and naturally with Charm who is all the while ſpeechleſs, and m ſeeming to underſtand what ſhe ſaid, b every now and then kneels at her fe At laſt ſhe breaks out thus: "Ye Charmer, I have given you a right nam you are a charmer!—You inchant me.— Alas! the pleaſure I have in ſeeing hi miſleads my reaſon; I ſpeak to him a he could underſtand me.—I am fond deceiving myſelf.—I ſcarce know wher am.—I ſigh—I feel a ſecret pleaſure,—a agitation,—a ſoftneſs that I never kne till now. — Give your hand, Charme —Dear me! his heart beats like mine Upon this ſhe gets up, walks to one ſi of the ſtage, and he walks to the oth ſaying to himſelf, I can hold no longe this is too critical a ſituation for a lover.

Scene VI. The queen enters, ſaying herſelf, "I ſee it is time for me to a pear, or my ſon would forget that he to be deaf, dumb, and inſenſible." Cin thia running to her, begs that ſhe wou animate Charmer, ſo as that he migh think, ſpeak, underſtand, and anſwe her; and upon her inſiſting that it w impoſſible, ſhe ſays, "I plainly perceiv your deſign, Madam. You wo'n't an mate Charmer, becauſe you think, if w could converſe together, we ſhould b wholly taken up with the pleaſure of ſee ing and loving one another, and ſhou care very little for your ſublime conver ſations. But I declare, that I have a averſion to learning; and that I'll go th inſtant and deſtroy all thoſe inſtrument of philoſophy, which appear to me very ridiculous furniture for my apartment."

Scene VII. Upon Cinthia's going out the queen ſays, Why, ſon, ſhe's as hap as you are; to which he anſwers, I ſhal love her the better for it. But the quee inſiſts, that he muſt try her 7 or 8 day longer, leſt her inclination ſhould be on caprice, or a fondneſs for a new object "But, dear Madam, ſays he, do you conſid

der the ſituation I ſhall be in? Cin-
will have me with her every where,
be continually pulling me about, and
ng with me.—Only think if ſhe ſhould
me into her bed-chamber?—I de-
, I begin to believe, you think me
y inſenſible." However, the mother
inſiſted upon his not diſcovering him-
ſince the happineſs of his life de-
led on it.

ene VIII. Cinthia returning, tells the
n ſhe had broke the zodiac, and the
, and thrown the world out of the
low; and a little after, ſhe ſays, You
ruel, Madam, in refuſing to do the
thing that you know could make me
y; to which the queen anſwers, "Why,
rtunately, Cinthia, your Charmer
ens to be one of thoſe kind of men
d beaus, and therefore it is impoſſible
make him think, or inſpire him with
n: But to let you ſee I am willing to
very thing in my power to pleaſe you,
hall go and come, laugh and cry; he
throw himſelf at your feet; ſhall
ar tender, ſubmiſſive, full of love;
ll this mechanically, like the reſt of
kind." Mechanically! ſays Cinthia.
ſays the queen, he ſhall do more,
hall whiſtle, ſhake, and even ſing lit-
ongs with the words. Upon this he
after Cinthia, ſome words of a ſong;
after this upon the queen's telling
ſhe might divert herſelf with teach-
him verſes, or any thing ſhe had a
d he ſhould repeat, ſhe pronounces,
he repeats, Cinthia! my dear Cin-
: And upon her pronouncing, I love
he breaks from his mother, and
wing himſelf on his knees to Cinthia,
, "Yes, I love you, I adore you,
hia!—My dear, my charming Cin-
! &c." On which Cinthia in a ſur-
, cries, Ah! my dear ſovereign! He
ks of himſelf! After this follows a
pleat diſcovery, he unfolds his reaſon
deceiving her; ſhe cries, Riſe, my
mer.—O happy, happy Cinthia! And
ueen concludes the play thus: "And
, my dear children, let me embrace
both: The oracle is accompliſhed.
an happy Hymen unite your loves!
may you, Oberon, after having been
af, dumb, and inſenſible lover, be a
r, complaiſant, and affectionate huſ-
, and prove a contraſt to the preſent
."

er which, Cinthia ſings as follows:

OU' D you with her you love be bleſt,
Ye lovers, theſe inſtructions mind,
l the paſſion in your breaſt,
dumb, inſenſible, and blind:
when with tender looks you meet,
d ſee the artleſs bluſhes riſe,
Be ſilent, loving, and diſcreet;
The ORACLE no more implies.

When once you prove the maid ſincere,
Where virtue is with beauty join'd,
Then boldly like yourſelf appear,
No more inſenſible, or blind:
Pour forth the tranſports of your heart,
And ſpeak your ſoul without diſguiſe;
'Tis fondneſs, fondneſs muſt impart;
The ORACLE no more implies.

Tho' pleaſing, fatal is the ſnare
That ſtill entraps all woman-kind;
Ladies, beware, be wiſe, take care,
Be deaf, inſenſible, and blind:
But ſhou'd ſome fond, deſerving youth,
Agree to join in Hymen's ties,
Be tender, conſtant, crown his truth;
The ORACLE no more implies.

Shou'd we, in this our faint eſſay,
Your uſual kind indulgence find,
With gratitude we muſt repay,
Or be inſenſible and blind.
Thrice happy! if we dare to claim
The favour which we have in view:
Your judgment fixes praiſe or blame,
No ORACLE we know but you.

This is as full an account as we could ſpare room for; and indeed, to have given all that's natural and beautiful in this little piece, we muſt have tranſcribed the whole.

There having been lately publiſhed eight LETTERS *on the* Study *and* Uſe *of* HISTORY, *by the Right Hon.* HENRY ST. JOHN, *Lord Viſc.* BOLINGBROKE, *our Readers, we doubt not, will be curious to ſee ſome Account of them; but as the three laſt are the moſt intereſting, we ſhall begin with them.*

IN the firſt five, his lordſhip treats the ſubject in general, and in the 6th he conſiders, from what period modern hiſtory is peculiarly uſeful to the ſervice of our country. As all theſe letters appear to have been addreſſed to the Rt. Hon. the lord viſc. Cornbury, the writer begins this with ſaying, that ſince his lordſhip was, by his birth, by the nature of our government, and by the talents God had given him, attached for life to the ſervice of his country; and ſince a great ſtock of knowledge was neceſſary for enabling him to go thro' that ſervice with honour to himſelf and advantage to his country; he therefore came at laſt to ſpeak to his lordſhip of ſuch hiſtory as had an immediate relation to the great duty and buſineſs of his life, and of the method to be obſerved in that ſtudy.

Upon this the writer obſerves, that however cloſely affairs are linked together in the progreſſion of governments, and how much ſoever events that follow are dependant

pendant on thoſe that precede, the whole connexion diminiſhes to ſight as the chain lengthens; till at laſt it ſeems to be broken, and the links that are continued from that point bear no proportion nor any ſimilitude to the former. This period he reckons an æra, a point of time at which we ſtop, or from which we reckon forward. To be entirely ignorant about the ages that precede this æra would be ſhameful. Nay, ſome indulgence may be had to a temperate curioſity in the review of them. But to be learned about them is a ridiculous affectation in any man who means to be uſeful to the preſent age. Down to this æra let us read hiſtory; from this æra, and down to our own time, let us ſtudy it. This æra he reckons to begin about the end of the 15th century; therefore from that time he gives a ſketch of the hiſtory and ſtate of Europe, and begins with a view of the eccleſiaſtical government of Europe.

The demolition of the papal throne, he ſays, truly was not attempted with ſucceſs till after the beginning of the 16th century; for tho' ſome attempts had been before made my Berenger, Arnoldus, Valdo, and Wickliff, thoſe little fires were ſoon ſtifled by that great abettor of chriſtian unity, the hangman: When they blazed out, as in the caſe of the Albigenſes and Huſſites, armies were raiſed to extinguiſh them by torrents of blood; and ſuch ſaints as Dominic, with the crucifix in their hands, inſtigated the troops to the utmoſt barbarity. For this ſucceſs he aſſigns ſeveral reaſons, and among the reſt the art of printing and the revival of learning, which was encouraged by the popes themſelves, who in this reſpect proved worſe politicians than the Turkiſh muſties, as both their ſyſtems of religion depend upon groſs ignorance and credulous ſuperſtition. Proteſtant eccleſiaſtical policy, he ſays, had no being till Luther made his eſtabliſhment in Germany; and ſince its eſtabliſhment, even Popiſh eccleſiaſtical policy is no longer the ſame. His holineſs is no longer at the head of the whole Weſtern church: And to keep the part that adheres to him, he is obliged to looſen their chains, and to lighten his yoke.

The writer then gives a view of the civil government of Europe; firſt, as to France, where he ſhews, that a little before this period, Lewis XI. had demoliſhed the power of the nobility, by which the whole ſyſtem of domeſtick policy was entirely changed, and the kingdom of France ſoon grew into that great and compact body which we behold at this time. 2. As to England, he obſerves, that a great change in our conſtitution was produced under Henry VII. as well as in France un Lewis XI. But the difference is, tha France the lords alone loſt, the king a gained; the clergy held their poſſeſſion their immunities, and the people rema in a ſtate of mitigated ſlavery; where England the people gained as well as crown. The commons had already ſhare in the legiſlature; ſo that the po and influence of the lords being bro and the property of the commons inc ſing by the ſale of the church lands in ſucceeding reign, the power of the la increaſed of courſe by this change i conſtitution, the forms whereof were vourable to them. And, 3. As to Sc and the Empire, he takes notice of great alteration that happened in both, the advancement of Charles V. to Imperial and Spaniſh thrones.

He then takes notice of the Dutch co monwealth, which was not eſtabli till near the end of the 16th century; did the two Northern crowns begin to termeddle in the affairs of Europe til little after that time, conſequently then the hiſtories of thoſe countries not worth ſtudying. As to the hiſto of the Poles, the Muſcovites and Turks, they have only an occaſional ſecondary relation to that knowledge ought to acquire; and as to that of It it is ſometimes a part of that of Fra ſometimes of that of Spain, and ſo times of that of Germany.

Upon the whole, he obſerves, that two great powers, that of France, and of Auſtria, being formed, and a rival eſtabliſhed by conſequence between the it began to be the intereſt of their ne bours to oppoſe the ſtrongeſt and moſt terprizing of the two, and to be the and friend of the weakeſt. From h aroſe the notion of a balance of powe Europe, on the equal poize of which ſafety and tranquillity of all muſt depe To deſtroy the equality of this bala has been the aim of each of theſe po in his turn: And to hinder it from b deſtroyed, by preventing too much po from falling into one ſcale, has been principle of all the wiſe councils of rope, relatively to France and to the ho of Auſtria, thro' the whole period began at the æra he has fixed, and ſiſts at this hour.

Laſtly, He divides this period, which beg the end of the 15th century, into three pa periods. 1. From the 15th to the end of the century. 2. From thence to the Pyrenean 3. From thence to the preſent time. And he the great alterations that happened in Europe the beginning of each of theſe particular pe and the ambitious attempts made by the hou Auſtria in the firſt and ſecond period, with he concludes this 6th letter.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Jou

OURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 67.

the Debate begun by Servilius Priſcus *in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was* Decius Magius, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

AS ſoon as I heard the Hon. gentleman mention his maje-'s late treaty with the elector of varia, I foreſaw what motion he ended to conclude with, and there-e was ſurpriſed to hear him put in mind of the load of debts and es we at preſent groan under; for tell us, that the nation now owes re than, I fear, it will be ever e to pay, or that we have already h a number of taxes, that it would difficult for the moſt expert man ways and means to point out a v one, ſeems to be a very bad ar-ment for inducing us to engage in new and extraordinary expence. hall grant, Sir, that it is an additi-l and a moſt powerful argument inſt our engaging ourſelves unne-arily in any new war; but ſurely not an argument for our ſetting at our own expence, to be the pre-vers of the peace of Europe; for annot admit what was inſinuated he Hon. gentleman, that it is im-ible for us to avoid being en-ed in every new war that can pen in Europe. Whatever max-may have of late been introdu-, I ſhall nevertheleſs continue to of opinion, that it can very rare-happen to be neceſſary for us to age as principals in any war upon continent of Europe; and as it ertain, that the more our neigh-rs are embroiled, the leſs able will be to rival us in our com-ce and manufactures, I muſt think, that whatever may be our duty as chriſtians, it is not our intereſt as Engliſhmen to be the peace-makers, or the peace-preſervers of Europe; and even our duty as chriſtians cannot oblige us in our preſent circumſtances to pay for being ſo.

But ſuppoſe, Sir, that we were to ſet up as the peace-preſervers of Europe, and that we were to pay for leave to execute that high office, inſtead of being paid for our trouble in executing it, this treaty is, I think, more likely to produce, than to prevent a war. The Hon. gentleman talks of our having by this means gained the houſe of Bavaria from the French intereſt. Sir, I lay it down as a certain rule, that by ſubſidies in time of peace we can neither gain that houſe, nor any houſe in Germany from the French intereſt. This will always depend upon the circumſtances of Europe at the time when a war breaks out. Upon ſuch an occaſion every prince in Europe will chuſe that ſide, which at that inſtant of time he thinks moſt agreeable to his intereſt, notwithſtanding any ſubſidy he may have before received. If he thinks it moſt for his intereſt to join with France, and that he may do it ſafely, he will do ſo: If otherwiſe, he will either join the other ſide, or remain neutral. This we may be aſſured of from the example of the late emperor, father of the preſent elector of Bavaria. Did he not, about the time of the battle of Dettingen, conclude a treaty with the queen of Hungary? Did he not about the ſame time accept of ſome of our money, or at leaſt of ſome of his majeſty's money? And yet did he not the very firſt opportunity depart from that treaty, and join again with the French to attack the queen of Hungary? Did not the Heſſians

in that very war join againſt us, tho' they had for ſo long before received a ſubſidy from this nation? Did not the Danes leave us ſoon after the war broke out, and accept of a ſubſidy from France, notwithſtanding their having had a ſubſidy from us for ſome years before? In ſhort, Sir, we have had ſuch repeated experience, that ſubſidies in time of peace can never ſecure us the aſſiſtance of any prince, nor even his neutrality, in time of war, that I was ſurpriſed to hear the Hon. gentleman ſay, we had by this means detached the houſe of Bavaria from the intereſt of France.

Subſidies, therefore, in time of peace, Sir, can never be of any ſervice to us in time of war; but they will always be attended with this miſchief, that they will diſable us from granting ſuch large ſubſidies as we otherwiſe might in time of war; for a large ſubſidy to be paid during the continuance of a war, is a benefit that comes under conſideration at the time the war breaks out, and may caſt the balance in our favour, ſo as to induce a prince to join with us, who without ſuch a ſubſidy would join againſt us. Princes, like other men, Sir, are biaſſed by their immediate intereſt, when it is conſiſtent with their future ſafety. I ſay, their future ſafety, Sir, becauſe it leads me back to what I ſaid before, that this treaty is more likely to produce than to prevent a war. What is it that has always given the French an intereſt among the princes of Germany? It is the fear of having their liberties invaded by the houſe of Auſtria. What is it that may unite Germany againſt the French? It is the fear, or a well grounded ſuſpicion, that they are aiming at univerſal monarchy. Now I muſt deſire gentlemen to conſider ſeriouſly with themſelves, which of theſe two fears the preſent treaty is moſt likely to propagate. If the princes of Germany ſhould be under the former, they might, they certainly would accept of ſubſidies from us during the continuance of peace; but they would as certainly declare againſt us as ſoon as a new war gave them an opportunity for doing ſo with any ſafety; nor would the election of a king of the Romans any way alter the caſe, for if ſome ſhould have been bribed into that election, and others forced into it, when they durſt not refuſe their conſent, it would only make them act more vigorouſly when they found an opportunity to act freely; and tho' there has not for many years been any inſtance to the contrary, yet it is certain, that by the conſtitution of the empire, a perſon who has been choſen king of the Romans may be ſet aſide, and another perſon choſen emperor, of which we have ſeveral examples in the German hiſtory, particularly with reſpect to Frederick II. who was choſen king of the Romans when but a child, and yet did not ſucceed his father in the Imperial throne, nor got poſſeſſion of the Imperial diadem or power till he was, after two or three intermediate reigns, choſen emperor.

Again, Sir, if the princes of Germany ſhould have a ſuſpicion that the king of France intended to ſubdue Germany, or to render them dependent upon the crown of France, whilſt peace continued, and this intention remained only in petto, they would certainly accept of ſubſidies from France, ſhould France be weak enough to offer them any ſuch; but as ſoon as they ſaw a ſufficient confederacy in a fair way of being formed againſt France, they would as certainly join in that confederacy; and if the Imperial throne ſhould in the mean time become vacant, before the election of any king of the Romans, they would immediately proceed to, and unanimouſly join in the election of a new emperor, as they did in the election of Charles VI. upon the death of his brother Joſeph.

Now,

Now, Sir, to apply this to the reſent caſe, if by the ways and eans which now ſeem to be up- n the anvil, the archduke Joſeph ould be choſen king of the Ro- ans, can we think that this would cure the peace of Europe upon the eath of his father, if the moſt owerful princes of Germany ſhould en be of opinion, that their liber- es were in danger from the over- own power of the houſe of Au- ria, ſupported by the power and the oney of Great-Britain? In ſuch a aſe, Sir, and under ſuch apprehen- ons, it could not ſecure the peace f Europe even during the life of e preſent emperor; but, on the ontrary, would furniſh France with n opportunity, and a good pretence, o recommence the war, as ſoon as e found it proper for her to do ſo; nd in ſuch a war ſhe might depend pon being joined by ſome of the oſt powerful princes of Germany. his conſequence, Sir, if the con- itution of the empire be duly con- dered, we have great reaſon to ap- rehend from our intermeddling ſo penly in the election of a king of e Romans, and declaring ſo poſi- vely in favour of the houſe of Au- ria. Every one knows, that the mperial dignity is elective: Whe- er the continuance of this part of eir conſtitution be for the intereſt f Germany, I ſhall not take upon e, nor have I at preſent any occa- on, to decide; becauſe it is well nown, that all the princes of Ger- any, or at leaſt moſt of the electo- l princes, are fond of preſerving , and inſiſt that it ought to be a ee election, eſpecially that it ought be free from the influence of any reign power; but to lay it down s a maxim, and a rule never to be parted from, that the Imperial gnity muſt always be lodged in the ouſe of Auſtria, and that the eldeſt n of that houſe muſt always be oſen king of the Romans, is in fect an utter extinction of the right of election, and eſtabliſhing in its ſtead an hereditary Imperial family. Then with regard to the freedom of an election, ſurely, every gentleman of this country muſt know and admit, that the freedom of an election may be prevented by bribery and corruption, as well as by force and violence. What then will every true German ſay, when he hears, that it was debated openly in the Britiſh parliament, whether or no we ſhould bribe their electors to chuſe ſuch a perſon king of the Romans, as we, or at leaſt as our ſovereign, ſhould appoint?

Sir, when I conſider this, I muſt conclude, not only that this meaſure will give the French a greater intereſt in Germany than they ever had before, but that it will render the election of the archduke Joſeph abſolutely impracticable; for no elector who receives a ſubſidy from us can vote for that prince, conſiſtently with the oath he takes at the election, becauſe by that oath he is obliged to ſwear, that he ſhall give his vote without ſolicitation, private intereſt, hopes of reward, promiſe, or expectation whatſoever. But that no gentleman may doubt of what I ſay, I ſhall beg leave to read the oath at full length.

(Here he read the oath, which ſee in our *Account of that High Dignity, called King of the Romans*, and then proceeded thus:)

Now, Sir, I appeal to every gentleman that hears me, whether the elector of Bavaria, during the continuance of this ſubſidy, can give his vote for the archduke Joſeph, conſiſtently with his honour or the oath he is to take upon the election of the king of the Romans; therefore, I hope, the advocates for this ſubſidy will drop their chief argument, and indeed the only inducement we can have for giving a ſubſidy in time of peace to any of the electors of Germany: Even that inducement ought not, I think, to be deemed ſufficient

for us in our preſent circumſtances to give away our money; but ſuppoſing it were, ſurely, the money ought not to be given in ſuch an open and publick manner; for bribery at elections is contrary to the laws of Germany as well as it is to the laws of England; and therefore our miniſters ought to have done as ſome former miniſters have done with regard to our own elections, they ought to have given it in the moſt ſecret manner, and brought it in under the head of ſecret ſervice money; for experience might have ſhewn them, that they had no reaſon to dread any inquiry or puniſhment for applying the publick money to ſuch a purpoſe; and if they have any particular taſte for applying our money in that way, I ſhould much rather chuſe their applying it to that of bribing elections in Germany, than to that of bribing elections in England.

But, Sir, to be ſerious; for the ſubject matter, I confeſs, requires it; this of the electors oath is not the only difficulty we have to encounter: The election of a king of the Romans, whilſt the emperor is alive and in good health, is a matter that has always been conteſted, and repreſented as an incroachment upon the conſtitution; therefore it is ſaid that no ſuch election ſhould ever be ſet on foot, but when the empire is in ſuch a great and imminent danger as renders ſuch a ſtep neceſſary for the publick ſafety; and that this is a queſtion which is to be decided either by the diet, or by the unanimous decree of all the electors. For this reaſon many of the princes of the empire proteſted againſt the election of Ferdinand, brother to Charles V. nor would they acknowledge him as king of the Romans, until he agreed that upon all ſuch future occaſions the electors ſhould firſt meet, to examine into the reaſons of the ſaid election, and if they did not find them juſt and reaſonable, there was to be no election.

This, Sir, was again confirmed by the treaty of Munſter, or Weſtphalia, in one of the articles of which it is expreſly ſtipulated, that in the firſt diet the form of the election of the kings of the Romans ſhould be treated and ſettled by common conſent of the ſtates; and tho' this has not been done, yet, as that treaty has been confirmed by every treaty ſince, and particularly by the laſt treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle, every elector has a right, if he pleaſes, to inſiſt upon its being done, before any new election; and likewiſe the king of France, as one of the contracting parties in, and one of the guaranties of that treaty, has a right to inſiſt upon ſeeing it done. Can we expect, Sir, that ſuch a ſettlement will be ſoon or eaſily made, or that the electors will be unanimous in declaring, that a king of the Romans ought now to be choſen? Has not the king of Pruſſia already openly declared againſt it? Does he not in ſome of the pieces he has publiſhed upon the occaſion, allude to this unanimous conſent of the electors, as a previous neceſſary ſtep, before the election of a king of the Romans can be legally brought upon the carpet?

Suppoſe then, Sir, that by our ſubſidies, for that there will be more of them, I do not in the leaſt queſtion: I ſay, ſuppoſe that by ſuch means we ſhould prevail with a majority of the electors to chuſe the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans, can we expect that France will not look upon this as a breach of the treaty of Weſtphalia? And if France ſhould declare war upon this account, can we be aſſured that ſome of thoſe electors who had concurred in the election, will not concur with France in getting it made a void election? For it is not the firſt time we have heard, that ſome of thoſe who took money for their votes at an election, have afterwards concurred in meaſures for having it declared a void election. Thus, Sir, by

ecipitating this election, we ſhall recipitate, inſtead of preventing a ar; and I am afraid, that by this ation's ſo buſily intermeddling, and iving its ſubſidies ſo openly, for ringing about an election, we ſhall iſe a ſuſpicion in many of the princes nd ſtates of Germany, that their li-erties are in danger from ſuch a loſe connection between the houſe f Auſtria and this nation, which f courſe will make them join with rance againſt us, as ſoon as that ingdom thinks it proper to begin a war. At leaſt, it will render the elec-ion controverted; and let us conſi-er, that ſuch a controverted election s not to be determined by our com-nittee, or at the bar of this houſe, ut at the bar of the princes and tates of Europe, none of whom will be determined by the ſubſidies we have laviſhly paid them in time f peace, but by their reſpective opes and fears at the time the war recommences.

But now, Sir, what is this Impe-ial dignity that we are thus contend-ing for, and to pay ſo much money or obtaining? It is a dignity that o man would accept of who had ot a large revenue, and extenſive erritory of his own; for the reve-ue properly annexed to it is not ear ſufficient for ſupporting it. The mperor's revenue, as emperor, does ot, I think, amount to above 0,000l. a year, beſides about as uch more which he has by way f free-gift from the poor Jews ſet-led in Germany, who are far from being in ſuch affluent circumſtances as thoſe ſettled in England. Nay, he has not, as emperor, ſo much as a houſe to live in, only the biſhop of Bamberg is obliged to provide him with one, if he has none of his own. Then as to the power annex-ed to the Imperial dignity, it would be of very little conſequence, if the emperor had not extenſive territories of his own; for it depends chiefly upon the influence he has over the diet of the empire, the Aulick coun-cil, and the Imperial chamber at Spire; and this influence would be very inconſiderable, if the emperor had not great revenues of his own. It is this influence that makes the houſe of Auſtria ſo formidable, when it is in poſſeſſion of the Imperial dignity; for otherwiſe that dignity would not be worth contending for, nor will it ever be much coveted by any other prince of the empire, un-leſs it be from a jealouſy of the am-bitious deſigns of the houſe of Au-ſtria.

Does any one think, Sir, that the late emperor, Charles VII. would have become a candidate for the Im-perial dignity, if he had not had other views beſides that of being em-peror? It was not his deſire of that empty title that made him ſeek the aſſiſtance of France in attacking the queen of Hungary. We all know, that he had great claims upon the failure of the heirs male of that houſe; and to enforce theſe claims he ſought the aſſiſtance of France as well as the Imperial dignity, in both which he was ſure of the concurrence of the king of Pruſſia, on account of an old claim that prince had like-wiſe upon the houſe of Auſtria. It was this that produced the late war, and the election of the duke of Ba-varia to the Imperial dignity; for if a very moderate ſatisfaction had been ſtipulated for thoſe two princes, be-fore we had guarantied the pragma-tick ſanction, I am perſuaded, there would have been no war in Ger-many; but on the contrary, the duke of Lorrain would have been choſen emperor without oppoſition, upon the death of Charles VI. whereas, if he had been before elected king of the Romans, without ſtipulating any ſatisfaction for thoſe two princes, it would not have prevented a war, as they were ſure of being ſupported both by France and Spain, as well as ſeveral of the princes of Germany; and that no confederacy was formed for oppoſing the united force of four

ſuch

ſuch formidable potentates and their friends in the empire.

I muſt therefore conclude, Sir, that the preventing of a war upon the death of the preſent emperor, does not ſo much depend upon the previous election of a king of the Romans, as upon taking proper meaſures for uniting the princes of Germany; and this they will probably do of themſelves, if we do not raiſe in ſome of them a ſuſpicion, that we are going to join with the houſe of Auſtria in overturning or altering the conſtitution of the empire. They are all naturally jealous of the power of France, and conſequently will never ſeek aſſiſtance from thence, but when they find they have no other way of obtaining juſtice, or of guarding againſt the danger they are, or fancy themſelves expoſed to. Whilſt they are under no ſuch influence, they will for their own ſakes chuſe to have the Imperial diadem continued in the houſe of Auſtria, not only to prevent diſputes among themſelves, but becauſe that houſe by its ſituation is moſt capable of defending them againſt an invaſion from the Turks on one ſide, and is by its power moſt capable of defending them againſt an invaſion from the French on the other; but we muſt not pretend to dictate to them either by our arms or our money; for this may cauſe them to make a ſacrifice of their ſafety to their indignation, which, I very much fear, may be the conſequence of our granting this ſubſidy; and therefore I ſhall moſt heartily give my vote againſt it.

The next Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was that made by Quintus Mucius, *which was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

THE learned gentleman who ſpoke firſt againſt this treaty, W—— M——, put the debate upon a right, and, I think, the only proper footing; for the whole may be reduced to theſe two queſtions, Whether the object of this treaty be attainable? and if attainable, Whether it be worth the price that is to be paid for it? Now, Sir, as to the firſt, the election of a king of the Romans during the life, and even during the health of the reigning emperor, is a practice that has been ſo long eſtabliſhed, and ſo frequently, nay, ſo conſtantly repeated in the German empire, that the object's being attainable can hardly admit of a doubt; for that empire did not become elective until after the beginning of the 10th century, and long before the middle of the 11th century, Henry III. then not 12 years old, was choſen king of the Romans; when his father Conrade II. was not only alive, but in full health and vigour, having reigned for above ten years after this election of his ſon; and from that time there is hardly an inſtance of an emperor who had a ſon, that did not get his ſon choſen king of the Romans in his own life-time; nor was it ever ſuggeſted, that ſuch an election was contrary to the rights and privilges of the empire, till after the league of Smalkalde. Then indeed, the princes engaged in that league, being willing to take all the advantages they could think of againſt Charles V. who was deſigning to get his brother Ferdinand elected king of the Romans, they firſt ſet up that pretence, that no ſuch election could be legally made, whilſt the emperor continued in good health. However, Ferdinand was ſoon after choſen king of the Romans, notwithſtanding their proteſt; and at laſt to get thoſe princes to acknowledge him as ſuch, he agreed, it is true, to a treaty with them, by one of the articles of which, it was declared, that as often as there ſhould for the future be occaſion for electing a king of the Romans, during

g the emperor's life-time, the ectors ſhould firſt meet and deter- ine, whether the reaſons aſſigned r doing ſo, were juſt and reaſona- le. Which treaty Ferdinand pro- iſed to get paſſed into an imperial ecree or conſtitution; but the other ectors and princes did not, it ſeems, ink this reaſonable; for no ſuch ecree or conſtitution was ever made; d if it had, it might have been ith reaſon inſiſted, that this deter- ination, as well as election, was have been by a majority of the ectors, or their deputies preſent; r there are no words even in the eaty, that require the determina- on's being unanimous.

The king of Pruſſia, therefore, r, neither did, nor could found mſelf either upon this proteſt or eaty, as neither of them can be lled a law of the empire, and ve been contradicted by every pre- dent ſince as well as before. His ruſſian majeſty does indeed lay hold the article of the treaty of Mun- r, mentioned by the learned gen- man; but as that article is not nfined to any time, nor makes id the elections that ſhould be ade before the ſettlement there ſti- lated, and as there have been two ections ſince that treaty, it is evi- nt, I think, that the emperor and pire may take their own time for tting the form of the election of a ng of the Romans ſettled in a t of the empire, and that till h ſettlement be made, the elec- n is to be according to the old ac- ſtomed form of proceeding upon h occaſions. Therefore we need t trouble our heads much about s article; for if any prince ſhould on that account object againſt the xt election, ſuch prince would find er reaſons for objecting againſt it, en tho' ſuch a ſettlement ſhould previouſly and almoſt unanimouſly reed to in a full diet, and the ction regularly made according to form ſo ſettled. There is but one way of guarding againſt ſuch frivolous objections, and that is, by having ſuch a confederacy formed in ſupport of the election, as will render it dangerous for the prince who makes the objection to attempt to enforce it by action.

As to the oath to be taken by the electors, or their deputies, at the time of, and previous to the election of a king of the Romans, what may be inconſiſtent or no with that oath, is a queſtion more proper for an aſ- ſembly of divines than for this aſ- ſembly. However, as an objection has been drawn from the words of that oath, I ſhall beg leave to ſay ſomething upon that head. And I muſt ſay, that if the words were to be taken in their moſt extenſive ſenſe, it would be impoſſible for any elector ever to take that oath; for I believe, there never was, and I am confident there never will be an election, where every one of the electors has not been ſollicited in favour of ſome one candidate or another; therefore I muſt be of opinion, that the ſenſe in which thoſe words have always been taken, is, that the elector is not determined in his choice by any ſoli- citation, or private intereſt; but that he gives his vote for ſuch a prince, ſolely becauſe he thinks him the moſt worthy of that dignity, as be- ing the perſon, whoſe election will moſt conduce to the honour, the in- tereſt, and the ſafety of the empire in general. And in this ſenſe the duke of Bavaria may moſt ſafely take this oath; for no one can ſup- poſe, that he could be induced by the paltry ſum ſtipulated in this trea- ty, to vote for any prince, if he thought that the election of another would conduce more to the honour, intereſt or ſafety of the empire. Be- ſides, Sir, if gentlemen will but read the words of this treaty, they will find, that the duke of Bavaria does not promiſe or engage to vote for any prince, or to concur in any mea- ſure, but ſuch as he may think moſt agreeable

agreeable to the true intereſt of his country. His preſent way of thinking was perhaps known, and that probably was our motive for engaging in this treaty; but there was another reaſon, which I may mention, becauſe it is publickly known. In the laſt war, Sir, his territories were ſo waſted and depopulated, that at preſent it is hardly poſſible for him to ſupport his dignity without the aſſiſtance of ſome of his neighbours: We know who would be ready to give him that aſſiſtance; and from experience we may know upon what conditions it would be given. If he has been ſo generous and ſo honourable as to reject thoſe conditions, and refuſe that aſſiſtance, rather than depart from the common cauſe of Europe, are not the friends of that cauſe obliged, both in honour and juſtice, to give him that aſſiſtance which he at preſent ſtands ſo much in need of?

This treaty therefore, Sir, would be founded in honour, juſtice and prudence, were there no ſuch object in view as the election of the king of the Romans; and as I have, I hope, plainly ſhewn, that this object is attainable, it adds infinitely to the prudence of this meaſure; becauſe the concurrence of the elector of Bavaria, who is one of the vicars of the empire, muſt be of great conſequence in bringing about this deſirable event; which leads me to the next queſtion, Whether the object of this treaty be worth the price that is to be paid for it? Upon which it is neceſſary to conſider the power annexed to the Imperial dignity, which I ſhall ſhew to be much more conſiderable than the learned gentleman was pleaſed to repreſent; and alſo the conſequences that may probably enſue, ſhould this emperor unfortunately die, before the election of any king of the Romans. As to the power annexed to the Imperial dignity, the learned gentleman himſelf allowed, that it was very conſiderable whilſt that dignity continued in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Auſtria; but does not he think that for the very ſame reaſon it would be equally conſiderable, or very near ſo, were it in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Pruſſia? Would it not for the ſame reaſon be very conſiderable in the poſſeſſion of the weakeſt prince of the empire, ſupported by the influence and revenues of France? We know, Sir, that the French have always been aiming either to get their own king choſen emperor, or to get ſuch a one choſen as muſt depend upon them for his ſupport; but both, I am ſure, it is the intereſt of this nation in particular to prevent. The diſpoſal of the Imperial dignity is therefore an affair in which we have a very particular concern, even ſuppoſing that it were in itſelf no more conſiderable than the Hon. and learned gentleman was pleaſed to repreſent; but, Sir, the preſent grandeur of the houſe of Auſtria muſt convince us that it is in itſelf of great conſequence; for by one of the prerogatives annexed to the Imperial dignity, they firſt got the dominions of Auſtria: I mean, that prerogative by which the emperor has the ſole diſpoſal of all imperial fiefs that become vacant in his reign, either by forfeiture, or by the failure of heirs. Beſides this, he ſeems to have a negative as to the empire's declaring war; for tho' the emperor may be engaged in a war without the empire, we never heard of the empire engaging in any war without the emperor. And in many caſes there lies an appeal to the emperor, both from the Aulick council and the Imperial chamber of Spire; the ſentences of both which courts are carried into execution in his name, and by virtue of his commiſſion, which muſt always give him a conſiderable influence over every member of the empire.

ut, Sir, what principally ſupports power of the emperor is, that if prince of the empire has recourſe rms, and attacks any other mem- of the empire, without the em- r's authority, he becomes there- guilty of high treaſon, and for- both his life and dominions, if emperor and empire ſhould pleaſe nſiſt upon it. This is what chiefly erves the internal tranquillity of empire, and the union of the ſe- l members thereof; and the t licence that has in this reſpect ays been taken during a vacancy he Imperial throne, is what muſt ys render ſuch a vacancy of the t dangerous conſequence; which ourſe leads me to conſider the ſequences that might probably e, ſhould the preſent emperor ortunately die before the election king of the Romans. Conſi- ng how lately and how ſmartly ſuffered by ſuch an accident, I not think I have any occaſion to rge upon this head. We cannot bt of the readineſs of France to pagate a civil war in Germany; we can as little doubt of the lineſs of Spain to propagate a new in Italy. Can we ſuppoſe, that ambition of all the princes of many and Italy is ſo fully ſatisfi- that no one of them would lay of that opportunity, to endea- to add ſome new corner to his inions? And if Bavaria ſhould rn to the maxims of his two ediate anceſtors, we ſhould have uch reaſon to ſuſpect him as any r. I therefore do not think, e is a doubt to be made of ſuch unlucky event's being attended a new war, eſpecially if this ion ſhould be diſagreed to. But poſing, Sir, that it did not come length of an actual war, or at of ſuch a war in which we ld think ourſelves bound to take are; yet, upon ſuch an event, we d not in prudence avoid increaſ- our forces both by ſea and land; and that would put us to a much greater expence than we can be put to by agreeing to this motion. Let us but recollect the expence we were put to upon the laſt vacancy of the crown of Poland, and the war that was thereby occaſioned; for tho' we wiſely kept ourſelves out of that war, yet the preparations we made for taking ſuch a part as became us, in caſe either ſide had puſhed their conqueſts further than was conſiſtent with the balance of power; thoſe preparations, I ſay, coſt us infinitely more than what is propoſed by this treaty.

I muſt therefore think, Sir, that the meaſure now under our conſideration is really a meaſure of œconomy; for ſurely it is not œconomy to ſave a ſmall ſum, when that ſaving expoſes us to the danger of an infinitely greater expence. Such a ſaving would be like a landlord's letting his houſe tumble down, rather than be at the expence of repairing it; or like a landed gentleman's expoſing his eſtate to the danger of being overflowed, rather than be at the expence of repairing his dykes. Sir, if we conſider the expence of a new war, or even the expence of our preparing for a new war, in caſe Europe ſhould be brought into an immediate danger of ſuch a misfortune, we muſt conclude, that the price to be paid by this treaty for getting the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans, is the very loweſt that could be expected, and will be money as wiſely and as frugally laid out as any that was ever expended by this nation; for will any gentleman ſay, that it is as eaſy and as ſafe for a prince of the empire to join with France in raiſing a civil war in his native country, when the Imperial throne is full, as when it is vacant? We in this country may perhaps be afraid of the overgrown power of France: We may have reaſon to be ſo; but it is not an object of equal terror to ſome of the princes of Germany. A late famous

famous book has endeavoured to ſhew, that it is a mere bugbear, and that Europe has more reaſon to fear ſlavery from the overgrown power of the houſe of Auſtria. In that book the power annexed to the Imperial dignity is ſet in a very different light from that in which the learned gentleman was pleaſed to conſider it; and this book plainly ſhews, that people's way of thinking, or at leaſt their way of talking, about the power of France and the power of the houſe of Auſtria, depends too often upon the ſelfiſh views they happen to be poſſeſſed with at the time; for no man whoſe judgment is not biaſſed by ſelf-intereſted views, can balance a moment in determining which of theſe powers Europe is in greateſt danger from; and to imagine that the houſe of Auſtria will ever be enabled by us to bring ſlavery upon Europe, or to overturn the liberties of Germany, is ſo wild, that no man of common ſenſe can be ſeduced by it, eſpecially whilſt we have upon our throne a prince as jealous of the independency of his crown, as much intereſted in the liberties of Germany, and as reſolute a defender of both, as any prince whatſoever.

For this reaſon, Sir, as often as I hear that any prince in Europe begins to talk of the overgrown power of the houſe of Auſtria, I conclude, that he has ſome ſecret deſign of purloining a part of the territories belonging to that houſe, or of adding ſome other territory to his own, by means of joining with France againſt the houſe of Auſtria; and the beſt way for preventing the conception of any ſuch deſign, or at leaſt its being brought to the maturity of a delivery, is to continue the Imperial diadem in the poſſeſſion of that houſe by repeated elections. This, Sir, is no incroachment upon the conſtitution of the empire, upon the liberties of Germany, or upon the freedom of election: It is in order to preſerve every one of them: The electors ſtill retain the power of electing; and if any incroachment ſhould have been made in the preceding reign, they may apply a remedy by the capitulation at the next election, or they may chuſe an emperor from ſome other houſe, if that ſhould appear to be the only ſafe way for preſerving the liberties of their country. By this method their liberties have been preſerved for above 300 years without any interruption, except in the caſe of the laſt emperor, and during his reign the liberty they enjoyed in Germany, was rather to be called licentiouſneſs than liberty; which will very probably be the conſequence as often as they depart from this method, without a very ſtrong and evident reaſon: To prevent this conſequence was the motive for his majeſty to conclude this treaty, and ought to be a prevailing motive with us to approve of it.

The Dutch, Sir, whoſe knowledge of, and attachment to the true intereſt of Europe, cannot be doubted, not only approved of the negotiation, but became a contracting party in the treaty, and agreed to pay their proportionable ſhare of the expence, tho', I believe, they have as little money to ſpare as we have; and the empreſs-queen of Hungary would likewiſe have been a contracting party, if it had been proper for her to appear in it; but by her declaration relating to this treaty, we find, that ſhe not only approves of it, but has agreed to contribute a large ſum of money towards reſtoring that friendſhip and correſpondence, which of old ſubſiſted between the houſes of Auſtria and Bavaria; which ſum ſhe pays on account of a claim the houſe of Bavaria had to the duchy of Mirandola, the right of reverſion to that duchy, after failure of the family then in poſſeſſion, having been transferred about 120 years ago, by the emperor, to the duke of Bavaria, for the ſervice he

had done in the Swediſh wars; but
s failure did not happen until the year
11, and the duke of Bavaria being then
the ban of the empire, the emperor
ought, that by virtue of the Imperial
rogative, he had a good right, as he
rtainly had, to diſpoſe of that duchy,
d accordingly he ſold it to the duke of
odena, for a large ſum of money, which
s preſently paid, and that duke put in
ſſeſſion. Thus the affair ſtood at the
me of the treaty of Baden in 1714, and
e duke of Bavaria being, by the 15th
ticle of that treaty, reſtored to all his
minions, eſtates and others, with all
e rights, and in the ſame manner as he
joyed, or might have enjoyed them
efore the war, the family have ever
nce contended, that the duchy of Mi-
ndola belonged to them, or at leaſt,
at the family of Auſtria ought to pay
them the money that was paid by the
uke of Modena, as the price of that
uchy. I ſhall not enter into a diſcuſſion
f this diſpute, becauſe it is now ended,
nd the empreſs-queen has agreed to pay
he ſum mentioned in her declaration, in
ll ſatisfaction of his pretenſion; which,
ithout doubt, was a motive with the pre-
nt duke of Bavaria, for accepting of a
eſs ſubſidy from the Dutch and us, than
e would otherwiſe have inſiſted on; and
s the empreſs-queen had very ſtrong
eaſons for conteſting the Bavarian right
o this money, we may conſider her as a
ontributor towards attaining the object
f this treaty.

Now, Sir, as to our intermeddling in
he affair of an election of the king of
he Romans, have not we as good a right
o intermeddle in that affair as the French?
Has there ever been ſuch an election, in
which they did not intermeddle? Their
intermeddling and ours muſt, indeed, al-
ways be of a very different nature. They
intermeddle, in order to retard or embroil
the election: We do ſo, in order to haſten
the election, and to render it unanimous,
if poſſible; becauſe it is our intereſt to
preſerve the interual tranquillity of Ger-
many, and a firm union amongſt the con-
ſtituent members of that great body;
therefore, if any danger is to be appre-
hended from our intermeddling in the
election, that danger muſt ariſe from thoſe
who are ſecretly reſolved to raiſe a diſtur-
bance in the empire, as ſoon as an op-
portunity offers. What opportunity can
be more proper for ſuch a wicked pur-
poſe, than a vacancy in the Imperial
throne? Conſequently, if there be any
danger to be apprehended from our inter-
meddling in this affair, it is ſo far from
being an argument for preventing our
doing ſo, that it is a ſtrong argument for
our interpoſing with the more ſpeed and
the more vigour. Let the election be but
once fairly made, I have no great fear of
its being controverted, or at leaſt of its
being oppoſed by force of arms; and I
hope, it will be very ſoon made. That
it ſhould be ſo, is ſo evidently for the true
intereſt of Germany, and indeed of moſt
of the powers of Europe, that, if it be
delayed, I am perſuaded, it will not be
for want of a majority of the electors,
but in order to endeavour to remove
every plauſible objection, and to render it
unanimous, if poſſible. Therefore, Sir,
as I am not under the leaſt apprehenſion
of any bad conſequence from our inter-
poſing in this affair, or from its being
brought to a ſpeedy iſſue by means of that
interpoſition, I ſhall moſt heartily concur
with his majeſty, and I hope, with the
majority of this houſe, in granting this
ſubſidy.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

The HAPPINESS *of one* DAY, *not in our own Power.*

From the Rambler, Feb. 29, *and* March 3.

SEGED, lord of Ethiopia, to the in-
habitants of the world: To the ſons
of preſumption, humility, and fear; and
to the daughters of ſorrow, conſolation,
and acquieſcence. Thus in the 27th year
of his reign, ſpoke Seged, the monarch
of 40 nations, the diſtributer of the wa-
ters of the Nile. "At length, Seged,
thy toils are at an end, thou haſt recon-
ciled diſaffection, thou haſt ſuppreſſed re-
bellion, thou haſt pacified the jealouſies
of thy courtiers, thou haſt chaſed war
from thy confines, and haſt erected for-
treſſes in the lands of thy enemies. Thy
ſubjects gaze upon thy greatneſs, and
think of danger or miſery no more. Why,
Seged, wilt not thou partake the bleſſings
thou beſtoweſt? Why ſhouldſt thou only
forbear to rejoice in this general felicity?
At length reflect and be wiſe. What is
the gift of conqueſt but ſafety? Or why
are riches collected but to ſecure happi-
neſs?"

Seged then ordered his houſe of plea-
ſure, built in an iſland of the lake Dam-
bia, to be prepared for his reception.
"I will at leaſt retire, ſays he, for ten
days from tumult and care. Long quiet
is not the lot of the governors of nations,
but a ceſſation of ten days cannot be de-
nied me. This ſhort interval of happi-
neſs may, ſurely, be ſecured from the in-
terruption of fear or perplexity, of ſor-

row or diſappointment. I will exclude all trouble from my abode, and remove from my thoughts whatever may confuſe the harmony of the concert, or abate the ſweetneſs of the banquet. I will fill the whole capacity of my ſoul with enjoyment, and try what it is to live without a wiſh unſatisfied."

In a few days the orders were performed, and Seged haſted to the palace of Dambia, which ſtood in an iſland cultivated only for pleaſure, planted with every flower that ſpreads its colours to the ſun, and every ſhrub that ſheds fragrance in the air. In one part of this extenſive garden, were open walks for excurſions in the morning; in another, thick groves, and ſilent arbours, and bubbling fountains for repoſe at noon. All that could ſolace the ſenſe, or flatter the fancy, was collected together, and every perception of delight was courted by its object.

Into this delicious region Seged ſummoned all the perſons of his court, who ſeemed eminently qualified to receive, or communicate pleaſure. His call was readily obeyed; the young, the fair, the vivacious, and the witty, were all in haſte to be ſated with felicity. They ſailed jocund over the lake, which ſeemed to ſmooth its ſurface before them: Their paſſage was cheered with muſick, and their hearts dilated with expectation.

Seged landing here with his band of pleaſure, determined from that hour to break off all acquaintance with diſcontent, to give his heart for ten days to eaſe and jollity, and then to fall back to the common ſtate of man, and ſuffer his life to be diverſified, as before, with joy and ſorrow.

He immediately entered his chamber, to conſider where he ſhould begin his circle of happineſs. He had all the artiſts of delight before him, but knew not whom to call, ſince he could not enjoy one, but by delaying the performance of another. He choſe and rejected, he reſolved and changed his reſolution, till his faculties were harraſſed, and his thoughts confuſed; and he returned to the apartment where his preſence was expected, with languid eyes and clouded countenance, and ſpread the infection of uneaſineſs over the whole aſſembly. He obſerved their depreſſion, and was offended; he found his vexation encreaſed by thoſe whom he expected to diſſipate and relieve it. He retired again to his private chamber, and ſought for conſolation in his own mind: One thought flowed in upon another; a long ſucceſſion of images ſeized his attention; the moments crept imperceptibly away thro' the gloom of penſiveneſs, till at laſt having recovered his tranquillity, he lifted up his head, and ſaw the lake brightened by the ſetting ſun: "Such, ſaid Seged ſighing, is the longer day of human exiſtence. Before we have learned to uſe it, we find it at an end."

The regret, which he felt for the loſs of ſo great a part of his firſt day, took from him all inclination to enjoy the evening, and, after having endeavoured for the ſake of his attendants, to force an air of gaiety, and to excite that mirth which he could not ſhare, he reſolved to defer his hopes of pleaſure to the next morning, and lay down upon his bed, to partake, with labour and poverty, the bleſſing of ſleep.

He roſe early the ſecond morning, and reſolved now to be happy. He thereupon fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict, importing, that whoever, during ten days, ſhould appear in the preſence of the king with dejected countenance, or utter any expreſſion of diſcontent, ſhould be driven for ever from the palace of Dambia.

This edict was immediately made known in every chamber of the court, and bower of the gardens. Mirth was frighted away, and they who were before dancing in the lawns, or ſinging in the ſhades, were at once engaged in the care of regulating their looks, that Seged might find his will punctually obeyed, and ſee none among them liable to baniſhment.

Seged now met every face ſettled in a ſmile; but a ſmile that diſcovered ſolitude, timidity, and conſtraint. He accoſted his favourites with familiarity, but they were afraid to ſpeak without premeditation, leſt they ſhould be convicted of diſcontent. He propoſed diverſions, to which no objection was made, becauſe objection would have implied uneaſineſs: He offered various topicks of converſation, but obtained only forced jeſts, and laborious laughter; and after many attempts to animate them to confidence and alacrity, was obliged to confeſs to himſelf the impotence of command, and reſign another day to grief and diſappointment.

He at laſt relieved his companions from their terrors, and ſhut himſelf up in his chamber to aſcertain, by ſome different meaſures, the felicity of the ſucceeding days. At length, he threw himſelf on the bed and cloſed his eyes, but imagining in his ſleep, that his palace and gardens were overwhelmed by an inundation, and waked with all the terrors of a man ſtruggling in the water. He composed himſelf again to reſt, but was diſturbed

y an imaginary irruption into his king-
om, and ſtriving, as is uſual in dreams,
ithout ability to move, fancied himſelf
etrayed to his enemies, and again ſtarted
p with horror and indignation.

It was now day, and fear was ſo
rongly impreſſed on his mind, that he
ould ſleep no more. He roſe, but his A
houghts were filled with the deluge and
he invaſion; nor was he able to diſen-
age his attention, or mingle with eaſe in
ny amuſement. At length his perturba-
on gave way to reaſon, and he reſolved
o longer to be harraſſed by a dream; but
efore this reſolution could be completely
rmed, half the day had elapſed: He
elt a new conviction of the uncertainty of B
ll human ſchemes, and could not forbear
o bewail the frailty and weakneſs of that
eing, whoſe quiet could be interrupted
y vapours of the fancy. He at laſt diſ-
overed, that his grief and his terrors
ere equally vain, and, that to loſe the
reſent in lamenting the paſt, was only
o protract a melancholy viſion. But the C
hird day was now declining, and Seged
gain reſolved to be happy on the morrow.

On the 4th morning Seged roſe early,
freſhed with ſleep, vigorous with health,
nd eager with expectation. He entered
e garden, attended by the princes and
dies of his court, and ſeeing nothing
out him but airy cheerfulneſs, he began D
ſay to his heart, "This day ſhall be a
y of pleaſure." The ſun played upon
e water, the birds warbled in the groves,
e gales quivered among the branches.
e roved from walk to walk as chance
rected him, and ſometimes heard the
rgins ſinging in the ſhade; ſometimes
ingled with the dancers on the lawn;
metimes let looſe his imagination in E
ghts of merriment; and ſometimes ut-
red grave reflections, and ſententious
axims, and feaſted on the admiration
th which they were received.

Thus the day rolled on, without any
cident of vexation or intruſion of me-
ncholy thoughts. But having paſſed 3
urs in this harmleſs luxury, he was
rmed on a ſudden by an univerſal
eam among the women, and turning
ck, ſaw the whole aſſembly flying in
nfuſion. A young crocodile had riſen
t of the lake, and was ranging the
den in wantonneſs or hunger. Seged
eld him with indignation, as a diſtur- F
of his felicity, and chaſed him back
o the lake, but could not perſuade his G
inue to ſtay in the ſame place, or free
ir hearts from the terror which had
ed upon them. Every attention was
d upon the late danger and eſcape,
no mind was any longer at leiſure for
ſallies, or careleſs prattle.

Seged had now no other employment than to contemplate the innumerable caſualties which lie in ambuſh on every ſide to intercept the happineſs of man. He had, however, the conſolation of thinking, that he had not been now diſappointed by his own fault, and that the accident, which had blaſted the hopes of the day, might eaſily be prevented by future caution.

That he might provide for the pleaſure of the next morning, he reſolved to repeal his penal edict, for he had already found that diſcontent and melancholy were not to be frighted away by the threats of authority, that power could not regulate the perceptions, and that pleaſure would only reſide where ſhe was exempted from controul. He therefore invited all the companions of his retreat to unbounded pleaſantry, by propoſing prizes for thoſe who ſhould on the following day diſtinguiſh themſelves by any feſtive performances; and the tables of the antichamber were covered with gold and pearls, and robes and garlands, decreed the rewards of thoſe who could refine elegance or heighten pleaſure.

At this diſplay of riches every eye immediately ſparkled, and every tongue was buſied in celebrating the bounty and magnificence of the emperor. But when Seged entered in expectation of uncommon entertainment from univerſal emulation, he found that any paſſion too ſtrongly agitated, puts an end to that tranquillity which is neceſſary to gaiety; and that the mind, that is to be moved by the gentle ventilations of mirth, muſt be firſt ſmoothed by a total calm. Whatever we ardently wiſh to gain, we muſt in the ſame degree be afraid to loſe, and fear and pleaſure cannot dwell together.

All was now care and ſolicitude. Nothing was done or ſpoken, but with ſo viſible an endeavour at perfection, as always failed to delight, tho' it ſometimes forced admiration: And Seged could not but obſerve with ſorrow, that his prizes had more influence than himſelf. As the evening approached, the conteſt grew more earneſt, and thoſe who could not but allow themſelves excelled, began by their looks and murmurs to diſcover the malignity of defeat. And Seged perceiving, that no exactneſs in diſtributing the prizes could ſatisfy thoſe, whoſe hopes he ſhould diſappoint, and thinking that on the day ſet a-part for happineſs, it would be cruel to oppreſs any heart with ſorrow, declared they had all pleaſed him alike, and diſmiſſed all with preſents of equal value.

Seged

Seged saw that his caution had not been able to avoid offence. They who had believed themselves secure of the highest prizes, were not pleased to be levelled with the crowd; and tho' by the liberality of the king, they received more than his promise had intitled them to expect, they departed unsatisfied, because they were honoured with no distinction, and wanted an opportunity to triumph in the mortification of their opponents. "Behold here, said Seged, the condition of him who places his happiness in the happiness of others." He then retired to meditate, while the rest were repining at his distributions, and saw the fifth sun go down in discontent.

The next dawn renewed his resolution to be happy. But having now learned how little he could effect by any settled scheme, or preparatory measures, he thought it best to give up one day entirely to chance, and left every one to please and be pleased his own way.

This relaxation of regularity diffused a general complacence thro' the whole court, and the emperor imagined, that he had at last found the secret of obtaining an interval of felicity. But as he was roving in this careless assembly with equal carelessness, he overheard one of his courtiers in a close arbour murmuring to himself: "What merit has Seged above us, that we should thus fear and obey him, a man, whom, whatever he may have formerly performed, his luxury now shews to have the same weakness with ourselves?" This charge affected him the more, as it was uttered by one, whom he had always observed among the most abject of his flatterers. At first his indignation prompted him to severity; but reflecting, that what was spoken without intention to be heard, was to be considered only as thought, and was, perhaps, but the sudden burst of casual and temporary vexation, he only invented some decent pretence to send him away, and after the struggle of deliberation was past, and all desire of revenge utterly suppressed, passed the evening not only with tranquillity, but triumph, tho' none but himself was conscious of the victory.

The remembrance of this clemency cheered the beginning of the 7th day, and nothing happened to disturb the pleasure of Seged, till looking on the tree that shaded him, he recollected, that under a tree of the same kind he had passed the night after his defeat in the kingdom of Golama. The reflection on his loss, his dishonour, and the miseries which his subjects suffered from the invader, filled him with sadness. At last he shook off the weight of sorrow, and began to solace himself with his usual pleasures, when his tranquillity was again disturbed by jealousies, which the late contest for the prizes had produced, and which, having in vain tried to pacify them by persuasion, he was forced to silence by command.

On the 8th morning, Seged was awakened early by an unusual hurry in the apartments, and enquiring the cause, was told, that the princess Balkis was seized with sickness. He rose, and calling the physicians, found that they had little hope of her recovery. Here was an end of jollity: All his thoughts were now upon his daughter, whose eyes he closed on the third day.

Such were the days, which Seged of Ethiopia had appropriated to a short respiration from the fatigues of war, and the cares of government. This narrative he has bequeathed to future generations, that no man may imagine the happiness of a day in his own power.

An ACCOUNT *of that high Dignity in the* German *Empire, called* KING *of the* ROMANS. *Continued from p.* 80.

HENRY was so impatient to get the Imperial diadem secured for his son Frederick, that tho' but a child in the cradle, he got him elected king of the Romans; but nevertheless upon his death his brother Philip, and after Philip's death Otho duke of Saxony were chosen emperors; which occasioned bloody wars in Germany, and Otho was at last driven from the Imperial throne by young Frederick now come of age, who had some years before been chosen emperor by an assembly of Otho's enemies, after his being excommunicated by the pope.

Frederick, the second of the name, in the year 1222, got his eldest son Henry elected king of the Romans, but he rebelling and dying in prison, Frederick got his second son, Conrade, elected king of the Romans in 1237. But by the pope's influence Henry, landgrave of Thuringia was chosen likewise king of the Romans in 1246, and he dying the same year William count of Holland was the next year chosen king of the Romans, so that a war in Germany after Frederick's death in 1249, became unavoidable; but Conrade died in 1254, and William was drowned in 1256, before either of them was regularly chosen emperor.

After this there was a sort of interregnum in Germany for 17 years, the Imperial dignity having been found so troublesome, that none of the princes of Germany thought it worth their assistance; for tho' Richard duke of Cornwall

ther to our king Henry III. and Al-
nſo X. king of Caſtile, had in the
n time been choſen, the former ſoon
ndoned it, and the latter never came
ceive it. At laſt in 1273, Rodolph
nt of Habſbourg, and landgrave of
ace, was choſen by a majority of thoſe
biſhops and ſecular prieſts, who had
w obtained the ſole power of election,
the name of electors; and as he was
only a wiſe and brave man, but well
derſtood the advantages that might be
de of it, he joyfully accepted of the
nour conferred upon him; for by the
ellion of Ottacarus king of Bohemia,
got Auſtria, Stiria, Carniola, and Ca-
thia for his eldeſt ſon Albert; and the
dom of Swabia, which he got in right
his empreſs, he gave to his ſecond ſon
dolph; ſo that he may juſtly be ſaid
have been the founder of the preſent
uſe of Auſtria. He took care never to
into Italy, to prevent his having in
ſuperſtitious age any ſquabble with the
pe, which had been the ruin of ſo
ny of his predeceſſors; but he could
prevail with the electors to chuſe his
Albert king of the Romans, the cha-
n at which, it was thought, haſtened
death; and indeed it was ſurpriſing
w he came to fail in his deſign, con-
ering how much, and for how many
rs, Germany had ſuffered by diſputed
ctions.

Soon after his death, the electors choſe
olph count of Naſſau, in 1292; but
ving diſobliged moſt of the electors, he
s in 1297 depoſed, and the ſaid Albert
Auſtria choſen in his room, which oc-
ioned a war between them, in which
olph was killed the year following.
d although Albert had five ſons, no
g of the Romans was choſen in his
gn; but afrer his being aſſaſſinated by
nephew, Henry VII. count of Lux-
bourg was ſuddenly choſen emperor, to
vent the intrigues of Philip the Fair,
g of France, who was endeavouring to
himſelf choſen.

Henry got his ſon John made king of
hemia, but could not get him choſen
g of the Romans, which occaſioned
ivil war after his death between duke
wis of Bavaria and duke Frederick of
ſtria, both of whom were choſen em-
rors by their reſpective factions; but
latter being defeated in a moſt furious
ttle near Muldorf, and taken priſoner,
er having killed above 30 men with his
n hand, Lewis got ſole poſſeſſion of
Imperial throne, tho' oppoſed by the
pe, who excommunicated him, and de-
red his election void, pretending that
empire depended on the holy ſee.

On the other hand Lewis declared it independent, and not only depoſed the pope who had been forced to fly into France, but got a new one appointed by his own authority. However, the popes in conjunction with John king of Bohemia, by bribing ſome of the electors, got Charles, ſon of the ſaid John, choſen emperor by ſome of them, which raiſed a new civil war in Germany; for tho' Lewis died ſoon after, his friends continued their oppoſition to Charles, and offered to chuſe our king Edward III. which he wiſely refuſed, whereupon they choſe Frederick landgrave of Thuringia, and after him Gunther count of Schwartzembourg; but Charles bought them both off, the firſt with 10,000 marks of ſilver, and the laſt with 20,000, by which means he at laſt got peaceable poſſeſſion of the throne, by the name of Charles IV.

In the reign of this emperor was drawn up and eſtabliſhed that famous Imperial conſtitution, called the golden bull, by which the method of chuſing an emperor or king of the Romans, and ſeveral other matters of importance, were regulated, and thereby the following oath is preſcribed to be taken by every elector before the election, viz.

I ſwear upon this holy goſpel, and by the faith I owe to God and the holy Roman empire, that according to my beſt abilities, and with the help of God, I will elect ſuch a perſon for king of the Romans, whom I ſhall think worthy of that dignity, and that without any ſolicitation, private intereſt, hopes of reward, promiſe, or expectation whatſoever. So help me God and his ſaints. (See p. 107.)

Yet, notwithſtanding this ſolemn oath, this very emperor got his ſon Wenceſlaus, when but 15 years old, choſen king of the Romans, by engaging to pay to each of the electors 100,000 ducats, for the raiſing of which he was forced to mortgage ſeveral towns which have never been redeemed.

After his death, his ſon Wenceſlaus was accordingly choſen emperor without oppoſition; but he ſo much neglected the affairs of the empire, and governed ſo ill, that he was depoſed by a moſt ſolemn ſentence of deprivation and revocation of all rights, exemptions, privileges, and demeſnes by him ſold or mortgaged, without the conſent of the princes and ſtates of the empire; which ſentence was unanimouſly pronounced againſt him by the electors, Auguſt 20, 1400; and as he never attempted to oppoſe it, he continued for 19 years after in poſſeſſion of his kingdom of Bohemia. In his room the electors firſt choſe Jodocus marquis of Moravia, who dying in a little while after, they

they choſe Frederick duke of Brunſwick and Lunenbourg, and he being murdered as he was going to be crowned, they choſe Rupert count Palatine, who after a ten years reign died, without getting either of his ſons choſen king of the Romans; and Sigiſmund, king of Hungary, brother to the abovementioned Wenceſlaus, was choſen emperor, in whoſe reign the famous John Huſs, who had begun the reformation in Bohemia, was burnt for a heretick at Conſtance, which the emperor durſt not oppoſe, tho' he had given him his paſſport to come and defend himſelf at the council then aſſembled there.

As he left no ſon, his ſon-in-law, Albert of Auſtria, marquis of Moravia, was in 1437 choſen emperor, being the 2d of the name, and after him, his couſin Frederick of Auſtria was choſen, being the 3d of the name, who got his eldeſt ſon Maximilian married to Mary, only daughter and heireſs of Charles, the great duke of Burgundy, and ſome years afterwards, he got him choſen king of the Romans, which of courſe paved his way to the Imperial throne; for preſently after the death of his father, he was choſen emperor without oppoſition.

Maximilian, in 1497, got his only ſon Philip by the ſaid Mary of Burgundy, married to Johanna infanta of Spain; but Philip died before his father, leaving two ſons, Charles and Ferdinand, the eldeſt of whom Maximilian endeavoured to have got choſen king of the Romans, but died before he could effect it, which had like to have occaſioned a terrible war in Germany; for Francis I. king of France, declared himſelf a candidate for the Imperial diadem, as did likewiſe the ſaid Charles, who had ſucceeded his grandfather in all the Auſtrian dominions in Germany, and was beſides in poſſeſſion of the kingdom of Spain in right of his mother, and of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands in right of his grandmother; and notwithſtanding the power of theſe two candidates, the electors had, it ſeems, reſolved to ſet both aſide, if poſſible, by chuſing Frederick elector of Saxony; but that prince not only refuſed the honour intended him, but was very inſtrumental in getting Charles elected emperor, to the prejudice of Francis.

During the reign of this Maximilian, viz. in 1517, the famous Martin Luther began to preach the reformation in Germany, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; and having got the emperor's paſſport, appeared and defended his doctrines before the pope's legate at a diet at Auſbourg; but leſt he ſhould be ſerved as John Huſs had been, he retired privately from Auſbourg, and again took refuge in the elector's dominions, who continued his protection not only to him but to all his followers, whoſe numbers every day increaſed prodigiouſly, as they were ſoon after favoured and protected by ſeveral other princes in Germany; and Maximilian's dying in January, 1519, prevented any violent meaſures being taken againſt them.

Charles, when he was choſen emperor, by the name of Charles V. being in Spain, he did not come into the empire until 1520, and as ſoon as he was crowned, he ſummoned a diet to meet at Worms the 6th of January following, where a violent edict or decree was paſſed againſt Luther, his writings, and followers; and in 1524 a league was concluded among ſome of the Roman Catholick princes, for carrying it into execution; but this was luckily rendered ineffectual by a breach between Charles and the pope. However, in 1529 a new decree was paſſed in the diet at Spire, againſt which the Lutherans proteſted, and from hence aroſe the name of *Proteſtants*, who in 1530 preſented their confeſſion of faith to a diet aſſembled at Auſbourg; and the emperor having ſummoned a diet to meet at Cologne, Dec. 23 to proceed to the election of a king of the Romans, the proteſtant princes met the ſame day with deputies from many Imperial cities, at Smalkalde, where they entered into a confederacy for their mutual defence, and ſent their proteſtation to the diet againſt any election, which they inſiſted could not be legally made, while the emperor continued in good health, becauſe it was contrary not only to the golden bull, but to the rights and privileges of the empire. Nevertheleſs, at this diet the emperor's brother Ferdinand, who had ſucceeded to the kingdom of Hungary, was, by his recommendation, choſen king of the Romans the 5th of January, 1531, but was not acknowledged as ſuch by any of the proteſtant princes or cities; and the emperor having in the month of November preceding publiſhed a decree, whereby he forbad the exerciſe of the proteſtant religion, under the penalty of corporal puniſhment and confiſcation of eſtate, the Proteſtants began to prepare for oppoſing force to force, which occaſioned the calling of the famous council of Trent, and would have produced an immediate war, if it had not been prevented by a treaty in 1534, by which Ferdinand was to be acknowledged king of the Romans, and by another article it was ſtipulated, that as often as it ſhould happen, that there ſhould be oc-

caſion

on for electing a king of the Romans, the future, during the emperor's life-e, the electors ſhould meet firſt, to ex-ine into the reaſons of the ſaid electi-and if they found them juſt and rea-able, then the proceedings were to be ording to the golden bull; and on the ntrary, if they ſhould be adjudged to be A erwiſe, then was the ſaid election to null and void.

This treaty king Ferdinand obliged him-to get confirmed by the emperor and pire; but this being never done, the teſtants thereupon renewed their con-eracy of Smalkalde, and the emperor ing concluded a league with the pope attacking them, the war at laſt broke B in 1546, which continued with ſome erruptions until it was ended by the ty of Paſſau and the reſolutions of the at Auſbourg in 1555, by which the herans obtained a free exerciſe of their gion; and in 1558, Charles reſigned Imperial diadem to his brother Ferdi-nd, which reſignation was confirmed C the electors, tho' objected to by the e, and Ferdinand was declared empe-, who in 1562 got his ſon Maximilian ſen king of the Romans, and died in 64.

Maximilian, the ſecond of the name, was ſently after his father's death choſen em-or, and in 1576 was ſucceeded by his Rodolph II. whom he had the year D ore got choſen king of the Romans. dolph dying without iſſue in 1612, and ore any king of the Romans was cho-, his brother Matthias was elected with-oppoſition; and he likewiſe dying in ſame circumſtances, his couſin Ferdi-d was choſen, without any conteſt as he Imperial diadem, but that of Bo-nia was conteſted by Frederick V. E tor palatine, as was likewiſe that of ngary by Bethlem Gabor, prince of nſylvania, both which conteſts the ſe of Auſtria had brought upon itſelf, its perſecution of the Proteſtants; this ſioned a new civil war, and at laſt ught the famous Guſtavus Adolphus, g of Sweden, into Germany; which F continued during the life of this em-or Ferdinand, the ſecond of the name, died 1637, a ſhort while after he had his ſon Ferdinand choſen king of the mans.

This Ferdinand was accordingly after father's death choſen emperor, being third of the name, who continued the with great obſtinacy until 1648, when G was forced to ſubmit to reaſonable ns of peace by the famous treaties of ſtphalia, by which the liberties of Ger-y and the proteſtant religion were ſe-

cured; and by one of the articles of that treaty it was ſtipulated, that the form and election of the kings of the Romans ſhould at the next diet be treated and ſettled by common conſent of the ſtates, and by a firm and certain Imperial reſolution; but this article has never yet been complied with; on the contrary, in 1653, Ferdinand got his eldeſt ſon Ferdinand Francis choſen king of the Romans, according to the old form; but he dying ſoon after, and his father alſo dying in April 1657, the Imperial throne was thereby left vacant; which furniſhed Lewis XIV. of France with an opportunity to declare himſelf a candidate for that throne; but this rather contributed to render the electors unanimous in their choice of Leopold, then the eldeſt ſon of the late emperor, whom they choſe after the death of his father, tho' he was but juſt turned of 18 years of age; and tho' England was then in ſuch confuſion that it could give no attention to foreign affairs, he got peaceable poſſeſſion of the Imperial diadem.

In 1690 Leopold got his eldeſt ſon Joſeph choſen king of the Romans, tho' he was not then 12 years of age; and in conſequence thereof he was, upon his father's death, choſen emperor in 1705; but as he had no male iſſue, no king of the Romans was choſen in his life-time; ſo that upon his death, in 1711, a vacancy happened in the Imperial throne, which, however, the French were not then able to make any advantage of; for his brother Charles was unanimouſly choſen emperor, by the name of Charles VI. and what happened upon his death is ſo freſh in every one's memory, that we need not give any account of it.

From this abſtract the reader will ſee, that whoever is choſen king of the Romans, generally ſucceeds to be emperor; but this is not abſolutely certain, for the electors may, upon the death of the emperor, ſet him aſide and chuſe another. Then as to the power veſted in the king of the Romans, whilſt the emperor is alive and within the empire, he has no power at all, it being then merely a title of honour; but upon the death, or abſence of the emperor, he has the ſame power that the vicars general of the empire have during a vacancy of the Imperial throne: That is to ſay, he has almoſt the whole power that an emperor has lodged in him after he is choſen; and conſequently, when there is a king of the Romans elected before the death of the reigning emperor, he muſt have by his office, as well as by cuſtom, a great influence upon the next election.

HISTORY, DIGNITY, *and* USEFULNESS *of* ASTRONOMY.

From the INSPECTOR, No. 316.

Os homini ſublime dedit, cœlumque tueri
Juſſit, & erectos ad ſydera tollere vultus.
OVID.

THE heathen philoſophy, when it took into conſideration that erect poſture which diſtinguiſhes man from all creatures that walk the earth, could not conceive a nobler uſe for which it was ordained, than "contemplating the heavens;" and the rapt Pſalmiſt, in one of his nobleſt flights, warm with the praiſe of his Creator, and eager to addreſs him in the height of his majeſtick dignity, exclaims, "When I conſider the heavens, the work of thy hands, the moon and the ſtars, which thou haſt ordained!"

Human reaſon in its utmoſt extent, and inſpiration in its moſt enthuſiaſtick raptures, join in pronouncing Aſtronomy the firſt and greateſt of the ſciences. It is, indeed, at once the moſt exalted in its nature, the moſt extenſive in its compaſs, and the moſt uſeful to mankind, of all that are in the reach of our comprehenſion. There can be no object conceived capable of filling the ingenuous mind with ſo auguſt, ſo worthy a ſenſe of the power, the wiſdom, and beneficence of the Creator, as the expanſe of the heavens; nor is there any way to the comprehending what and how vaſt that frame truly is, by what amazing power it is ſupported, by how regular and unvarying laws its ſeveral orbs, that roll in ſeeming wildneſs about it, are governed and directed in their courſe, but by this ſcience.

If the earlieſt ages, in which ſcarce any thing of it was known, held the leaſt approaches toward improvements in it in ſuch veneration; if they cultivated, with the moſt aſſiduous attention, every ſtep that was laid down toward a nearer acquaintance with it; and paid even divine honours to thoſe who could no more than mark out the road to the moſt limited of its inveſtigations; how ought we to reverence the ſcience, and pride ourſelves in the improved ſtate under which we enjoy it; who ſee it carried, if not to the utmoſt perfection, at leaſt to all that can appear to us, to all that our organs can receive of it, all that our very underſtandings can comprehend!

The ſyſtem of that univerſe, of which the orb we inhabit is a part, we are perfectly acquainted with: We know the diſtances, the magnitudes, the forms of all the bodies within its ſphere; and we can lay down the laws by which they are governed. As to the more remote worlds enlightened by other ſuns, the ſeveral obs revolving in other portions the wide expanſe, he who created th as well as us who behold them, them as the objects of our admira not of our immediate knowledge; adapted our organs to leſs diſtant diſc ries; and while we collect, from what know of our own worlds, what may the ſtate of theirs, and conjecture his attributes what it is moſt prob ſhould be ſo, we pay him all the tri he expects, and owe to Aſtronomy the advantages we are capable of rec ing from its diſcoveries.

Would we ſee in its juſt light the in which this ſcience has been deliv to us by the immortal Newton, let look back to the days of its earlieſt gin: Or, if we would know the valu its preſent perfection, let us enquire the ſteps by which it has ariſen to it; ſlow advances that were made toward and while we do honour to the gra dead, who received, as they deſerved, ſlighteſt advances toward farther kn ledge in it, how muſt we bluſh to ſe treated with contempt and ridicule, der improvements, a thouſandth part which could procure it their veneratio to hear the name of him, who had voted his life to the raiſing it to the ſent height, who had genius ſuperior to his application; and whom the walls, the holy repoſitories of the are ſuffered to declare to have been honour to human nature, proſtituted the ignorant to the ignorant, to be the ſubject of a licentious buffoonry; his works mangled for the ſport rabble, no more capable of underſtan the terms they contained, than he quoted them to comprehend their mean ing!

We hear of Aſtronomy among earlieſt ages, and even in the moſt ſpectful terms: We find the weakeſt tempts toward its improvement, recei by every civilized nation as obligation the higheſt kind from thoſe who ma them. The ſacred writings abound proofs of its cultivation among the Je and theſe are always applied to the exalted purpoſes. The Chaldeans Aſſyrians are honoured by all antiq for their attachment to it; yet all time there was no more than the attent in the place of ſucceſs for the object the world's veneration. It was not the ſcience paſſed from the Egyptians the Greeks, that any real diſcoveries made in it, and theſe ſo ſlow and ſo terrupt

rupted, that nothing leſs than a true
ſe of the dignity as well as utility of
ſtudy, could have ſupported men un-
the continued attempts.
Among theſe generous people, the name
Anaximander was extolled beyond
t of the greateſt conquerors, for diſ-
ering that the earth was round; and,
r ages after, ſtatues were erected to
aximenes, for proving, that the moon
ne but with a borrowed light: This
s the man who, animated and encou-
ed by the gratitude of his country for
firſt labours, afterwards attempted to
lain the manner in which eclipſes both
the ſun and moon were performed.
m his time no advance of conſequence
s made till the days of Pythagoras, a
n more extenſive in his genius, and
d in his attempts, than the world has
haps produced ſince his time. The
provements under which we now enjoy
ſcience, were wholly out of his reach
n the want of thoſe inſtruments by
ich they have been made; but he has
honour of being the firſt who diſco-
ed the obliquity of the ecliptick, and
gs are recorded of him, at that time
nge and unintelligible to his hearers,
which are found to agree in an ama-
manner with the later diſcoveries.
wiſh the hiſtory of Aſtronomy could
continued in the ſame advances to per-
ion; but it muſt be owned, that
ſtotle, the perſon into whoſe hands it
t fell, perplexed, confounded, and al-
t totally overthrew the ſlender but juſt
iments of it that had travelled down
him from theſe men. His ſchemes,
pompouſly introduced, and laid down
h all the dictatorial inſolence of even
odern enthuſiaſt, by no means corre-
nded with what was then known of
phænomena of the heavens; and his
otheſes of ſolid orbs, epicycles, ex-
tricks, and intelligences; his wild
trine of the comets; his miſtakes on
nature of the galaxy; and his ſphere
re under the moon, were a ſcandal to
age, which had received ſo much
h from his predeceſſors.
was not eaſily that Aſtronomy reco-
d this blow; for no wounds ſtrike ſo
into a ſcience, as thoſe given by hands
loyed in its propagation: The enter-
ng genius of Theophraſtus alone was
l to the raiſing truth and knowledge
under this incumbering load of re-
nced ignorance: From him Aratus
ht the ſacred fire: He ſupported all
new doctrines of that great and good
ſopher; and reconciled them to the
nal truths inculcated by the firſt men
had turned their ſtudies toward this
point, and whoſe doctrines had been uni-
verſally revered till the overbearing pride
of Ariſtotle had buried them in obſcurity.

From this great author Ariſtarchus de-
livered the ſcience a little improved to the
greater Archimedes; and from the il-
luſtrations made by that ſurpriſing genius
of the ſeveral already delivered truths;
and from his own additions, all formed
by deduction from thoſe principles, Ge-
minus, Menelaus, Theon, Hipparchus,
and the noble Ptolemy, delivered it under
ſtill more and greater improvements to
the Latins and Arabians, from whom it
came to us.

Such have been the gradual, the ardu-
ous ſteps; ſuch the ſlow and laboured
advances to a ſcience, now at its utmoſt
height among us, and now threatened by
a new Ariſtotle with a new deſtruction.

A Pamphlet *has been lately publiſhed, in-
titled,* A SUPPLEMENT to Lord ANSON's VOYAGE round the WORLD: *Containing a Diſcovery and Deſcription of the Iſland of* FRIVOLA. *By the Abbé* COYER. *Which Pamphlet, under the Diſguiſe of a polite Satire upon the* French, *and a very high Panegyrick on the* Engliſh, *is really a moſt ſevere Satire upon both, eſpecially the laſt.*

THE author firſt gives an account
how the admiral firſt diſcovered
this iſland, where their bread, meat, and
every thing elſe, were as frivolous as the
iſland itſelf. Upon the admiral's arrival
at the capital city, called Witſburgh, he
was ſtopt by a numerous guard poſted at
the gate; for, ſays the author, "It is a
law in the capital of the iſland of Frivola
never to admit any ſtranger, without clear
proof of his being poſſeſſed of ſome talent
that may be ſtiled of uſe; and of this the
governor himſelf is upon due examination
to judge: He ſpeedily made his appear-
ance, accompanied by a troop of panto-
mimes, attending conſtantly on his per-
ſon, to prevent his ſpirits from being ex-
hauſted by the fatigues of buſineſs."

Here the admiral found to his ſurprize,
that the governor and people ſpoke French,
and he began to deſcribe the talents of his
people, by which they claimed a title to
be admitted, particularly their ſkill in the
mechanical arts, and their knowledge in
the ſciences; but all this the governor and
people laughed at, and were juſt going to
ſhut the gates againſt him, when, in-
ſtructed by one of the people, he obtained
not only admittance, but reſpect, by his
chaplain's playing upon the German flute,
his people's dancing a hornpipe, and his
cook's dreſſing a quinteſſential pudding.

Then the author deſcribes the king's palace, the outer courts of which were inhabited by embroiderers, varniſhers, toymen, perfumers, dancing-maſters, and romance writers, each of whom was under articles to furniſh a new volume of falſhood every week. And at that very time his ſupreme elegance, the emperor, A for that was the Imperial title, was deliberating with his miniſters on a propoſition that kept the whole city in ſuſpence, Whether the worſhipful company of fan-makers ſhould be admitted into the exterior courts of the palace?

The admiral then ſet about getting proviſions for his ſquadron, when he found he could purchaſe nothing for gold or B ſilver, their money being pieces of agate, called Agatines, but that for ſome pieces of Rubans he had on board he could have at leaſt a month's proviſions for his whole ſquadron. He afterwards obtained a ſignal favour from the emperor, by ſending him three valet de chambre barbers to curl his hair, who all got emi- C nent poſts at court, and had apartments aſſigned them in the palace. Whilſt theſe valets were about their office, the admiral had a diſpute with the prime miniſter, who was by birth a Frenchman, to whom, however, he afterwards paid a viſit, at which the miniſter gave him his hiſtory, and then an account of the Frivolians, D when he was ſhipwreck'd on their coaſt, as follows:

"The Frivolians perceived how neceſſary we were to them; they were preciſely in that critical diſpoſition of mind, which every nation muſt feel, when inclined to throw off barbarity. As yet they had no luſtres, no ſofa's, no baubles of any kind; nay, they were to ſuch a E degree untutored, that the women wore no faces but their own. Yet they had begun to multiply their windows, to enlarge their vehicles, to cut their ſtones brilliant-wiſe; and the women, when they were about treading the ſtage, took a reaſonable proportion of a certain elixir, which by quickening the circulation of the blood, gave an agreeable crimſon to F the complexion. The ſcience of the kitchen, the ornaments of the table, the witchcraft of dreſs, the elegance of furniture, variety of equipages, and rich embroidery, were juſt ſketched out: They had no notion of faſhions, but they had juſt ſenſe enough to perceive that no woman of any ſpirit could wear the ſame G gown a whole ſeaſon, or ſuffer her cloaths, like her noſe, to be always in the ſame ſhape.

Their manners alſo began to work themſelves out of that rudeneſs, in which they had ſo long continued. The ſtudied air, looks put on with art, compliments the faſhionable tone in ſpeaking, the va- pours, nectar and ambroſia ſuppers, ex- travagance of fancy, friendſhip in words amours of a day; all theſe flowers of urbanity were in the very bud, and only wanted the warmth of the enlivening ſun to call them out to view. Huſbands, in- deed, were not as yet ſenſible of the ridi- cule of loving their wives; but they had made a ſtep towards it, for they began to think them troubleſome. The women too had not abandoned all the cares of a family for thoſe of the toilet; and yet ſomething whiſpered them within, that they were born to be agreeable, to ſhine, and to be admired. There were then a few, and but a few lords, who had the courage to ſpend beyond their income; but within a ſmall number of years, the nobility of ſpirit are prodigiouſly increaſed. At that time of day the Frivolians could not be ſaid to have taſte, they had only, pardon my playing with words, a kind of taſte for taſte.

But notwithſtanding this happy diſpoſition, your lordſhip cannot conceive what pains it coſts to form a nation!"

At theſe words the admiral began to bend his brow a little, and aſſuming a ſe- rious air, ſpoke of laws, virtues, ſciences, and uſeful arts, as the only means for ef- fecting ſo great, ſo glorious a purpoſe.

Excellent indeed, you would have us degrade theſe people again, to night-caps, gown and ſlippers! all the pretty arts that ſerve to delight the eyes, embelliſh the paſſions, and take off the too ſtrict rein of reaſon, we may affirm they owe to us. It is we who have taught them to ſet a poliſh to their vices, and by their adopting our language, they have given a free ſcope to wit. Moſt fortunately for us, at our departure from France, every man had compleated his pocket-library, how elſe could we have conſumed our time on ſhip-board? And all were books in taſte. Delicious romances, comedies overflowing with ſatirick wit, tragedies full of gallantry, and operas fraught with melting love. You can hardly conceive with how much ſagacity they have imi- tated all theſe graces. We reckon at this day about ſix hundred poets, and two thouſand dealers in romance. There, Sir, judge for yourſelf, read that comedy, written by one of the grandees of the court; and that romance, the offspring of a magiſtrate's fertile brain.

To tell you the plain truth, the colony has not been employed wholly for their benefit, they have likewiſe done a little for themſelves. We have all worked

ourſelves

urſelves into the management of the ate, but more eſpecially myſelf, in whoſe vour there has been created a new office f the crown. You will permit me to y, that the perſon with whom you con- erſe, is the comptroller-general of the ſhions: A place which, tho' it has ma- y fair flowers, yet it is not without its horns. Amongſt theſe people, a mode wears out in a fortnight: It requires more han a French genius to be furniſhing for ver. Alas! if fate had not deprived us f our ſhip, —— it was freighted with ll thoſe ſuperfluities of France, that are o neceſſary here: What exquiſite models or this great city! That ribbon, which as done you ſo much honour, would ave been long ago out of date. It is mpoſſible to do all things at a time. It will require whole ages to equal Paris. A vaſt progreſs, no doubt, has been made owards perfection ſince our departure. I perceived, as all the world did, a quite ew taſte in that friſure, which it was your good fortune to introduce.

But, my dear lord, weigh well what I am going to ſay. It is either your deſign to eſtabliſh yourſelf in this country, or it is not. If it is not, what end will it anſwer for you to acquire conſideration, by diſplaying novelties here? If it is, take care from this moment, to bring out none without my conſent. You have borrowed them all from France; own that fairly, and, like a man of honour, render us this juſt homage, otherwiſe woe be to you: You ſhall feel that our credit is great."

In another place, as the author ſays, the admiral gives this further account of theſe people:

" The Frivolians call every thing miſerable that other people ſtile ſerious. They omit nothing that can contribute to diverſion. They allow, however, that it is fit to read, but then they muſt have books that will amuſe without putting folks to the trouble of thinking. At this juncture moſt of their authors are gone into the faſhionable way. The admiral had the charity to beſtow a liberal alms upon a poor unhappy fellow, that had got the character of a blockhead, by writing an excellent book on the duties of a patriot prince.

They have numberleſs courts of juſtice, but their ſupreme tribunal diſpenſes its decrees in the very ſame place where they are ſelling romances on one ſide, and all ſorts of frippery on the other. On the bench of judges you ſee faces diſtinguiſhed by bloom inſtead of beard, who decide with wonderful ſagacity, no doubt, as to the properties of others, at an age when the law does not truſt them with the management of their own. If it did, it would glide inſenſibly into the the pockets of their coachmakers and their cooks."

A little further the admiral deſcribes the people thus:

" This elegance of manners is not barely diffuſed through the faſhionable world, but has penetrated likewiſe through the whole maſs of the people. A tradeſman views his goods with a genteel air, and makes you pay through the noſe, with the beſt grace in the world. The artizan poliſhes himſelf, as well as the toys in which he deals. The domeſtick need not be told, that you take him leſs for ſervice than for ſhew; he will expreſs his ſenſe of it in the manner of dreſſing his hair, and will make ſuch an appearance, that if from behind he ſhould accidentally ſlide into the chariot, the miſtake would not be eaſily perceived. It requires a correct remembrance of faces, to diſtinguiſh at all times between my lady, and my lady's woman. The arts of pleaſing, dancing, muſick, and exterior ornaments, have made their way through all ranks; and after all, the very mob want nothing to ſet them on a level with the men of mode, but to be able to ſay in a high tone, my fellows, my ſeat, my eſtates, my anceſtors."

And farther on he adds:

" Ridicule is their ſupreme and darling amuſement. An ambaſſador arrived from a neighbouring nation, one of thoſe to whom the perukes were ſent. He ſignified to the Frivolians, that they muſt renounce a certain conſiderable branch of their commerce or reſolve upon a war. It happened very luckily for him, and for the nation who ſent him, that his noſe was about a foot long, and his peruke frightfully made. They were ſtruck with theſe double objects of ridicule; they talked of them much; they laughed at them more: And in this fit of good humour they ſent him away perfectly ſatisfied."

Afterwards he ſays thus:

" The country ſwarms with judges. When a perſon aſpires to that dignity, it is underſtood that he paſſes a ſtrict examination. The firſt queſtion aſked him is, how many agatines he has in his purſe? If he can but anſwer this pertinently, he need give himſelf very little trouble about the reſt. Another ſtrange practice is, that the ſame cauſe runs through ſeveral courts, ſo that one deciſion muſt be had after another. A man therefore ought to go to law young, if he means to ſee the end of his ſuit. I was, ſays the admiral in his memoirs, under infinite concern for an unhappy

unhappy man who carried his cauſe. The ſuit was for a pretty little eſtate, which however, when it came to be ſold, would not pay the lawyer his bill. It is indeed true, that the writings in the courſe of the cauſe would have compleatly covered the land, and it is a point ſettled, that a ſquare-foot of writing is of much more value, than a ſquare-foot of ſoil. The fortune of an individual ſometimes ſhall depend upon the colour of the paper that contains his title; if that is not lily-white, all the covenants therein are not worth a ruſh."

And the author concludes his account with telling us, that the admiral could not obtain leave to depart, but upon condition of leaving the three barbers behind him, together with a ſoldier, who having a mechanical turn, had bid fair for immortality, by inventing a new ſort of ſummer equipage.

In our laſt, p. 90, 91, *we gave a general Account of the Proceedings at the Seſſions of the High Court of Admiralty, at the* Old-Bailey, *on* Feb. 18, *before the Rt. Worſhipful Sir* THOMAS SALUSBURY, *Knt.* L. L. D. *Judge of that High Court, &c. when Capt.* James Lowry *was found guilty, and received Sentence of Death, for the Murder of* Kennith Hoſſack, *on board the* Molly *Merchant-man,* Dec. 24, 1750. *As this Trial was very remarkable, we thought fit to defer the Particulars till an authentick Account of it was publiſhed, and now give the following Abſtract.*

THE witneſſes againſt the priſoner were James Gadderar chief mate, John Hunt, William Waum, William Dwite, and James Smout, foremaſtmen. As they all agreed very circumſtantially in their evidence, we ſhall only give that of Gadderar, who depoſed as follows.

On Oct. 28, 1750, we ſet ſail from Jamaica, where the ſhip was bought, for the port of London. There were 14 hands in all on board. On Dec. 24 following, between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, I came upon deck, and ſaw the deceaſed Kennith Hoſſack ſeized, and tied up, one arm to the hallyards, and the other to the main ſhrowds, and the priſoner beating him with a rope of about an inch and quarter round. I went forward about my buſineſs, and returned about 5, when the deceaſed begged I would let him down to eaſe himſelf. The captain being then below, I went to him and got leave, but he ordered that he ſhould be ſeized up again after he had eaſed himſelf. When he was let down, he was not able to ſtand, but crawled upon deck, of which I informed the captain, who ſaid, *D—n the raſcal, he ſhams Abraham, ſeize him up again.* Upon this he was tied up a ſecond time, but not ſo faſt as before; which the captain obſerving, ordered him to be ſeized with his arms extended to the full ſtretch, then took the rope again, and doubling it, took the ends in his hand, and with the bite or double of the rope, beat him on the back, breaſt, ſhoulders, head, face, and temples, for about half an hour, walking about between whiles to take breath. About 6 o'clock, the deceaſed hanging his head back, as if motionleſs, the captain had him taken down, and called to me, ſaying, I am afraid Kenny is dead. I replied, I hope not, and went to the deceaſed to feel his pulſe, but could find none: Then I opened his breaſt to try if his heart beat, which it did not; then I ſaid, I fear he is dead indeed; on which the priſoner gave the deceaſed a pat on the face, and ſaid, *D—n him, he is only ſhamming Abraham now.* Then a ſail was brought, and the deceaſed put into it, and carried down to the ſteerage, where the captain whetted a penknife, and I opened a vein, but the deceaſed did not bleed.

On his being croſs examined, he ſaid, that the priſoner had uſed him, and every perſon on board in a very cruel and tyrannical manner during the whole voyage: That there was no ground for a complaint of mutiny: That the deceaſed was an honeſt, ſober, good-natur'd fellow; and that the reaſon why they did not confine the captain till Dec. 29, was this: The people on board were very uneaſy about the murder, and at firſt thought of confining him forthwith; but as our ſhip was very leaky, ſo as to require two pumps to be kept going night and day, and our people ſickly, we could not ſpare one hand that was able to work; and we believed what he had done would be a warning to him to uſe us better the reſt of the voyage; while he was on board the ſhip, he could not eſcape, and when we came to England, we could charge him with the murder before any juſtice of the peace, which would ſave us a great deal of trouble. But inſtead of the priſoner's behaving better, in 2 or 3 days he went on in the ſame cruel manner as before. On this we reſolved to deprive him of his command and confine him; and as we could not hope to reach England, the ſhip being extremely leaky, by the priſoner's advice, we made for Liſbon, where we arrived, Jan. 13, or 14. When we came off the rock of Liſbon, we hoiſted a ſignal for a pilot, by whom the captain ſent a letter to the Britiſh conſul,

nful, with a complaint, as I ſuppoſed, ainſt the ſhip's company; for we were eſently after put under arreſt; and ſoon ter that, the conſul came on board and amined us, reinſtated the priſoner again his ſhip, and I, with the reſt of the ew, were put on board a man of war, nd ſent home to England.

The priſoner, in his defence, ſaid, his ſe was exceeding hard; that the witeſſes againſt him had agreed to ſwear is murder upon him, well knowing that they did not take away his life, their wn would be in danger. In October, 750, ſaid he, I ſet ſail from Jamaica: had not been long at ſea, but I found I ad got a ſet of the moſt wicked, drunen, idle fellows that ever came into a ip. I apprehended they deſigned to run way with the ſhip, and ſo I told capt. alton, in the Nancy, who came from amaica with me, and begged he would eep me company, and obſerve what ourſe we kept. Often, when I awaked, found they had altered the ſhip's courſe hile I was aſleep, and Gadderar, who as my chief mate, often inſulted me, nd uſed me ſo ill, that I turned him out f my meſs, and forbad him my cabin. oberts, the ſecond mate, having rum, ould ſell it to the men, tho' I often rbad him, by which means they were arce ever ſober. On Dec. 23, tho' the itneſſes ſwear the 24th, one of the men ad loſt a bottle of rum, and I was inormed the deceaſed had taken and drank ; at the ſame time Waum complained o me he had loſt a note, and believed Hoſſack had ſtole it (tho' he denies he aid ſo now) upon which I called the deeaſed on deck to examine him, and ound he was ſo drunk, that he could arce ſtand: Wherefore I ordered him to e tied to the rails of the ſhip, till he as ſober; for if he had gone down, he ould have got more rum, and ſo endanered his life, he having been ſick before ith drinking. The deceaſed being a conical fellow, I took a bit of rope, and ouriſhed it three times round, and gave im a ſtroke or two on the breech, but ot ſo hard as to hurt him. After he had een tied to the rails for ſome time, he ell backwards and foamed at the mouth; then cut him looſe, and he fell down, nd I believe his being intoxicated, and ruggling to get looſe, might ſuffocate im. I did all I could to recover him, as he witneſſes againſt me have allowed. I as not then charged with murdering the eceaſed, nor did I hear any thing of ſuch charge, till 5 or 6 days after, when ney deprived me of the command, conned me, ſeized the ſhip, altered her courſe, which was to England, and carried her to Liſbon. I had prepared a letter to ſend on ſhore by the firſt boat that came on board, to the Engliſh conſul, informing him of the ſituation I was in, who came on board, examined us all, and reinſtated me in the command of the ſhip, which I brought ſafe to England; and the crew were ſent home priſoners on board a man of war, upon my accuſation of mutiny and piracy. It cannot be ſuppoſed the conſul would truſt me with the command of the ſhip, if I had been under a charge of murder.——He then ſaid, he had no witneſſes as to the fact, but that he thought the log-book would ſufficiently ſupport what he had ſaid in his defence, as that the witneſſes againſt him had ſworn with halters about their necks, in order to ſcreen themſelves from their wicked acts of mutiny and piracy, well knowing, that if he eſcaped, they muſt be hanged. At laſt he called ſeveral perſons to his character, who gave him that of a quiet, humane, good-natur'd man.

The judge then very impartially ſummed up the evidence, and gave an excellent charge to the jury, who withdrew, and in about half an hour brought in their verdict, guilty.

An ACCOUNT *of the Trial of Miſs* Mary Blandy, *at* Oxford *Aſſizes, on* March 3, 1752, *for poiſoning her Father,* Francis Blandy, *Gent. Town Clerk of* Henly upon Thames: *Before the Hon. Mr. Baron* LEGGE, *and the Hon. Mr. Baron* SMYTHE. (*See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1751, *p.* 512.)

AFTER the counſel for the crown had opened the indictment, Dr. Addington of Reading, and Dr. Lewis of Oxford, were both called and ſworn. Dr. Addington depoſed, That on the 10th of Auguſt he was ſent for to Mr. Blandy, who complained to him, that he had a violent burning and pricking pain in his ſtomach, and had had a purging and vomiting immediately after his drinking ſome water-gruel; that the next day he drank ſome more gruel out of the ſame pan, for a quantity of the gruel had been boiled to ſtand in readineſs as uſual, and upon drinking it the ſecond time, the ſymptoms returned as before. Dr. Addington ſaid, that beſides the complaint above-mentioned, he had hiccups, cold ſweats, great anxieties, prickings all over his body, upon the external as well as the internal parts, which he compared to a number of needles; that he was ſometimes pretty eaſy, but that the complaints ſuddenly returned; that he had bloody ſtools, and that he imputed the whole to

ſomething

ſomething he had taken that was put into the gruel: The following day and Monday he grew worſe; his tongue ſwelled, his throat was excoriated, his lips were dry, and on them and his noſtrils were puſtulous eruptions; his eyes bloodſhed, his fundament abounded with corroding ulcers, his pulſe intermitted, his breath was interrupted, his complexion was of a yellowiſh hue, he could drink but not ſwallow, not even a tea-ſpoonful without the greateſt difficulty. On Tueſday he grew worſe, and beſides thoſe complaints had a diſcharge of matter from his fundament, and hiccup'd like a perſon bit by a mad dog. Wedneſday he grew delirious, ſunk gradually, and died about two o'clock in the afternoon. Being aſked, if he thought he was poiſoned, he anſwered, he really believed he was; for that the ſymptoms whilſt living, were like thoſe who had taken arſnick; and the appearance after death, like thoſe that were poiſoned by arſnick.—Here he gave an account of the opening of his body, as before the coroner's inqueſt; which ſee in our Magazine before referred to. To which Dr. Lewis agreed, and that the cauſe of Mr. Blandy's death was poiſon.

Dr. Addington further depoſed, That Mr. Blandy told him, that he ſuſpected he had taken poiſon, and that he believed it came to his daughter with the Scotch pebbles, for he was always worſe after a preſent of thoſe damn'd Scotch pebbles were received; and beſides, that he remembered to have heard Cranſton talk very learnedly upon poiſons; that when he, this witneſs, aſked Mr. Blandy who he imagined gave him this poiſon, he replied, with tears in his eyes, tho' with a forced ſmile, *A poor love-ſick girl, but I forgive her.*

Benjamin Norton, apothecary, depoſed, That he was called to Mr. Blandy on Aug. 6, and found him complaining of a violent pain in his ſtomach and bowels, attended with a violent purging and vomiting; that two days after, Suſannah Gunnell ſent to him, and ſaid ſhe ſhould be glad to conſult about ſome water-gruel which ſhe had left with Mrs. Mountney, which was the remainder of what Mr. Blandy her maſter had eat part of; that he went and examined it, and being aſked by them, if he knew what it was that was in it, he anſwered them, he could not be very poſitive; but let it be what it would, he was ſure it could not have any buſineſs there; that he took it from the gruel upon ſome white paper, and left it with Mrs. Mountney to dry; that when it was dry, he burnt part of it with a hot poker, and ſaid, it appeared to him to be of the arſnick kind; and that another part of it he had delivered to Dr. Addington, and the remainder he produced in court, ſealed up under the ſeal of the earl of Macclesfield and lord Cadogan.

Mary Mountney depoſed, That on Aug. 8, Suſannah Gunnel came to her houſe, and brought a pan with ſome gruel in it, and deſired this witneſs to look at it, for ſhe feared there was ſomething in it that ſhould not be; that upon this witneſs looking at it, ſhe was of the ſame opinion; that Gunnell left the pan with the gruel in it with her, deſiring this witneſs to ſhew it to Mr. Norton, who inſpected it, and ſaid, *That whatever it was, it had no buſineſs there*; that Mr. Norton deſired ſome white paper, which ſhe gave him; that then Mr. Norton took the ſediment at the bottom, put it in the paper, and gave it to this witneſs to keep till it was dry; that then this witneſs locked it up till the 11th of the ſame month, and then delivered it to Mr. Norton.

Suſannah Gunnell, the chamber-maid, being called and ſworn, ſaid, That on Monday the 5th of Auguſt laſt her maſter was not very well, and deſired to have ſome water-gruel before he laid down; that Miſs Blandy, the priſoner at the bar, carried him about half a pint, which he drank, and was immediately ſick, and called for a baſon to be brought up to his room; and that ſhe, this witneſs, carried up a clean one, into which he diſcharged about half a pint; that he complained of violent pains in his ſtomach and bowels; that next morning he ſent for Mr. Norton, who gave him ſomething, and he was eaſier; that in the afternoon Robert Harman brought orders from his maſter to have a little water-gruel warmed inſtantly; that ſhe warmed it accordingly, and the priſoner carried it to her father; that he drank that alſo, and was immediately affected in the ſame manner as before, but more violently; that on Wedneſday morning her maſter took phyſick, and Miſs told her, her father would want water-gruel; and on this witneſs's ſaying ſhe would leave her ironing and make ſome, Miſs Blandy replied, *There's no occaſion for that, the gruel in the pan will ſerve*; that thinking that too ſtale, and having taſted it the day before, and imagining it taſted ill, ſhe went and taſted it a ſecond time, when, upon lifting the pan to her mouth, ſhe obſerved a white ſettling at the bottom; and that upon ſeeing it ſo white, ſhe felt it between her finger and thumb, and found it gritty; that ſhe then went into the kitchen to Betty Binfield, the cook-maid, and deſired ſhe would lock

k at it, for the oatmeal was very white; t this witneſs then took it to the door, en it appeared ſtill more white; where- on ſhe immediately recollected that ſhe d been told that poiſon was white and tty; and it then came into her mind, t her maſter's diſorder was occaſioned poiſon; and ſhe immediately took the A to Mrs. Mountney, told her what ſhe pected, and deſired her to ſhew it to . Norton the apothecary: Being aſked o ſhe believed put that white ſtuff in- the gruel, ſhe ſaid the priſoner: Being ed why ſhe ſuſpected her, reply'd, that Monday before, when the gruel was de, Miſs Blandy was ſome time in the ntry ſtirring it, and then coming into B kitchen, ſhe ſaid, I have been ſtirring gruel, and eating ſome of the oatmeal of it, for I have taken a great fancy to and believe I ſhall often eat it out of father's gruel.—That on Friday the , ſhe told Mr. Stevens, her maſter's ther-in-law, what ſhe ſuſpected, and ired him to acquaint her maſter, who C d, that he could not bear to do it; that continued very uneaſy, and on Satur- morning, the 10th, came to a reſoluti- to acquaint her maſter herſelf, which accordingly did, and begged he would his daughter ſee him as little as poſſi- ; that he accordingly forbid her from ning into his chamber; and then ſaid, D *! that damn'd villain Cranſton, that has of the beſt, and drank of the beſt that my e afforded, to ſerve me thus, and to ruin poor love-ſick girl!*—That on Monday, Miſs's requeſt, her father conſented to her; that ſhe, this witneſs, was pre- t when Miſs came into the chamber, fell down upon her knees, and ſaid, *! Sir, forgive me, ſend me where you* E *, and I'll never ſee or hear from, or write ranſton more; ſo you do but forgive me, all be happy.* To which Mr. Blandy ly'd, *I do forgive thee, but thou ſhouldſt e remembered I am your father; but for villain Cranſton, if thou hadſt loved me, wouldſt curſe him and the ground he ks upon.* Upon this Miſs ſaid, *Oh, Sir! kindneſs to me ſtrikes daggers to my ſoul;* F *I muſt down on my knees and pray that will not curſe me;* he reply'd, *I curſe ! no, child, I bleſs thee, and hope God will thee, and I pray thou may'ſt live to repent amend.—Leave me, leſt thou ſhouldſt ſay thing to thy prejudice; go to thy uncle Ste- s, he will take care of thee; alas! poor , I am ſorry for him.* Miſs then de- G ed ſhe was innocent of his illneſs, n this witneſs reply'd, ſhe was afraid was not quite innocent, and that ſome he powder was in ſuch hands as would ear againſt her. She further ſaid, that

ſhe had heard Miſs Blandy ſay ſhe had heard muſick in the houſe, and that the captain had ſeen an apparition, and that thoſe tokens were ſigns of death in the family; that ſhe or her father would quickly die, but ſhe believed it was for her father, for Mr. Cranſton had been with an old woman in Scotland, who had told the captain he could not live till October. She alſo ſaid, that once when Mr. Blandy had been angry with Miſs about captain Cranſton, Miſs ſaid, *her father was an old raſcal, and a villain; but ſhe ſhould be quit of the encumbrance ſhortly, and then ſhe would go and live in Scotland with lady Cranſton.*

Being aſked, whether ſhe had ever ſeen Miſs Blandy burn any papers, and when, ſhe ſaid, On the Saturday my maſter had forbid Miſs coming to his chamber, in the afternoon, ſhe brought a great many papers in her apron down into the kitchen, and put them on the fire, then thruſt them into it with a ſtick, and ſaid, *Now, thank God, I am pretty eaſy*, and then went out of the kitchen; that this witneſs and Elizabeth Binfield were in the kitchen at the ſame time; that they obſerving ſomething to burn blue, it was raked out and found to be a paper of powder that was not quite conſumed, that there was this inſcription on the paper, *Powder to clean pebbles*, and that this paper ſhe, this witneſs, delivered to Dr. Addington.

Elizabeth Binfield, the cook-maid, depoſed, That on Monday the 5th of Aug. laſt, a pan of water-gruel was made for her maſter, the deceaſed Mr. Blandy; that Miſs Blandy, the priſoner at the bar, came into the kitchen, and ſaid, *Betty, I have been ſtirring your water-gruel, and eating ſome of the oatmeal, and believe I ſhall often eat ſome out of my father's gruel.* That that evening her maſter had ſome of the gruel, and was taken very ill after it; that the next day Mr. Norton the apothecary was ſent for, and that toward the evening her maſter was better; but that at night he drank ſome more gruel, and was worſe than before, with vomiting and purging, and complained that he had a ball of fire in his guts. This witneſs alſo confirmed what Gunnell had ſaid about the gruel; and being aſked, if ſhe ever heard the priſoner uſe any indecent expreſſions againſt her father, and what they were? ſhe replied, many times; ſometimes ſhe damn'd him for an old raſcal; at other times, ſhe ſaid he was an old rogue, and that one time particularly, ſhe heard the priſoner ſay, *Who would not ſend an old father to hell for* 10,000*l.* Being aſked by the king's counſel, if the priſoner was not in a great paſſion when ſhe expreſſed herſelf in that manner? repli-

ed, no; ſhe was in as good a humour as ever ſhe was in her life, talking with this witneſs about young women that were kept out of their fortunes by fathers and guardians. She further ſaid, After my maſter was dead, the priſoner ſaid to me, if you will go with me, your fortune will be made. I aſked her what ſhe wanted me to do; who replied, only to go and hire a poſt-chaiſe to go to London; I will give you fifteen guineas now, and ten more when we come to London. I was ſhocked at the propoſal, and ſo I told her, and abſolutely refuſed her requeſt. On this ſhe put on a forced laugh, and ſaid, I was only joaking with you. Being aſked about Suſan Gunnell's illneſs, ſhe ſaid, Suſan Gunnell had been very ill ſome little time before my maſter's laſt illneſs. I told the priſoner of it, who ſaid, *Sure Suſan has not been eating any of my father's water-gruel, for I have been told that oatmeal is not good for me, and I am ſure it is not for her; tell her, if ſhe eats my father's water-gruel, it will do for her.*

Being further aſked concerning Miſs's expreſſions in relation to her father, ſhe ſaid, Sometimes indeed ſhe has ſpoke reſpectfully, and expreſſed a deſire of his long life, but at other times ſhe has damn'd him, and wiſhed him at hell; juſt as ſhe was in humour, ſhe would ſpeak well or ill of him.

Mr. Littleton, Mr. Blandy's clerk, being next called and ſworn, ſaid, That he had been out of Henley to viſit his father in Warwickſhire, and on his return on Saturday morning, Aug. 10, he breakfaſted with his maſter, the deceaſed, and the priſoner, and found his maſter much diſordered; that Miſs poured out a diſh of tea for her father, which he diſliked, and ſaid to her, *There is too much black powder in it*; upon which ſhe ſeemed confuſed, and to have a tremor on her, and went out of the room; that the deceaſed then took the cup with the tea, and poured it into the cat's baſon, that ſtood in the window, and went away, and would eat no more breakfaſt; that then Miſs came into the room to this witneſs, and aſked him what her father had ſaid, and he told her, that her father had thrown the tea into the cat's baſon; and that he had left the room, ſeemingly diſpleaſed, and would not eat any more breakfaſt, but that he had ſaid nothing. The next day he, this witneſs, went to church, but Miſs did not; and when he came home, Miſs aſked him to take a walk with her and her father in the garden. As they went into the garden, ſhe put a letter into his hand, and deſired him to direct it as uſual to capt. Cranſton, and put it into the poſt; but he hearing that his maſter was poiſoned, and M ſuſpected, broke the letter open, read and then carried it to his maſter, w ſaid, *Ah! my poor love-ſick girl*; but *will not a woman do for a man that ſhe lov*

Then the letter was produced and ſwo to by Mr. Littleton, and read as follow

DEAR WILLY,

MY father is ſo bad, that I have time to tell you, that if you do hear from me ſoon again, do not be fright I am better myſelf; and leſt any acci ſhould happen to your letters, take care you write. My ſincere compliments.

I am ever yours.

Robert Harman was next called a ſworn, and being aſked if his young m treſs at the bar deſired him to go aw with her, after his maſter was dead? H ſaid, yes; Miſs Blandy aſked me if I h got any other maſter, and I ſaid no; a then ſhe aſked me if I would live al with her, and I alſo ſaid no; then ſ aſked me if I would go away along w her, if I would, it ſhould be worth 50 to me. I then aſked her where we we to go, and ſhe ſaid to London. I aſk her then if we were to go to the Nor from thence, and ſhe replied, No, pe haps to the Weſt; and I aſking again we were to go by ſea or land, ſhe ſa perhaps by ſea and land too.

Richard Fiſher was next called a ſworn, who ſaid he was on the coroner inqueſt, and on hearing that Miſs Blan was gone to the Angel, he went af her; that he ſpoke with her there, a aſked her if ſhe would not return ho with him; ſhe anſwered, yes, but h was afraid of being inſulted by the mo and begged he would protect her; th upon this he got a cloſe poſt-chaiſe a brought her home; that upon her comi to her father's houſe, and talking of th affair, ſhe aſked him what could be don for her? that he anſwered, if ſhe cou produce any thing that would fix i upon Cranſton, poſſibly ſhe might h ſaved; that upon this, in ſome agony ſhe anſwered, *I'm afraid I have deſtroy that which would have hanged that villain but here, take this key, ſearch my drawer and ſee if you can find any papers that will of ſervice*; that there being a gentlema man there who better knew the hou than himſelf, he declin'd going, and d ſired her to ſearch; that ſhe did accord ingly, but could find nothing of conſe quence.

Mrs. Lane being called and ſwor ſaid, That ſhe went into the Angel to her huſband, who was there, and Miſs Blandy with him; that ſhe heard her huſband ſay

he priſoner, when ſhe firſt went in, *ou are innocent, you will be acquitted, and ou are guilty, you will be puniſhed accord- to law*; that upon this, Miſs Blandy nped upon the floor, in a ſeeming ny, and ſaid, *Oh that damn'd villain ſton! my honour to him has been my*. Then turning about, after a ſhort A ſe, ſaid, *But why do I blame him? I more to blame; it was I adminiſtered it, knew the conſequence.*

ere the priſoner's counſel aſked this neſs if ſhe was ſure, on her oath, that s Blandy ſaid *know* the conſequence, *new* the conſequence, as there was a t difference in the expreſſion. And . Lane ſaid, It being ſo long ago, and B expecting to be called upon to ſwear cannot take upon me to ſay which.

Ir. Lane was then called and ſworn, ſaid he was at the Angel, with Miſs dy, and talking with her concerning father's death, ſhe aſked him what hought would be done to her; that made her for anſwer, *That ſhe would* C *nt to Oxford caſtle, and be tried at the es, and if ſhe was innocent, ſhe would be itted, and if ſhe was guilty, ſhe would be hed according to law*; that Miſs then ped on the floor, and ſaid, *Oh that 'd villain Cranſton! my honour to him een my ruin:—But why do I blame him? more to blame*; that the town ſerjeant D ng in juſt at that juncture took off ttention to what ſhe ſaid more.

ere the counſel for the crown, tho' had many more witneſſes to call, d their proof againſt the priſoner, ſhe was thereupon called to make defence.

ſoner. My lords, in my unhappy ion, if I ſhould expreſs myſelf in E erms that may be thought improper, e I ſhall be forgiven; for it will not aſſure your lordſhips, with any de- o offend. My lords, ſome time be- my father's death, I unhappily con- d an acquaintance with capt. Cran- This gave offence to ſome particu- erſons, that wiſhed not well to the F e of our family; theſe perſons hav- rſt prepoſſeſſed my father, they were nually filling his head with idle ſto- to my prejudice; and, unhappily e, they ſo far ſucceeded, that from f the moſt indulgent parents, he very peeviſh and diſtruſtful. I am mely paſſionate, which I muſt own fault, and when I have found my G , without cauſe, angry with me capt. Cranſton, I might let fall an rded expreſſion, but never to wiſh njury to his perſon, much leſs to his death; but, on the contrary, I did all that was in my power for his recovery, while I was permitted to be at liberty to attend him in his laſt illneſs, as the witneſſes againſt me have not denied. My lords, the firſt ſtep my enemies took againſt me in my father's illneſs was, to perſuade him to forbid me his preſence; then having him entirely to themſelves, I was ordered to be cloſe confined to my chamber, my buckles and my garters were taken from me, nor was I permitted to have a knife to cut my victuals, inſinuating, that I might be wicked enough to deſtroy myſelf. Thus confined, my lords, and guarded by men, I was not permitted to have a woman to attend me, to do any offices for me proper to be done by thoſe of my own ſex. My father being dangerouſly ill, myſelf confined to my chamber, accuſed of being the cauſe of that illneſs, and not permitted to ſee my father to juſtify myſelf, or ſee that he had proper care taken of him, judge, my lords, how great muſt be my diſtreſs! I was almoſt diſtracted.

When my father was dead, my guard left me, and I was at liberty to go where I would. The next day after my father's death, I was told his body was to be opened, and being ill with confinement in my room, and not being able to bear the ſhock of being in the houſe during that operation, I took a walk over Henley bridge to take the air, but in my way I was inſulted, a mob raiſed about me, ſo that I was obliged to go into the Angel, a publick-houſe, on the other ſide the bridge, for ſhelter. When Mr. Fiſher came to me, I deſired his protection, and to go home with him, which I did. When I was ſent to Oxford caſtle, my lords, the malice of my enemies could not reſt here, the numberleſs calumnies that have been invented, and induſtriouſly reported abroad, do abundantly ſhew; and particularly, a pamphlet was publiſhed, with the affidavits taken before the coroner, and all the aggravating circumſtances of this melancholy affair, calculated to inflame the minds of the publick, and thereby prepoſſeſs them againſt me. It has been ſaid, that I am a wretched drunkard, a prophane ſwearer, that I never went to chapel, contemned all holy ordinances, and, in ſhort, gave myſelf up to all kinds of immorality. Quite the reverſe of this, my lords, is my true character. I am rather abſtemious than otherwiſe in drinking; prophane or immoral diſcourſe is my averſion; and for my attendance on religious duties, the Rev. Mr. Swinton, the chaplain of the priſon, can teſtify that I never neglected chapel, when my health would permit me; for I

was very ill in goal, and when ſo, Mr. Swinton conſtantly attended me in my room. But this not being enough againſt me, it was confidently aſſerted, that I attempted to make an eſcape; this occaſioned orders to have an iron put on my leg; which report the late high ſheriff was convinced was malicious; he therefore in perſon came and ordered it to be taken off, and promiſed I ſhould not be ſo affronted again. I did not enjoy this eaſe long, the ſheriff came again, and, with much reluctance, ordered another heavier iron to be put on my leg; he named a noble lord, at whoſe inſtance he ſaid it was done. I told him I calmly ſubmitted to whatever ſhould be done to me, for I always made it my rule to obey thoſe that were ſet over me. (See Mag. for laſt year, p. 475.)

I will not deny, my lords, that I did put ſome powder into my father's water-gruel; no, my lords, I will not attempt to ſave my life at the expence of truth; and I here ſolemnly proteſt, as I ſhall anſwer it at the great tribunal, and God knows how ſoon, that I had no evil intent in putting the powder in his water-gruel; nor did I know it had a poiſonous quality: It was put in to procure his love, and not his death.

The priſoner then deſired ſeveral witneſſes to be called, two of whom, to prove Binfield's ill-will to her, ſwore, that they heard her ſay, *I hope the black bitch will walk up a ladder, and ſwing*; but they differed as to the time when the words were ſpoken. Others were called to teſtify her duty and affection for her father; and others to prove, that ſhe ſhewed no intention to make her eſcape after her father's death. One of theſe, Edward Hearne, being aſked the queſtion, ſaid, when he once ſaw the priſoner in Oxford goal, and one came in and ſaid, he heard Cranſton was taken, ſhe reply'd, *I am glad the villain is taken, that he may receive the puniſhment he deſerves, as well as I.* Which this witneſs ſaid he underſtood only of impriſonment; but the king's counſel in their reply, took it for a confeſſion of guilt. They alſo obſerved, that ſome of theſe witneſſes ſerved only to prove, that Mr. Blandy was a very fond, affectionate, and indulgent parent, therefore there could be no pretence for giving him powders, or any thing elſe, to promote in him an affection for his daughter. The priſoner deſired leave to ſpeak in anſwer to this, and ſaid, the powders were given to her father to procure his love to Mr. Cranſton.

The judge ſummed up the evidence in a clear and impartial manner to the jury, and they without going out of court brought in their virdict, guilty.

After ſentence of death was pronounced upon her, ſhe in a very ſolemn and affecting manner prayed the court, that ſhe might have as much time as could be allowed her, to prepare for her great and immortal ſtate. The court told her, ſhe ſhould have a convenient time allowed her; but exhorted her, in the mean time to loſe not a moment, but inceſſantly implore the mercy of that Being, to whom alone mercy belongs.

The counſel for the crown, on this trial, were the Hon. Mr. Bathurſt, Mr. Serjeant Hayward, Mr. Nayres, town-clerk of Oxford, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Ambler, and the Hon. Mr. Barrington: For the priſoner, Mr. Ford, Mr. Moreton, and Mr. Aſton. The trial was heard in the divinity ſchool (the uſual place for holding the aſſizes being rebuilding) and the concourſe of people who came to hear it was ſo great, that the priſoner was much incommoded by the crowd behind her, and the witneſſes ſo fatigued in coming into court, that ſeveral of them were ſcarce kept from fainting. The priſoner, who is about 32 years of age, appeared in a black bombaſine ſhort ſack and petticoat, plain linen, and a thin black ſhade. Her behaviour, during the whole time, was ſerene and compoſed. A chair was ordered by the court as ſoon as ſhe came in, for her to ſit down when ſhe thought proper.

It is obſerved, that her father was a man of a very good character, but was guilty of one failing, by which he perhaps imagined he might get his daughter married into opulence. He gave out, or encouraged, or did not contradict a report, that he was a man of 10,000l. fortune; and as Miſs was his only child, ſuch an eſtate, joined to her accompliſhments, could not fail to attract many ſuitors. Every match, however, was broke off, becauſe the father would advance no money with his daughter, but only promiſe that he would leave her his all at his death, which, when it untimely happened, did not appear to be above a fifth part of the ſum reported. Such frequent diſappointments of Miſs's expectations, and natural deſires, raiſed her reſentment, which it is ſcarcely to be ſuppoſed her natural good ſenſe, joined with a good education, would have ſuffered to proceed to ſuch a diſmal extremity, or provoke her to the perpetration of ſo horrid a crime, if her mind had not been totally depraved by the baſe artifices of an inſidious ſeducer, who had won her affections before ſhe knew or heard that he had been married to another

r gentlewoman of a good family, to om the law had compelled him to al- a ſeparate maintenance.

Account of the Trial of John Swan *and* Elizabeth Jeffryes *at the Aſſizes at* Chelmsford *in* ESSEX, March 10, *before the Hon.* Sir MARTIN WRIGHT, *and Sir* MICHAEL FOSTER, *Knts. two of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the* King's-Bench, *for the Murder of Mr.* Joſeph Jeffryes, *uncle to the ſaid Miſs* Jeffryes. (*See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1751, *p.* 522.)

DWARD Buckle, of Walthamſtow, was firſt called and ſworn, who ſaid, ve about 30 yards from the deceaſed's uſe. On the 3d of July, I heard an tcry about a quarter after two in the orning. My wife ſaid to me, it was ſs Jeffryes's tongue. I ſaid, if ſhe nts me, let her call me. She ſaid, here Miſs Jeffryes in her ſhift. I went to r; ſhe was in her ſhift without ſhoe or cking, at a neighbour's door, about 20 rds from the deceaſed's houſe. I went d aſked her what ſhe did there in that nner? She ſaid, *O, they have killed him, y have killed him, I fear!* I deſired her put ſomething about her: She ſaid, n't mind me, ſee after my uncle. John an unlocked or unbolted the ſtreet or; he was within ſide. I went in, d there the deceaſed was lying on his ht ſide. I ſaw he had three wounds on e left-ſide of his head: I took hold of n by the left-hand, and ſaid, my name s Edward Buckle; if you cannot ſpeak me, ſignify to me. He ſqueezed my nd with as much force as he could; t he did not ſpeak, and I went out of e room; about five hours after this, en Miſs was about the houſe crying the loſs of her uncle, ſhe ſaid to me, r. Buckle, will you go and lay informans about the country of this unhappy air that has befallen my uncle, and of at goods are loſt, that the villains may found out? What it coſts I will pay. rs. Martin mentioned in Miſs Jeffryes's eſence, a ſilver tankard, and ſilver cup, d 15 pewter plates. I ſaid to Miſs, if hould light of Matthews, I'll take him She replied, *Don't meddle with him, you'll bring me into trouble and yourſelf in ſo doing.*

Mary the wife of Samuel Adams, of lthamſtow. I live within twenty yards Mr. Jeffryes's. I heard the report of un, or a piſtol, about a quarter after o. About 3 quarters of an hour after, eard an outcry of *fire, thieves.* I got and went to the houſe, and ſaw the eaſed bloody, but being very big with ld, they would not let me ſtay in the m, I ſaw Miſs Jeffryes in the yard with many people about her. She ſaid, ſhe hurt her ancle by coming out at the window.

Thomas Matthews, the accomplice. Some time in hay harveſt, as I was coming over Epping-foreſt, in my way from Hull, I ſaw a cart ſtuck faſt in the road. There I firſt ſaw the deceaſed, who aſked me where I came from; I ſaid, from Hull, and was in diſtreſs, having no money: He took me home with him, and I worked with Swan the gardener, all the day. I was to work with him for my meat, and not any wages. I worked for him 9 days, as nigh as I can gueſs. I eat and drank in his houſe. He gave me a ſhilling when he turned me away. About 4 days after I had been there, Miſs Jeffryes ordered me to go up ſtairs to wipe a cheſt of drawers and a few chairs. She came up juſt after me, and ſaid to me, What will you do, if a perſon would give you 100l? I aſked her, what I was to do for it? She aſked me again, if I was willing to earn it? I ſaid I would, if it was in an honeſt way. She ſaid, go to Swan, and he will tell you. I went to him as ſoon as I came down ſtairs; he was in the garden. I told him Miſs Jeffryes offered me 100l. and he was to be the perſon to tell me how I was to earn it. Swan ſmiled, and took me into an outhouſe there, and told me, if I would take and knock that old miſer his maſter on the head, he would give me 700l. Miſs was ſtanding in the garden behind us, and when Swan had done ſpeaking, ſaid, I ſhall never have a minute's ſleep, ſo long as that old miſer, my uncle, is alive. A few days after, Swan gave me half a guinea to buy a caſe of piſtols, on purpoſe to meet Mr. Jeffryes as he came back from Chelſea. I went to Low-Layton, and there ſpent the money, at the Green-man. Swan had piſtols before, which he ſhewed me eight or nine times. After this, I went for London; Swan overtook me, and ſaid, d—n your blood, where are you going? ſaid I, to London, he aſked me to drink, and gave me 3d. We went in at the Green-man and Bell, the houſe of Mr. Gall in Whitechapel. We got there about ſix in the evening; we had ſome beer, and ſtayed till 11 at night; about which time Swan got up from the table, and challenged the beſt man there to fight for a guinea. I being in liquor, ſtripped as well as he; Swan threw his coat on the fire, which Mr. Gall took off leſt it ſhould be burnt, and finding the pockets heavy, felt in them, and found two piſtols; Mr. Gall then charged the watch with us, and we were put into the cage for that night. While

we

we were in the cage, Swan pulled out ſome rings, in a caſe, and told me, he was going to pawn them to get money, and that they were Miſs Jeffryes's. We ſtaid there all night. Next morning we went before Sir Samuel Gower, who committed us to Clerkenwell Bridewell. We ſtaid there about 24 hours, then Miſs Jeffryes came and releaſed us. After that, we went to Gall's houſe. Miſs Jeffryes aſked me, what I meant by bringing her man into a ſcrape? I ſaid, he brought himſelf into it. She bid Swan give me a ſhilling, and to tell me to meet them at the Yorkſhire-Grey, a publick-houſe in Stratford.—(This witneſs met them there accordingly, and he met Swan at ſeveral other places afterwards by appointment.) At laſt Swan bid me meet him beyond Walthamſtow church, on Tueſday about two o'clock in the afternoon. I went, and Swan and Miſs Jeffryes came together. There he told me I was to come on the Tueſday following, to the backſide of Mr. Jeffryes's garden, about ten at night, and he would give me ſome money; and he was to leave the door open for me to come in. He ſaid he would give me ſome money to knock the old miſer, his maſter, on the head. I went, the garden was not open; I ſtayed there ſome time, but I found by trying, it was only on the latch. I went in, and from thence into the pantry, and ſtood behind a tub till Swan came to me, which was about 11 o'clock, and gave me ſome victuals. Swan and Jeffryes came both to me in the pantry about 12. Then Swan ſaid, Now is the time to knock the old miſer, my maſter, on the head. No, I ſaid; I could not find in my heart to do it. Then the priſoner Jeffryes d—d me for a villain, becauſe I would not perform according to my promiſe. Swan had two piſtols, one loaded with ſlugs, and the other a ball; he d—d me, and ſaid, he had a great mind to blow my brains out, becauſe I would not do it. Then he pulled out a book and made me ſwear I would not diſcover what was paſſed, if I did, he would blow my brains out; ſo I ſwore I would not, except I was in danger of my life. Then they both went together up ſtairs, and I heard a piſtol go off about half an hour afterwards; then I made what haſte I could out of the houſe the back way, and ſo off to the ferry, and afterwards to Enfield chaſe. When we were near Walthamſtow church, I promiſed to commit the murder; and Swan told me, when we were going to London on the Thurſday, if I would not do it, by G—d he muſt, or ſomebody elſe ſhould, for Miſs Jeffryes was with child, and if the old miſer, her uncle, came to know it, ſhe would be cut off from his eſtate, and turned out of doors *.

Thomas Forbes, apothecary at Woodford. Between 3 and 4 on the Wedneſday morning I was called by Swan, the priſoner, who came and told me, that a ſad accident had happened to Mr. Jeffryes; I went immediately, and found the blood about the room congealed; then I examined the wounds, and found two given by a gun or piſtol, on the left ſide of his face, and a ſtab near his ear; I prob'd them, and found that under the ear 4 inches deep.

Sarah Arnold, ſervant-maid to the deceaſed, was next called and ſworn.

Q. When was the firſt alarm?

Arnold. It was about 3 o'clock, when I looked out of my window, and ſaw Miſs Jeffryes in the yard in her ſhift, and Swan told me my maſter was murdered he feared, and deſired me to go and ſee him, which I did, and found him wounded, and the blood congealed. I ſaw a knife, and ſome bits of wood in the room, but the knife was not bloody. After this I ran out of doors, and alarmed the neighbours.

Q. Where did your maſter keep his piſtols?

Arnold. In the kitchen, there uſed to hang a pair of piſtols, but after the murder I could find but one of them, but ſaw ſome chippings of lead on the floor in the kitchen, as if cut off the bullets, that I remember I ſaw Swan fitting to the piſtols.

Q. Did you ever obſerve any thing particular in the behaviour of Miſs Jeffryes towards Swan, and what have you heard your maſter ſay to it?

Arnold. Miſs uſed to go frequently into the garden, and my maſter was diſpleaſed at it, and threatned to alter his will, and cut her off, if ſhe did not alter her conduct.

William Gallant, a barber at Walthamſtow. After this murder was committed, I went to Mr. Jeffryes's houſe, and ſaid, Where is that villain Matthews, and told Swan, my heart miſgave me about him. Swan ſaid, "Oh! my lad, he is as innocent as a lamb." And the ſame morning I ſaw the priſoner Jeffryes bounce herſelf down into a chair in the kitchen, and ſaid, *Oh! I ſhall die a worſe death than my uncle.*

James Thornton, ſurgeon of Walthamſtow. I live about a furlong from the deceaſed's

* *Mr. Jeffryes had made a will in* 1746, *wherein he appointed his neice ſole executrix, and left her his whole eſtate, except a few legacies.*

eaſed's houſe; I ſaw him about an
r after he was murdered, the blood
s congealed, and loſt out of thoſe ſmall
eries where the wounds were given.
ſked Miſs Jeffryes how this came to
s? She anſwered, ſhe was in a great
ht, and heard four fellows running
vn ſtairs curſing and ſwearing; and one A
them ſaid, D—n it, now we have done
the miſchief we can, let us ſet the
uſe on fire. She ſaid farther, ſhe jumped
t of bed, and out of the window.

After this ſeveral witneſſes confirmed
at Matthews had ſaid about the places
ere he and Swan had met and drank;
d John Gall, keeper of the Green-Man
d Bell in Whitechapel, gave a particu- B
account of what paſſed at his houſe,
eeable to what Matthews had ſaid;
d alſo of the ſecond apprehenſion and
mmitment of Matthews after the mur-
, when he ſaid, he knew who did the
rder, but did not do it himſelf.

Ann Wright, at the White-Horſe, Strat-
d-Bridge, ſaid, That ſhe keeps the C
rkſhire-Grey at Stratford, and one day
June laſt, but which ſhe could not re-
mber, Miſs Jeffryes and two men came
a coach to her houſe, and they, with
other man that was there, went into a
m and called for ſome wine. Miſs
fryes fell a crying, and ſaid ſhe had
n fetching Swan out of Bridewell, and
hing a ſigh, ſaid, *She feared ſhe was* D
n'd.

Mr. Hillier, a farmer at Walthamſtow,
d, That he went about 7 o'clock in
morning the murder was committed;
being aſked what ſituation he found
ngs in, he reply'd, When I came into
ſtreet in the morning, I was met by
s. Conder, who told me Mr. Jeffryes F
s murdered. By what they farther ſaid,
found it was owing to an alteration
ich he was about to make in his will.
w an iron bar ſtanding by the ſide of
door, that belonged to the window,
the lead was regularly untwiſted on
inſide of the window, as if a glazier
done it. From thence I apprehended,
t ſome of the family had done the F
rder. We got of Swan two or three
es to ſearch the ponds for the things
ich they ſaid were ſtolen; there came
wiſe three other men, who each of
m took an inſtrument, and ſaid to
n, look about again, theſe things
never be carried off. A little after
the men hallowed out, pulling a ſack G
of the pond, with pewter, braſſes, a
r tankard, ſome ſpoons, and other
gs. When we were going before the
ce, Miſs Jeffryes ſaid, as I was a gen-
an, ſhe hoped I would not ſuffer her
to be uſed ill. She then called me to be
a witneſs that ſhe had given to Mrs. Mar-
tin bank-notes to the value of 500l. and
a 500l. bond; and as ſhe was going to
get into the coach ſhe pulled out a bank-
bill of 100l. out of her boſom, and gave
it to Mrs. Martin, to let her know, and
that all the world might know, that Mr.
Jeffryes did not loſe his life for the ſake
of wronging Mrs. Martin's children;
which 100l. was to be equally divided
among the children.

Richard Clark, of Walthamſtow. I
was at Mr. Jeffryes's houſe the morn-
ing the murder was committed; I heard
an outcry of *murder, fire, and thieves.* I
live about 16 yards from his houſe; as I
went into the court, I ſaw Swan; there
he made a full ſtop before me; I aſked
which way they got in? Swan ſaid, that
he thought they got in at the window
backward, and out of the door; he went
as far as the door with us, to ſhew us the
window, and I examined the window and
door, after I came back; I looked about
the yard, and round the premiſes, and
tho' it was a dewy morning, yet I ſaw no
dew beat off.

John Ball, a butcher of Walthamſtow,
being ſworn, ſaid, That on the morning
the murder was committed, he met Mr.
Robert Clifton, and told him, Mr. Jeffryes
was ſhot; whereupon they went to Mr.
Jeffryes, and Mr. Clifton then took hold
of his hand, and ſaid, "if you know who
did this, hold up your hand, or elſe let it
lie ſtill;" upon that, he let the handker-
chief, which he held in his hand to wipe
the blood off his face, drop on the bed,
and held up his left-hand. This was be-
tween three and four o'clock in the morn-
ing.

Here the king's counſel reſted the proofs
for the crown; and the priſoners being
called upon to make their defence, Swan
ſaid, that he had nothing to ſay, but left
it to his counſel. And Jeffryes ſaid, ſhe
had nothing more to ſay, than that ſhe
ſhould call witneſſes to prove moſt of
thoſe that had been produced for the king,
perjured; and left the reſt to her counſel.

What theſe witneſſes ſaid, tended chief-
ly to ſhew Miſs's duty and affection to her
uncle, and that her fright and concern at
his murder was a real fright and concern;
alſo that Swan was always very careful of
his maſter, and might have had better
opportunities of murdering him, if he had
ever intended it, as he fetched him home
from diſtant places at all hours; that tho' he
was ſeen in his ſhirt, and Miſs in her ſhift,
which were not clean, the morning of the
murder, there was no blood upon them;
and that as the piſtol burſt, the perſon

who

who diſcharged it muſt be wounded, which Swan was not.

The counſel for the crown here obſerved, that the piſtol being a long one, which appeared from the length of the rammer, which was produced, as alſo the ſhattered remains of the piſtol, and that part where the lock was fixed was entire, that A conſequently the hand that diſcharged it might not be hurt.

Sir Samuel Gower was then ſworn, who ſaid, Matthews was brought before me, and was examined, and I committed him to Bridewell, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in ſome robbery. He was examined four or five times before me, Mr. B Bateman, and Mr. Quarrel. He gave different accounts on his examinations. I told him I could not put confidence in his evidence, he prevaricated ſo much. I did ſuffer him to ſign one or two of his examinations. And when he ſaid any thing of the fact of murdering Mr. Jeffryes, he always ſaid, he was hired to do it, and was offered money. I aſked him, why C he did not make this diſcovery ſooner, and then he might have appeared like an honeſt man, and ſaved his maſter's life; and he told me, he could not tell how to go about it. He was brought before me by Mr. Gall, and I looked on him as a criminal.

Juſtice Quarrel confirmed the teſtimony D of Sir Samuel, as did alſo Sir Samuel's clerk.

The priſoners having gone thro' their defence, the counſel for the crown in their reply ſaid, that the evidence produced in ſupport of the indictment was clear, ſtrong and permanent, and that the evidence on the part of the defence, had not contradicted any one ſingle circumſtance E that was advanced on the part of the proſecution: That, indeed, they had produced two worthy magiſtrates before whom Matthews was examined, in order to deſtroy the credit that might be given to Matthews's teſtimony; but inſtead of deſtroying, they abſolutely confirm it, for that the ſum of the evidence of both thoſe gentlemen was, that tho' Matthews in F his ſeveral examinations in ſome things greatly prevaricated, yet, when ever he ſpoke of Mr. Jeffryes's murder, he always inſiſted that Swan and Miſs Jeffryes, the two priſoners at the bar, hired him to to do it; and at the ſame time he as ſtrongly inſiſted that he refuſed to do it; and therefore his evidence, which might G be called a poſitive one, ſupported by the many circumſtances that attended it, left no manner of doubt but that the priſoners were guilty.

The judge having ſummed up the evidence to the jury, they withdrew, and [illegible] a little more than an hour, returned, and brought in the priſoners guilty.

On March 12, the day after her conviction, Miſs Jeffryes made a confeſſion That what Matthews had ſwore was true except that part of his being in the houſe at the time the piſtol went off: And that ſhe had had this murder in her thoughts for two years paſt, but never had a proper opportunity of getting it executed before, till ſhe engaged and perſuaded Swan, and together with Swan, ſhe offered Mathews money to execute it, who agreed to do it; that upon the night the murder was committed, it was agreed between Swan and her, that they ſhould both go up to their chambers, as if they were going to bed, and as ſoon as the maid had locked her door, and was ſuppoſed to be in bed, ſhe came out of her own room, and went to Swan's, and ſaid, *Halloh! are you awake?* he anſwered yes; and he was not undreſſed; then ſhe went into her uncle's room to ſee if he was aſleep, and took a ſilver tankard, a ſilver cup, and ſome ſilver ſpoons, from off a cheſt of drawers in the deceaſed's room; then ſhe and Swan went down ſtairs, and Swan took out a new ſack from under the ſtairs, and ſhe and Swan put the plate, and ſome pewter and brass which they took off the ſhelves in the kitchen, into the ſack, till ſhe ſaid I can do no more. Swan and ſhe then drank each a large dram of brandy; then ſhe went up ſtairs into her own chamber, where it was agreed ſhe ſhould undreſs herſelf, and lie till a ſignal was given by a knock at her door or wainſcot, that her uncle was murdered, then ſhe was to open her window, and cry out, *Fire and thieves*, to alarm the neighbourhood. She further ſays, ſhe accidentally fell aſleep as ſoon almoſt as in bed, but on a ſudden was awaked by ſome noiſe in a fright, when ſhe laid and liſtened, and heard a violent breathing or gaſping, as if ſomebody was under a difficulty in drawing their breath; then ſhe concluded her uncle was murdered, and then opened her window, and made the agreed alarm; directly after which ſhe came down ſtairs, and Swan let her out of the ſtreet-door in her ſhift, when ſhe run to Mrs. Diaper's door, in the ſame court-yard; Swan then ſhut the ſtreet-door, and as ſoon as he heard the neighbours were coming, and thought a ſufficient alarm was made, he opened the ſtreet-door again in his ſhirt, and ran out as if he was juſt come out of bed in a fright. She further ſays, that previous to the executing this diabolical deſign they had taken care to cut the wire of

bell on the outside, which went from master's to the maid's room, to pre- t his calling the maid.— It is said, that further confessed, she had long lived in ate of incest with her uncle.

wan said, that he did not do the mur- but that Matthews, who came in he garden-gate, which Swan left open that purpose, actually did, with one he deceased's pistols, which was hang- up in the kitchen; and Swan cut a let, which he took out of a drawer in kitchen, to make it fit the pistol. He implacable against Miss Jeffryes for ing made any confession of this melan- ly and wicked affair.

On Saturday, March 14, they received tence of death; and while the judge making a moving and pathetick speech ore the sentence, Miss Jeffryes fainted ay several times, (as she had before on trial) and at last recovering herself, yed for as long a time as possible to pare herself for a future state.

N. B. This unhappy young woman, some weeks after her uncle's murder, tinued to advertise in the papers, pro- ng a reward to any one who should over the murderers.

the same Assizes HENRY SIMONS, *the* olish Jew, *against whom a Bill of In- ictment was found by the* Grand Jury *of* MIDDLESEX, *for wilful and corrupt Per- ury, in swearing that Mr.* GODDARD, *at* ranford-Bridge, *had robbed him of* 554 *ducats, of which Indictment he was ac- quitted, was tried for assaulting* JAMES ASHLEY, *Merchant, and putting into his pocket* 3 *Ducats, with an Intent to charge he said* ASHLEY *with a Robbery.* (*See* ond. Mag. *for last Year, p.* 571.)

MR. Ashley swore, that when he had apprehended Simons on the Essex , which he said he endeavoured to do ly for the sake of publick justice, and carried him to the Saracen's head at lmsford, the said Simons desiring to k with him, he stooped down to hear t he had to say; that presently after the defendant cried out, *my gilt, my gilt, ilt, my ducats in pocket.* That thereup- putting his hand in his left-side pocket, pulled out his pocket-book, and asked if that was his? who cried out, *ne, ot dat pocket, toder pocket*; that then the ess pulling his handkerchief out of ight-hand pocket, there dropped out cat which much surprised him, and ing his hand into the same pocket , he found 2 ducats more among some walnuts he had there? That before this he saw the defendant pull out a green purse, and tell some money, and he thought there was some gold in it; but now being searched, there was found about him no more than 1s. 9d. ½. — Several persons who were present at the Saracen's head, confirmed what Mr. Ashley had said; and one of them declared he saw 3 pieces of gold when Simons was telling his money, and that he verily believed they were the same which Mr. Ashley pulled out of his pocket.
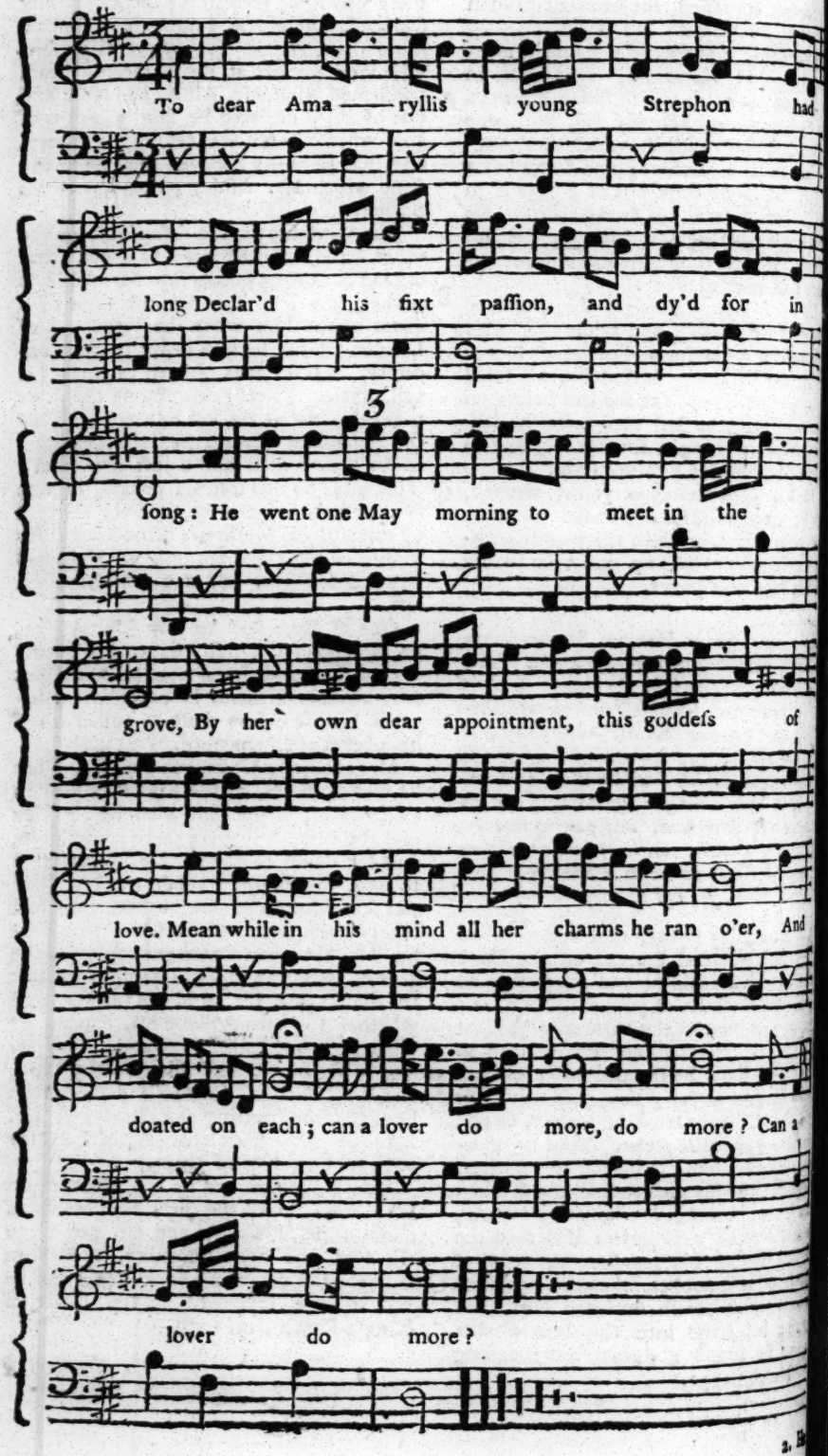
The witnesses for the defendant, on the other hand, endeavoured to shew, that instead of putting ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, the Jew had not the value of a ducat about him when he went out of London: That he was drove to such necessity, that he was obliged to pawn his veil, a thing the religious among the Jews never do, but at the last extremity: That the defendant always had the character of an honest man and a just merchant: That after he had lost his ducats, he was so poor as to beg charity, and was relieved by some of his brethren: That out of this money he redeemed his veil, which he had pawned for 30s. and had not above 5s. left.

One of them said he saw Mr. Ashley, on the Essex road, pull a handful of ducats out of his right-hand coat pocket; but Mr. Ashley affirmed, he never saw a ducat in his life before those he pulled out of his pocket at Chelmsford.

Mr. alderman Gascoigne deposed, That he was up stairs, at the Saracen's head in Chelmsford, at the time when Mr. Ashley and the defendant were there; and being sent for down to them, Mr. Ashley said to him, that damn'd villain the Jew, had put some ducats in his pocket, and had charged him with robbing him; that then he, Mr. alderman Gascoigne, spoke to the Jew in Dutch, and asked him, if he put the ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, and whether the ducats were his, Simons's? when Simons replied in Dutch, *They are none of my ducats*, and then further said, *Goddard, Goddard, Goddard's ducats*; that he then denied putting any ducats into Mr. Ashley's pocket, or charging Mr. Ashley with robbing him of them.

The judge summed up the evidence on both sides, and the jury was enclosed about nine at night, and did not agree till two the next morning, and then brought the defendant in guilty; and he will receive judgment in the court of King's-Bench next term.

Sung by Mr. BEARD, in the SHEPHERD's LOTTERY.



2.

He waited and waited, then changing his ſtrain,
was fury, and rage, and deſpair, and diſdain;
e ſun was commanded to hide his dull light,
d the whole courſe of nature was al-ter'd downright.
was his hapleſs fortune to die and adore,
t never to change; can a lover do more?

3.

Cleora, it hap'd, was by accident there,
No roſe-bud ſo tempting, no lily ſo fair.
He preſs'd her white hand, next her lips he aſſay'd,
Nor wou'd ſhe deny him, ſo civil the maid.
Her kindly compliance his peace did re-ſtore,
And dear Amaryllis was thought of no more.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MARCH, 1752.

Mrs. CIBBER: *On her writing the* Oracle.

MELPOMENE, in ſad deſpair,
Her boſom beat and tore her hair,
Then wildly threw her arms about.
ollo came to her relief,
quir'd the reaſon of her grief,
And why ſhe made ſo ſtrange a rout?
w can you aſk me, ſaid the muſe,
re, ſee; this *Oracle* peruſe,
And ſay, have I not cauſe to moan?
y was not I to this invited?
alia wrote what you indited;
'Tis a contrivance of your own.
ink my favourite might have paid,
ce ſhe was certain of your aid,
Her gratitude to tragedy:
ain'd her up with parent care,
d now you let my ſiſter ſhare
The honour which was due to me.
wn, reply'd the god, and ſmil'd,
was I inſpir'd your darling child,
In this her modeſt firſt eſſay;
d if to tragic themes ſhe'll riſe,
d follow you amidſt the ſkies,
Depend upon't, I'll lead the way.

C. DENIS.

logue *to the* ORACLE. *Spoken by Mr.* BARRY.

HE little piece we offer to your view,
In France *tho' often ſhewn, is here quite new;*
noveliy, the men at leaſt confeſs,
es half the charm of wit, as well as dreſs.
be hopes — for 'tis a female has been ſcribbling —
no male critic here will dare be nibbling.
oman write! — Yes, faith — I am no fibber; [CIBBER.
who d'ye think this author is? Our
us ſhe gives up freely to the men,
nobler gratitude inſpires her pen:
kindneſs to acknowledge, not repay,
l her aim in this her firſt eſſay.
now a dreſſing, and in piteous taking!
what's the player's to the poet's quaking?
w what 'tis to act a firſt-night's part,
doubly pity her with all my heart.
t, after all, why ſhou'd ſhe fear diſgrace?
indulgence ſmile in ev'ry face.
The piece, we hope, will all your fancies hit,
Tho' it, perhaps, may want — what ſome call wit.
No ſmutty jokes, — not one intriguing wench —
Odd creatures, ſure, our lively friends the French!
But then we have ſome pantomime to ſhew,
Machines in ſhape of men that come and go;
A fairy too — odſo! — I ſhould not blab —
Well — but — I know you hugely lik'd Queen Mab:
And ours, were but this magic circle free,
Cou'd ſhew ſome pretty tricks, as well as ſhe;
But, for this time, your very goodneſs foils
Our fairy's art, and half your pleaſure ſpoils:
On this full ſtage, (we ſee it with glad hearts)
Our ſtatue-dancers cannot ſhew their parts;
But what you loſe for this one crouded night,
Whole years of beſt endeavour ſhall requite.

EPILOGUE. *Spoken by Mrs.* CIBBER.

WAS not I right? — In ſpite of all their art,
I'd a ſhrewd gueſs that Charmer had a heart.
How vain their tricks! A girl that's in her teens,
By inſtinct knows, that men — are not ma-chines:
That having eyes, lips, heart, — can look, can ſing,
Can love, can kiſs, — in ſhort, do every thing.
Pygmalion *once a marble miſtreſs woo'd,*
(Fool! to prefer a ſtone to fleſh and blood!)
But find a girl ſo ſimple, if you can,
To take a lifeleſs ſtatue for a man.
Methinks ev'n I cou'd know, tho' in the dark,
The diff'rence 'twixt a ſtatue, and a ſpark:
Yes; I wou'd have their wiſer heads to know,
We females never *are impos'd on ſo.*
If to the fair, my carriage ſhou'd to-night,
Appear too bold, too forward, or too light;
Shou'd my ſimplicity their cenſure move,
When I inſtruct young OBERON *to love;*
I hope to find indulgence, when I ſhew
The thing I toy'd with was — a harmleſs beau:
Beſides, my beſt excuſe is yet to come,
When I grew fond, I thought my charmer dumb:
Here, then, gallants may this inſtruction find
If men were ſecret, women wou'd be kind.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's Birth-Day, 1751, *which was celebrated on* March 3, 1752. *By* COLLEY CIBBER, *Esq;*

Recitative and Air by Mr. WASS.

TO Cæsar thus blith Albion sings,
Her best belov'd, her best of kings:
Auspicious ever be the morn,
When glory dawn'd on Cæsar born!
To pay him, warm in lofty lays,
For blessings past, unbounded praise,
Would faintly speak the grateful fire,
Which his paternal cares inspire.

Recit. and Air by Mr. SAVAGE.

Behold! with what revolving zeal
He meditates our future weal.
Warning to guard a minor king
(As far as human prescience can)
From the distresses youth might bring,
Ere growing virtue form the man.
Dark! dreadful period! hence be far!
Thou draw'st an unborn grief too near:
But from this spring of distant woes
This healing royal virtue flows.

Duet by Mr. BEARD *and by Mr.* SAVAGE.

Preserve him, heav'n! reward his care,
And make maturity his heir;
Nor let his glorious reign expire,
Till, in the son, survives the sire.

Recit. and Air, by Mr. SAVAGE.

Then let a GEORGE from GEORGE arise,
To gild with lineal beams our skies;
As round the expanded course of heav'n
Bright suns succeeding suns are driven:
If higher joy kind heav'n would give,
Long, longer still must Cæsar live.

Recit. and Air, by Mr. BEARD.

Happy Albion! Envy'd isle!
Blest with heav'n and nature's smile.
Enrich'd and senc'd by ambient seas,
Greatest sure of kings is he,
Glorious in sublime degree,
Whom smiling liberty obeys.

CHORUS.

If higher joy kind heav'n would give,
Long, longer still must Cæsar live.

An Answer *to the first* REBUS *in our last, p.* 86.

THREE-pound-twelve pieces are often call'd *ports*,
But no matter for that — in the south
There's a place of renown where the sailor resorts,
Nor need I to say 'tis — PORTSMOUTH.

J. D.

ANOTHER.

PORTS are the places where ships may reside,
From blustr'ing winds in the south;
And the *Mouth* being reckon'd part of the face,
The name of the place is PORTSMOUTH.

R. W.

The Song of PURCELL's, *sung by Mr* BEARD *and revived at* Ranelagh, *being an Invocation to the Deities of the Ancients, particularly to the God of Sleep.*

YE twice ten hundred deities,
To whom we daily sacrifice;
Ye pow'rs that dwell with fate below,
And see what men are doom'd to do!
Where elements in discord dwell;
Thou god of sleep! arise and tell,
Tell great Zempalla what strange fate
Must on her dismal vision wait!

By the croaking of the toad,
In the cave that makes abode;
Earthy dun that pants for breath,
With its swell'd sides full of death.
By the crested adder's pride,
That along the cliff does glide!
By thy visage, fierce and black!
By the death's head on thy back!
By the hearts of gold, that deck
Thy breast, thy shoulders, and thy neck
By the twisted serpents plac'd
For a girdle round thy waste!

From thy sleeping mansion rise,
And open thy unwilling eyes:
While bubbling springs their musick keep
That use to lull thee in thy sleep.

A new Song, *introduced in the* CONSCIOUS LOVERS, *sung by* LOWE, *in the Character of the* Singing-Master.

1.

GLORY is not half so fair,
As bright virtue's rising star:
Beauty, when with truth combin'd,
Wins and claims the gen'rous mind.

2.

Does the languid soul complain?
Virtuous love shall chase the pain;
Or if love would truth attend,
Honour should be virtue's friend.

An ODE:

Addressed to the noble Author of a Treatise concerning *the* MILITIA, in four Sections; *(see p.* 3.) *on His Birth-Day*, Feb. 6, 1752.

Sitis felices, & tu simul, & tua vita,
Et domus. CATULLUS.

TO sovereign JOVE what shall I pray
For POLLIO, on his natal Day?
Not Titles: — with their Pomp let
crown'd,
Deriv'd from Ancestors renown'd:
Not Riches: — with their Flow
blest:
Not Genius: — Clio warms his Breast
Not Learning: — boundless is his Store
Not patriot Fire: — Rome scarce breath
more. [Knew
"What means this Flourish, flatt'ring
(Cries POLLIO:) — "Say, what wou
thou crave?"

POL

POLLIO, believe, with Soul ſincere
hy ſocial Virtues I revere:
m ſtruck, when I thy Form ſurvey,
s *Indians* with the GOD of Day;
or thou'rt, to me, as cheering Light,
nd all that can the thought delight.
Hence thou my ev'ry Wiſh muſt claim
or lengthn'd Years, and Health, and Fame.
To charm thee, *Hymen* gave a FAIR,
mong her Sex a Phœnix rare.—
SON (ye *Fates!*) to ſtretch thy Line:
SON!—then will each Joy be THINE.

FABLE. *Addreſſed to the* Country Gentlemen, *and the* modern Patriots.

AS down the torrent of an angry flood
An earthen pot, and a braſs kettle
flow'd;
he heavy cauldron, ſinking and diſtreſs'd,
y its own weight, and the fierce waves
oppreſs'd,
ily beſpoke the lighter veſſel's aid,
nd to the earthern pitcher friendly ſaid:
ome, brother, why ſhould we, divided,
loſe [poſe
he ſtrength of union, and ourſelves ex-
o the fierce inſults of this paltry ſtream,
hich, with united forces, we can ſtem?
ho' diff'rent, heretofore, have been our
parts,
he common danger reconciles our hearts:
ere, lend me thy kind arm to break the
flood. [ſtood,
The pitcher this new friendſhip under-
nd made this anſwer: Tho' I wiſh for
eaſe
nd ſafety, this alliance does not pleaſe;
ch diff'rent natures never will agree;
our conſtitution is too rough for me.
, by the waves, I againſt you am toſt,
r you to me, I equally am loſt:
nd fear more miſchief from your hard-
en'd ſide, [tide.
han from the ſhores, the billows, or the
calmer days, and ebbing waves attend,
ather than buoy you up, and ſerve your
end.

The MORAL.

Act now no more, ye honeſt men, like
fools; [make you tools.
or truſt their friendſhip, who wou'd
h! let not this alliance ever paſs;
r know, that you are Clay, and they
are Braſs.

Sir HARRY BEAUMONT; *On publiſhing his Dialogue on* BEAUTY.

BEAUTY was wont to dazzle and
ſurprize;
mingled blaze of charms to vulgar eyes:
an found its radiant efflux fire the
blood;
art-felt, 'tis true, but never underſtood:
ou firſt diſpel the cloud that hid its
charms; [warms:
ow, how its influence every boſom
By you diſtinct its powers are all expreſt;
Each in its proper, native brightneſs, dreſt.
Thus pour'd the ſun his blended ſtream of rays
In one confus'd, one undiſtinguiſh'd blaze;
Till Newton's hand the wondrous work diſplay'd,
At once unrav'ling the myſterious braid:
Each native tint from the bright maſs diſjoin'd;
To each its order, and its force aſſign'd.
Nature her veil o'er the fair form had flung: [ſprung.
He ſpoke; and light once more from Chaos

The ſecond REBUS, *in our laſt, p.* 87, *anſwered by a* Lady.

YOUR rebus, good Sir, is not hard to explain, [pain:
A woman has done't without trouble or
A Hat is moſt uſeful to keep out the rain,
A Field is oft cover'd with choiceſt of grains
As Hatfield's the place, where this noble peer dwells, [Wells;
Your bottle I claim, Sir, tho' not at the
But that I ſhould have it I think it is meet,
Therefore you muſt pay it in great Poultney ſtreet; [by name,
A ſurgeon there dwells, Bob Four-pence
To him I've reſign'd the bottle I claim.

ALMIRA.

To a YOUNG LADY Singing.

SUCH, ſkill'd the tender verſe to frame,
And ſoftly ſtrike the golden lyre;
A ſtranger to the ſoft'ning flame,
And new to ev'ry mild deſire;

The ſweets that crown the budding year,
Pour'd from the zephyrs tepid wing,
Saw Sappho in the grove appear,
The rival of the vocal ſpring.

To try the heart-ſubduing ſtrain,
Anon the vernal ſcenes impel,
Thro' lofty rocks, and rilly plain,
Soft warbled from the Eolian ſhell.

Or ſuch as in the bright abodes,
The youngeſt muſe with glories crown'd,
To whom the ſire of men and gods
Gave all the enchanting pow'r of ſound.

As at the banquet of the ſky,
Freed from the giants impious arms,
She drew each heavenly ear and eye,
With beauty's mingling muſick's charms.

Had ſuch a voice, ſure to prevail,
Soft warbled from the fyren ſtrand,
What wonder, had each amorous ſail
Spontaneous ſought the tuneful land?

Even thou, who cautious wing'd thy way,
Had given thy tedious wand'rings o'er;
By Julia's all-perſuading lay
Fix'd ever to the pleaſing ſhore.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

THE perſons who fought the duel mentioned in our laſt, p. 91, were lord Lempſter and capt. Grey, and according to all accounts, the latter, who was unhappily killed, was the aggreſſor. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict manſlaughter, and lord Lempſter ſurrendering himſelf, was admitted to bail.

Extract of a Letter from Naples.

When we thought the eruptions of mount Veſuvius had entirely ceaſed, the bituminous matter came pouring down again very plentifully; but by means of a deep trench made in the wood of Ottaino, the principal branch of that fiery torrent is turned out of its uſual courſe; without which precaution a great part of the wood might have been deſtroyed. Since the 15th of laſt month a great deal of ſmoke iſſues from the aperture called Atrio del Cavallo, and much the ſame quantity from the ſummit of the mountain, from whence we preſume there may be a latent communication between them. In the valley of Caſtagno the ſulphur and bitumen are heaped up to the height of 87 feet. (See Mag. for 1751, p. 569.)

At the aſſizes at Reading, for the county of Berks, which ended Feb. 29, one man for houſe-breaking, and two for a robbery, received ſentence of death.

The ages of the crowned heads, and other princes of importance in the general ſyſtem of Europe.

	Years old.		Years old.
Emperor	43	K. of Pruſſia	40
Empreſs queen	35	—— Poland	55
—— of Ruſſia	37	—— Sardinia	51
Grand Signior	55	—— Two Sicilies	36
K. of Gr. Britain	68	Elector of Mentz	62
—— France	42	—— Cologn	51
—— Spain	38	—— Triers	70
—— Portugal	37	—— Palatine	27
—— Denmark	29	—— Bavaria	25
—— Sweden	42	Duke of Parma	32

TUESDAY, March 3.

His majeſty's birth-day was celebrated at court with great pomp and magnificence, it having been poſtponed ever ſince Oct. 30, on account of the late melancholy mournings. (See the ode on this occaſion, p. 140.)

Miſs Blandy was tried at Oxford aſſizes for poiſoning her father in Auguſt laſt. The trial laſted above 12 hours, when the jury brought in their verdict guilty, and ſhe accordingly received ſentence of death. (See her trial, p. 127, &c.) At the ſame aſſizes one man was condemned for a robbery on the highway, and another for a burglary and robbery.

WEDNESDAY, 4.

A remarkable cauſe was tried in the court of King's-Bench at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Lee, founded upon an information brought againſt a victualler in Shoe-Lane, for ſelling gold lace of a foreign manufacture, which is contrary to law; when the jury brought the defendant in guilty of the penalty of 100l. with coſts of ſuit.

The aſſizes at Ayleſbury, for the county of Bucks, proved a maiden one, none being capitally convicted; on which occaſion the judges and officers were preſented by the ſheriff with white gloves, according to cuſtom.

THURSDAY, 5.

Was preached at St. Andrew's, Holborn, before the governors of the Small-Pox Hoſpital, an excellent ſermon, by the Right Rev. the lord biſhop of Worceſter; at which were preſent the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the duke of Marlborough, the earl of Northumberland, lord viſc. Gage, lord Parker, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Sir William Calvert, and ſeveral other governors, and about 3000 ladies. There was a very fine performance of muſick vocal and inſtrumental, by above 70 performers. There was collected at the church 225l. 16s. and the collection at the hall after dinner, and the ſeveral benefactions then given to that charity, with what was received at the church, amounted to 820l. and upwards.

FRIDAY, 6.

At Hertford aſſizes, Charles Smith, for the murder of his own ſon, Tho. Hurry and Alice Andrews, for the murder of the daughter of the ſaid Hurry, by beating and other cruel uſage, and one for a robbery on the highway, received ſentence of death. The aſſizes at Worceſter, which ended on the ſame day, proved a maiden one.

SATURDAY, 7.

Two men were condemned at Bedford aſſizes, one for horſe-ſtealing, and the other for houſebreaking. At Wincheſter, one was capitally convicted for ſending an incendiary letter, one for horſe-ſtealing, one for ſheep-ſtealing, and one for ſtealing upwards of 50l. out of a dwelling-houſe,

MONDAY,

MONDAY, 9.

Robert Scott, Eſq; late ſheriff of London and Middleſex, was unanimouſly elected alderman of Aldgate ward, in the room of Sir Wm. Smith, Knt. deceaſed.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

At Glouceſter three men received ſentence of death, one for a highway robbery, another for houſe-breaking, and the other for breaking open a cupboard and ſtealing out of it 7l. 7s.

At the aſſizes at Chelmsford for the county of Eſſex, Miſs Jeffryes and John Swan were tried for the murder of her uncle at Walthamſtow, and both found guilty. She is about 25 years of age. (See the trial, which laſted 19 hours, p. 133—137.)

The knights companions of the ancient order of the Thiſtle, held a chapter before the ſovereign at St. James's, when the Hon. the earl of Dumfries was created a knight of that order, in the room of the duke of Buccleugh, deceaſed.

THURSDAY, 12.

A chapter of the Hon. order of the Bath was held at St. James's, when the Hon. the lord Onſlow was created a knight of that order, in the room of the earl of Orford, deceaſed.

Henry Simons, the Poliſh Jew, was tried at Chelmsford on an indictment for an aſſault on Mr. James Aſhley, and putting three ducats into his pocket, with an intent to charge him with a robbery. The jury withdrew about nine at night, and continued out five hours, after which they brought in their virdict guilty of the indictment. (See an account of this trial, p. 137.)

At the aſſizes at Saliſbury for the county of Wilts, the three following received ſentence of death, viz. James Roſier, for the murder of William Wadham, who with others were guarding the fiſh-ponds of Edward Popham, Eſq; Aaron Robins, for ſtealing half a piece of fine broadcloth; and Joſeph Ladds, for breaking open two houſes, and ſtealing three ſilver ſpoons, 21 cheeſes, and two ſides of bacon.

FRIDAY, 13.

His majeſty held a chapter of the moſt noble order of the Garter at St. James's, when prince Edward, the earl of Lincoln, and the earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, were elected knights of that order, and inveſted in perſon; and the prince of Orange and the earl of Cardigan by proxy. (See a particular account of the ceremony, in our Mag. for 1749, p. 252, &c.)

SATURDAY, 14.

At the aſſizes at Chelmsford, beſides John Swan and Elizabeth Jeffryes, the nine following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. Samuel Prior, alias Butcher, for breaking open the Cuſtom-houſe at Colcheſter; Samuel Yell, for robbing on the highway; William Medwell, for returning from tranſportation; Joſeph Radcliffe and John Turner, for horſe-ſtealing; John Hunt, for a burglary; and James Lucy, William Rand, and Brian Ennis, for ſheep-ſtealing.

SUNDAY, 15.

Was a violent ſtorm of wind, by which ſeveral ſtacks of chimnies were blown down, and in ſome places the roofs beat in, whereby many people were terribly bruiſed, and ſome loſt their lives; great quantities of lead were blown off Chelſea-hoſpital, the houſes on London-bridge, &c. the head of Levi and the feet of Abraham in the fine window in Weſtminſter-Abbey were blown out, as were the windows in many places; and in St. James's-Park, and the villages about this metropolis, great numbers of trees were demoliſhed. On the river ſhips were drove from their moorings, lighters and boats ſunk, and ſeveral lives loſt.

TUESDAY, 17.

The periodical paper, called The *Rambler*, was laid down on this day, after having ſubſiſted about two years.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

Was held a general court of the Eaſt-India company, when the report relating to the bonds given by the late preſident and council of Fort St. George (purſuant to the direction of the general court of the 26th of June laſt) was laid before them; and after ſome debates, it was agreed to pay them all off; the whole ſum, principal and intereſt, amounting to near 140,000l.

FRIDAY, 20.

A deſperate attempt was made by the condemned priſoners in Newgate to break the ſaid goal. As Mr. Sinclair the turnkey, and two of the runners, were going about 8 in the evening to lock them up in their cells, Broughton and Hayes, two notorious ſtreet-robbers, attacked Mr. Sinclair and wounded him with knives, in a dangerous manner; the noiſe alarming the goal, capt. Chapman, a priſoner upon an extent, and James Payce, under ſentence of tranſportation, haſtened to Sinclair's aſſiſtance, and at the outer door to the cells reſcued him from his aſſailants, and immediately capt. Chapman puſhed to the door, and had the prudence to bolt the ſame, enclofing Payce, two of the runners, and all the priſoners within the cells. By this their eſcape was prevented, as they had only the ſeveral cells at their command. Immediately upon

this, Mr. Akerman ſent to the Tilt-yard and the Tower for two parties of the foot-guards; as alſo to the ſheriffs, who immediately came, and the ſoldiers took poſſeſſion of the paſſage to the Preſs-yard, while the ſheriffs went into Mr. Akerman's houſe; ſoon after came the lord mayor and Sir William Calvert in a coach, who, without alighting, drove to the duke of Newcaſtle's, to inform his grace of the affair; they returned in about an hour, and then the lord mayor ordered the keeper, with the captain of the guard, to go into the Preſs-yard with a number of ſoldiers, and aſk if they would ſurrender, which they refuſed to do, upon which, the officer entered with his men, and drove the priſoners to the top of the cells, where they were all ſeized, and heavily iron'd, and five of them, viz. Broughton, Hayes, Agnew, and Fox, and Darby, who was committed for robbing the Weſtern mail, were handcuff'd. Their irons were ſawed off with knives.

At the Suffolk aſſizes, at Bury, John Oſborn, jun. for breaking into a warehouſe, and ſtealing 30s. in half-pence, and about 30s. in ſilver; John Ward, alias Newman, for horſe-ſtealing; and Thomas Fridgett, alias White-Eyes, a notorious ſmuggler, were capitally convicted: As was John Reynor, at Thetford in Norfolk, for aſſaulting a woman on the highway, with an intent to rob her.

SATURDAY, 21.

At twelve this night the aſſizes ended at Maidſtone for the county of Kent, when the 16 following priſoners were condemned, viz. John Grace, for the murder of his wife; William Sawyer, Thomas Deveil, and Abraham Mulliner, for robbing James Haſtrick on the highway, near Rocheſter, of four guineas, and afterwards murdering him, they imagining he knew them; John Hobbs, for robbing Francis Taylor on Blackheath of a ſilver watch, &c. Chriſtopher Reiley, for robbing Michael Lade, Eſq; on the highway, between Broughton and Canterbury, of a hat and a bay gelding; John Keating and James Neſbit, alias Berry, for divers robberies on the highway; John Pelling and Dennis Doyle, for horſe-ſtealing; John Warner, for ſheep-ſtealing; Thomas Sturt, for ſtealing in the dwelling-houſe of John Comer, in Woolwich, 12 thirty-ſix ſhilling pieces, two guineas, and a ſilver cup; John Hockliſh, alias Hogs-Fleſh, for burglary; James Hudnell, for privately ſtealing from William Penfold, a ſilver watch, &c. Tho. Bailey, for burglary; and Elizabeth Sparks, for ſtripping and robbing Sarah Kidder on the highway, in company with Sarah Meredith, who was convicted at the laſt aſſizes for the ſame fact, and was executed.

MONDAY, 23.

The 16 following malefactors, condemned the two laſt ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey (ſee p. 43, 91.) were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Michael Maginnis, for the murder of Richard Shear, a carman, at a late execution; Samuel Hill, for the murder of Sarah Crabtree, at Poplar; James Hayes, Richard Broughton, and James Davis, for ſtreet robberies; John Powney, for ſtealing plate and other goods, in a dwelling-houſe; John Andrews, for forgery; Anne Walſum, for the murder of Anne Allard; Mary Killſoy, for robbing ſome Dutch ſailors at her houſe in St. Katherine's; William Girdler, for a robbery near Knightſbridge; Antony de Roſa, for the murder of Mr. Fargues, near the Barking-Dogs, Hoxton; Joſeph Geraldino, for the murder of a man in Hog-Lane, Soho; Thomas Huddle, for returning from tranſportation; Barnard Agnew, Thomas Fox, and Thomas Gale, for publiſhing a forged promiſſory note for 24 guineas.—When they were called down into the Preſs-yard to be halter'd, Broughton and Hayes refuſed coming, without having a clean ſhirt and ſtockings to be hanged in: And they, with Agnew, the other rioter on Friday night, were executed in their double irons. No ſoldiers attended the execution.

The ſame day a ſoldier was ſhot in Hyde-park, for deſertion.

For the better preventing the horrid crime of murder, it is propoſed, that all perſons who ſhall be found guilty of wilful murder, be executed on the next day following after ſentence is paſſed, unleſs the ſame ſhould happen to be the Lord's-day; and in that caſe on the Monday following. And alſo, that the body of ſuch murderer, ſo convicted, ſhall be immediately conveyed by the proper officers appointed for that purpoſe to the hall of the ſurgeons company, or ſuch other place as the ſaid company ſhall depute or appoint, there to be diſſected and anatomized by the ſaid ſurgeons: And that the judge or juſtice of aſſize in any county in Great-Britain, where ſuch conviction ſhall be, award the ſentence to be put in execution the next day after ſuch conviction (except as is before excepted) and cauſe the body of ſuch murderer to be by the other officers appointed for that purpoſe, given to ſuch ſurgeon as ſuch judge or juſtice ſhall direct for the purpoſe aforeſaid. And that it ſhall be in the power of ſuch judge or juſtice to appoint the body of any ſuch criminal to be hung in chains,

ains; but that in no caſe whatſoever, e body of any murderer ſhall be ſuffer- to be buried, but to be diſpoſed of as oreſaid, to be anatomized or hung in ains. And that after ſentence is paſſed, ch offender ſhall be fed with bread and ater only, and with no other food or uor whatſoever, (except in caſe of re- iving the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.)

WEDNESDAY, 25.

Capt. Lowry was carried from Newgate is morning, at half an hour after nine. hen he came to the gate, upon ſeeing e cart, he changed colour, but as ſoon he was ſettled in the cart, he recover- . He was dreſſed in a morning gown, er which he had a ſcarlet cloak: He ore his hat with a brown wig of the lour of his eye-brows. He did not em to exceed 30 years of age. His be- viour was compoſed, but in the cart he ewed no outward ſigns of devotion. hen he came to Execution-dock, he as removed from the cart to the ſcaf- ld erected under the gallows, where he t on a white cap; and after he had en a few minutes there, the ordinary ited on him exactly at 11 o'clock, with hom he continued in prayers a quarter an hour. Soon after the ordinary was ne, the ſcaffold on which he ſtood was ruck down at one blow, and he conti- ed hanging about 20 minutes, when he as cut down and carried in a boat to e Galleons to behung in chains. In the ay, between Newgate and the place of ecution, the ſailors could not help cry- g out, *Where is your royal-oak foremaſt?* s he called a ſtick that he uſed to beat s men with) and that *He muſt no more am Abraham*, (a cant ſea phraſe uſed hen a ſailor is unwilling to work and pre- nds ſickneſs) which expreſſion the cap- in uttered when Hoſſack was almoſt piring under the barbarity of his diſci- ine. The cart was attended by the ſhe- ff's officers on horſeback, and on one e of the captain was placed the execu- ner, and on the other a ſailor. Before e cart was carried, by an officer, a ſil- r oar, about 20 inches long, and of an ntique form.

THURSDAY, 26.

His majeſty went to the houſe of peers, d gave the royal aſſent to 95 publick d private bills; and among the reſt, to n act for putting an end to doubts and eſtions relating to the atteſtation of wills the American colonies: An act for re- f of the annuitants of the mercers com- ny: An act for ſecuring the black-lead nes from theft and robbery: An act to en the port of Lancaſter for the impor- ion of wool and woollen yarn from Ire- nd: An act to indemnify perſons who ve omitted to qualify themſelves for em- yments: An act to obviate doubts in ard to vaſſals in Scotland: An act for relief of the poor of St. Margaret and St. John, Weſtminſter, and the better cleanſing the ſtreets: An act to grant to his majeſty certain ſums out of the ſinking fund, by Exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the year 1752: An act to make valid all contracts and agreements made by the commiſſioners of Greenwich hoſpital: Small debts bills for Liverpool, Birmingham, St. Alban's and Canterbury: An act for converting ſeveral annuities, therein mentioned, into one joint ſtock, to be charged on the ſinking fund, and transferred at the South-ſea houſe: An act for amending the act for the regulation of the commencement of the year, and correcting the calendar: An act for making compenſation to the late African company: An act for importing gum ſenega: An act for giving proper rewards to coroners: An act for preventing thefts and robberies, for regulating places of publick entertainment, and puniſhing perſons keeping diſorderly houſes: An act to enable his majeſty's natural-born ſubjects, tho' their parents were aliens, to inherit the eſtates of their anceſtors: An act for better preventing the horrid crime of murder.—After which his majeſty made a moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes, and prorogued the parliament to June 4.

His majeſty in his ſpeech thanks both houſes for the great application and diſpatch, with which they had gone thro' the publick buſineſs; and for that they had not only ſhewn their juſt ſatisfaction in the meaſures he had purſued in foreign affairs, but had alſo given his majeſty their ſupport in carrying them on with that zeal and chearfulneſs, which he had reaſon to expect from ſo dutiful and affectionate a parliament: Then tells them, the many laws now paſſed would, he hoped, attain the good ends intended by them; and nothing that depended on him ſhould be wanting to make them effectual: Particularly thanks the commons for ſo readily granting the ſupplies, and for their care to ſupport the reduction of the national intereſt; and concludes thus to both houſes, "Nothing in this world can give me ſo much pleaſure as to ſee you a flouriſhing and happy people. Exert yourſelves in your ſeveral ſtations to do your parts; and you may depend on my unwearied endeavours to ſecure this great bleſſing to ourſelves, and tranſmit it to poſterity."

At the aſſizes at Exeter, 8 men were capitally convicted; one for murder, one for robbing the Exeter ſtage coach, two for the highway, three for houſe-breaking, and one for ſheep-ſtealing. At Hereford two were condemned, one for the highway, and the other for ſheep-ſtealing.

SATURDAY, 28.

This morning Swan on a ſledge, and Miſs Jeffryes in a cart, were brought from Chelmsford goal, to be executed on a gal-

PRICES of STOCKS in MARCH. BILL of MORTALITY.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l.	s.	p. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	Sunday													S. W.	fair
2	144	186 ¼ ⅛	116 ¼ ⅛	106⅛ 1st ſ.	105¼ 1st ſ.	104½ 1st ſ.	105⅛ 1st ſ.	102 ⅛ ¼	101 ¼ ⅜	5l. 13s	2	15	0	N. W.	rain
3	144 143⅜	186 ¼ ¼	116 ¼ ⅜	106 ¼ ⅛	105 ½ ⅜	104 ⅛	105 ¼ ⅛	102	101 ⅛	5l. 13s	2	15	0	N. N. W.	fair
4	143 ¼	186½ 187	116 ¼	106 ⅛	105 ⅜	104 ⅛	105 ¼ ⅛	102 ⅛	101 ¼	5l. 13s	2	15	0	W. by S.	cloudy
5	143½ 144	186¼ 185½		106 ¼	105 ⅜ ⅜	104 ⅛ ¼	101 ⅛	101 ⅛	101 ⅛	5l. 13s	2	15	0	N. N. E.	frost fair
6			116 ⅝ ½	106 ⅝ ⅝	105 ⅜ ⅝	104 ⅜ ⅜	105 ⅛ ¼	101 101 ¼	101 ¼	5l. 14s	2	17	6	N. E.	hard froſt
7		186 ¼		106 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ⅛ ¼	101 ¼	101 ¼	5l. 14s	2	17	6	N. by E.	clou. fair
8	Sunday													S. S. W.	cloudy
9		186 ¼ ⅛		106 ⅝ ¼	105 ⅛	104 ⅜	105 ⅛ ¼	101 ¼	101 ¼	5l. 14s	2	17	6	W. S. W.	fair clou.
10	144 ½	186	116 ¼	106 ½	105	104 ½	105	101 ¼	101 ¼	5l. 14s	2	17	6	S. W.	clou. rain
11			116 ¼	106 ½	105	104 ⅛	104⅞ 105	101 ¼	101 ¼	5l. 15s	2	17	6	W. by S.	clou. fair
12		186	116 ⅜	106 ½	105	104 ¼	105 ⅛	101 ¼	101 ¼	5l. 14s	2	17	6	W. N. W.	cloudy
13		186	116 ⅜	106 ⅝	105	104 ⅛ ¼	105	101 ¼	101 ¼	5l. 14s	2	17	6	N. N. W.	wind rain
14	144 ½	185¾ 186	116 ½	106 ⅞ ⅛	105	104 ⅝ ⅞	105 ⅛	101 ½ ⅜	101 ⅛ ¼	5l. 15s	2	17	6	N. W. hard	windy
15	Sunday													W. S. W.	very win.
16		186 ¼	116 ¼	106 ⅜ ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅛	104⅞ 105	101 ¼ ¾	101 ⅜ ¼	5l. 16s	2	17	6	S. W. fresh	hail wind
17	144 ⅛	187 ¼		106 ⅛ ⅛	104⅞ 105	104 ⅛	105 ⅛	101 ¼ ⅞	101 ⅞	5l. 16s	3	0	0	S. S. W.	clou. fair
18	144 ½	187	116 ¼	106 ⅛	105	104 ¼	105	101 ⅜	101 ⅞	5l. 16s	3	0	0	W. by N.	fair rain
19			116 ⅜		105 ⅛ ¼	104 ⅜ ½		102 ⅛	102¼ 102	5l. 16s	3	0	0	W. by N.	cold
20	145 ¼	187 ¼			105 ¼ ⅜	104 ½		102 ⅛ ¼	102 ⅛ ¼	5l.	3	0	0	W. N. W.	cold
21	145 ¼	187 ¼			105 ¼ ⅜	104 ½		102 ⅛ ¼	102 ⅛ ¼	5l.	3	0	0	N. by W.	fair clou.
22	Sunday													N. N. W.	ſtormy
23		187 186 ¼	116 ¼		105 ½ ⅝	104 ⅝		102 ⅛ ¼	102 ⅛ ¼	5l. 19s	3	0	0	N. W.	windy
24	145 ¼	186 ¼	116 ⅝		105 ⅛ ⅜	104 ½ ⅝		102 ⅛	102 ⅛	5l. 18s	3	0	0	W. by N.	variable
25	145	186 ½	116 ½		105 ¼ ⅛	104 ¼		102 ⅛	102 ⅛	5l. 19s	3	0	0	N.W.bN.	ſnow
26		186 ½			105 ¼	104 ¼		102	102 ⅛	5l. 18s	3	0	0	N. E.	cold rain
27		186 ¾	117		105 ¼ ⅝	104 ½ ⅝		102 ⅛	102 ⅛ ¼	5l. 18s	3	0	0	N. N. E.	ſnow rain
28					105 ¼ ⅛	104 ½ ⅝		102 ¼	102 ⅛ ¼	5l. 18s	3	0	0	E. N. E.	froſt fair
29	Sunday													E. by N.	froſt fair
30					105 ¼	104 ⅝		102 ⅜	102 ⅛	5l. 18s	3	0	0	N. E.	froſt fair
31					105 ¼	104 ½		102 ¼	102 ⅛ ¼	5l. 18s	3	0	0	N. N. E.	froſt fair

BILL of Mortality from Feb. 25. to March 24.

Chriſt.	Males 601	Femal. 581	1182
Buried	Males 912	Femal. 900	1812
Died under 2 Years old			665
Between 2 and 5			211
5 and 10			69
10 and 20			72
20 and 30			148
30 and 40			167
40 and 50			144
50 and 60			111
60 and 70			96
70 and 80			89
80 and 90			35
90 and 100			5
			1812
Buried: Within the Walls			149
Without the Walls			405
In Mid. and Surrey			815
City & Sub. Weſt.			443
			1812
Weekly March 3			438
10			441
17			477
24			456
			1812

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s.
Peaſe 21s. to 24s. per Quar.
Tares 27s. to 29s. per Q.

Price of corn

	Bear-Key.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Crediton.
Wheat	33s to 34s qu	10l. 10s load	11l. 07s load	10l. 10s load	10l. 9s load	10l. 15s load	36s to 45 qr	34s to 48 qr	6s od buſh.	4s 9d buſh.
Barley	16s to 19s	20s to 00 qr	17s to 22 qr	19s to 21 qr	19s to 21 qr	18s to 22	16s to 22	17s to 22	2s 10d	2s 9d
Oats	12s 6d to 15s	16s to 00 od	15s to 18	14s to 19s	14s to 18	15s to 16 od	13s to 16	14s to 18	1s 6d to 2s	1s 6d
Beans	20s to 22s od	24s to 27 od	22s to 25	23s to 26s	22s to 26	28s to 30	29s to 32	32s to 34	3s 6d to 4s	

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For APRIL, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

ing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the same Price.)*

oſt ſurpriſing Anecdote from Vol-
of the Man with the Iron Maſk.
ract of Miſs Blandy's Account of
fair between her and Mr. Cranſtoun.
tract of the Poors Bill.
PEECH on the Subject of the Army.
mmary of the moſt important Af-
the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.
ount of the Act for the better pre-
the horrid Crime of Murder.
tract of Lord Bolingbroke's ſeventh
hth Letters.
e JOURNAL of a Learned and Po-
CLUB, &c. continued: Contain-
e SPEECHES of T. Sempronius
us, and Julius Florus, on the Ba-
Subſidy Treaty.
tate of the National Debt, &c.
vations on Grammar.
ſcription of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
Encomium on the Rt. Hon. the
r of the Houſe of Commons.
ſervations on Prerogative, Power,
berty.

XIV. A Cenſure on the faſhionable Vice of Routs.
XV. Account of the Act for the better preventing Robberies, &c.
XVI. Miſs Blandy's Behaviour at her Execution.
XVII. Character of Lewis XIV.
XVIII. Anecdotes relating to the Treaty of Utrecht.
XIX. The Virtues of diſtilled Vinegar.
XX. POETRY: On St. George's Day; to a young Lady; Elegy on Miſs Blandy; Contemplation; a new Song, ſet to Muſick, &c.
XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER; Lords Juſtices; Bank and Eaſt-India Directors; Seſſions at the Old Bailey; Aſſizes; Trials; Executions, &c. &c. &c.
XXII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day,
XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXV. Catalogue of Books.

ew and accurate MAP of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, and a fine HEAD Right Hon. ARTHUR ONSLOW, Eſq; SPEAKER of the HOUSE of MONS, Beautifully engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

ON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row:
may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

A MOST ſurpriſing anecdote from Voltaire, of the man with the iron maſk 151
On St. George's day ibid.
A ſtate of the national debt, with the annual intereſt paid for the ſame 152
Abſtract of the poors bill, brought in, but not paſſed, in the laſt ſeſſion 153
Obſervations on grammar, particularly as relating to the Latin tongue 154
A deſcription of Northamptonſhire 155, 156
Peterborough deſcribed 155 E.
Northampton and the other boroughs 156
The other market-towns ibid.
An encomium on the preſent ſpeaker of the houſe of commons ibid. F
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 157—168
SPEECH of T. Sempronius Gracchus againſt the ſubſidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria 157
How far this nation ſhould engage in a war, and no farther ibid.
Different views of France and us in giving ſubſidies 158
That the treaty is more likely to defeat than to forward the election of a king of the Romans 159
No great dependence on the houſe of Bavaria 160
Our fluctuating politicks with regard to the houſe of Auſtria 161, 162
SPEECH of Julius Florus in favour of the treaty 163
The cauſes of war ibid. F.
The Dutch and the Empire our moſt natural allies 164
Purport of the golden bull with regard to a king of the Romans 166
A cenſure on the faſhionable vice of routs 168
Obſervations on prerogative, power and liberty ibid. B.
An account of the 7th and 8th letters of lord Bolingbroke 169
Character of Lewis XIV. ibid. F.
Of the Pyrenean treaty, the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle and Nimeghen, the treaty of Ryſwick, and the two partition treaties 170
Anecdotes relating to the treaty of Utrecht 171, 172
A Summary of the moſt important affairs in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament 173
Affair relating to Mr. Murray ibid. B.
The ſeveral reſolutions of the committee of ſupply 174, 175
The grants diſtinguiſhed into 6 ſorts 176
Reſolutions of the committee of ways and means ibid.
SPEECH of N—— B——, Eſq; on the ſubject of the army 177
Account of the act for the better preventing the horrid crime of murder ibid. C.
Account of the act for the better preventing of theſts and robberies, and for regulating places of publick entertainment, and puniſhing people keeping diſorderly houſes 178
Abſtract of Miſs Blandy's account of the affair between her and Mr. Cranſtoun 180
Her behaviour at her execution 181
The virtues of diſtilled vinegar 182
POETRY. A new ſong ſet to muſick 183
A country dance 186
An elegy on Miſs Blandy ibid.
To a young lady 187
Contemplation, a poem 188
On Miſs Charlot Clayton's birth-day, Dec. 11. ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 189
Perſons condemned at the ſeveral aſſizes in the country 189, 190
Lords juſtices appointed 191
King ſets out for Hanover ibid.
Linguard convicted of perjury at Coleman's trial ibid.
Further account of Miſs Blandy's execution ibid.
Bank and Eaſt-India directors choſen 192
Thomas Aſhley tried, and convicted of perjury ibid.
Seſſions at the Old Bailey ibid.
Anniverſary meeting of the ſons of the clergy ibid.
General court of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery ibid.
Remarkable trial 193
Malefactors executed ibid.
Marriages and Births ibid.
Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 194
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Catalogue of books for March and April 193, 194, 195
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 196
Monthly bill of mortality ibid.

We have received ſome mathematical queſtions, ſeveral pieces of poetry, &c. from our correſpondents, which we were obliged to poſtpone.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1752.

Mr. VOLTAIRE, *in his late Piece, intitled,* Le Siecle de Louis XIV. *has given us the following Anecdote.*

SOME months after the death of this miniſter (cardinal Mazarine, 1661) an event happened of a moſt extraordinary nature, and what is no leſs ſurpriſing, unknown to any of our hiſtorians. A gentleman unknown was in the moſt ſecret manner carried priſoner to the caſtle in the iſland St. Margaret upon the coaſt of Provence. His ſtature was above the common, and of a noble and beautiful preſence. This priſoner was during the whole journey in a maſk, which had the chin-piece ſo contrived with ſteel ſprings, that he could eat and drink without pulling it off; and his keepers had orders to kill him, if he ever unmaſked. He remained in that iſland, until an officer of great truſt, named Saint-Mars, then governor of Pignerol, was made governor of the Baſtille in 1690, who went to bring him from the iſland of St. Margaret, and conducted him to the Baſtille, ſtill maſked as before. Before his removal from that iſland, the marquiſs of Louvois went thither to ſee him, and treated him with ſuch reſpect that he did not offer to ſit down in his preſence. He was lodged in the beſt apartment in the Baſtille; and nothing was refuſed him that he pleaſed to call for. His taſte turned chiefly upon having linen and laces of the fineſt kind, and he was entertained in the grandeſt manner, the governor ſeldom ſitting down while with him. An old phyſician belonging to the Baſtille declared, that he had never ſeen his face, tho' he had often examined his tongue and other parts of his body; that he was extremely well made, his ſkin a little upon the brown, and ſuch a tone of voice as intereſted every body in his favour; but that he never complained of his condition, or allowed any one to ſee who he was. A famous ſurgeon, ſays our author, who is ſon-in-law to the phyſician I ſpeak of, will teſtify every thing I have ſaid; and Mr. de Bernaville, ſucceſſor to Saint-Mars, has often confirmed it.

This unknown gentleman, he adds, died in 1704, and was buried during the night-time, in St. Paul's church-yard; and what muſt increaſe our aſtoniſhment is, that no man of any figure in Europe diſappeared when this gentleman was ſent to the iſland of St. Margaret. Mr. de Chamillard, ſays he, was the laſt miniſter intruſted with this ſurpriſing ſecret; and his ſon-in-law, marſhal de la Fuillade, the ſecond of the name, has told me, that when his father-in-law was upon his death-bed, he had upon his knees begged of him to inform him, who this gentleman was, who was never known by any other name than that of *The man with the iron maſk?* but his anſwer was, that it was a ſecret of ſtate which he had ſworn never to reveal.

Mr. Voltaire does not ſo much as make a conjecture who this perſon was, neither ſhall we; but whoever he was, it ſeems probable, that he was kept incog. from the day of his birth to the day of his death.

On St. GEORGE's *Day.*

BRITONS! let this fam'd day due reverence claim,
Which from your country's patron takes its name; [choſe,
Which Edward for the nobleſt purpoſe
When the high order of the garter roſe;
When with that badge diſtinguiſh'd merit ſhone, [known.
And brib'ry's abject tricks were crimes un-
Ne'er may the monarch's great deſign be croſs'd,
Or on the unworthy knee the honour loſt.
To the ſucceſsful warrior be it due,
And, if he dares be juſt—the ſtateſman too:
This rule obſerv'd for ever may we ſee,
At leaſt while Brunſwick reigns and Britain's free.

An Account of the publick Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, due or standing out at Christmas 1751, with the annual Interest or other Charges paid for the same.

	Principal Debt.				Annual Interest, or other Charges paid for the same.		
EXCHEQUER.	£.	s.	d.	q.	£.	s.	d. q.
Annuities for long times, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	1836275	17	10	¾	136453	12	8
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100				7567		
Ditto for two or three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	93080	14	10	¾	11218	12	
Do on the plate act 6 Geo. I. at 3l. 10s. p. cent.	129750				4541	5	
Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	37821	5	1	¾	1134	12	9
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000				14000		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000				18000		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1738, charged on ditto	300000				9000		
Duties on salt further continued 1745	879150				30770	5	
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200						
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.							
East-India Company.							
By 2 acts of parliament 9. Will. III. and 2 other acts of 6 and 9 Annæ at 3l. 10s. p. c.	3200000				113285	14	4
Ann. at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.	1000000				30401	15	8
BANK of England.							
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from August 1, 1743	3200000				100000		
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 Geo. I.	500000				17500		
Purchased of the South-Sea company	4000000				141898	3	5½
Exchequer bills at 3l. p. cent. charged on the duty on sweets 1737	499600				14988		
Ann. at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719	1750000				61250		
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000				43750		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000				24288		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000				24450		
Ditto at 3l. p. cent. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1800000				55012	10	
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	1800000				55012	10	
Do at 3l. p. c. 1745, on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745	2000000				61125		
Ditto at 3l. 10s. 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746	2824428	13	11		100443	14	11
Do at 3l. 10s. p. c. charged on duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since do	986800				34538		
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.	929276	10	6		33047	7	10
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.	4189365	5			148984	6	
Do at 3l. 10s. per cent. for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since March 1, 1747	6660006	18	3		236846	9	11
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1749, charged on the sinking fund	2968496	8	8		105567	2	11½
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1750, charged on ditto	1000000				30562	10	
Exchequer bills 1751, charged on ditto	639901	2	0	¾	19197		
Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22500l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 21655l. 10s. And the subscribers to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000l. but is now reduced by lives fallen in to 42615l. 11s. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.					64270	10	
South-Sea Company.							
On their capital stock and annuities 9 Geo. I. at 4 per cent. 3,662,784l. 8s. 6d. ½.	25025309	13	11	½	908766	12	6½
At 3l. 10s. per cent. 21,362,525l. 5s. 5d.							
Annu. at 3l. per cent. 1751, on the sinking fund	2100000				64181	5	
	74309562	10	8		2722052		

Abſtract of the Bill *brought in, but not paſſed into a Law, during laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intitled,* A Bill for the more effectual Relief and Employment of the Poor.

IS this bill was brought in laſt ſeſſion, and the paſſing it into a law ſuſ- A nded, on purpoſe that during the receſs, might be maturely conſidered, and that ch objections might be made to it, and ch alterations, amendments, or additi- s propoſed, as might render it effectu- for the charitable and ſalutary ends in- nded, an abſtract of it muſt not only uſeful but entertaining to all perſons, ho have any charity or publick ſpirit in B eir diſpoſition; and if any thing of im- rtance be communicated to us upon e ſubject, we ſhall with pleaſure ren- r it publick in our future Magazines.

The preamble ſets forth the inconveni- ces that have ariſen from the unlimited ower given by law to raiſe money by xation for the relief of the poor, and C om the laws which authorize the paſſing them to their laſt place of ſettlement; herefore the bill enacts, 1. That in eve- county in England and Wales, there all be one corporation, conſiſting of ſuch erſons, as ſhall oblige themſelves to pay, nd ſhall pay, the ſums therein after entioned, and in manner therein after irected, towards the more effectual relief D nd employment of the poor in every ſuch ounty; to have perpetual ſucceſſion, and o be called governors of the poor; with ll powers uſual for a corporation. . That the clerk of the peace in each ounty ſhould provide a roll of parch- ent, with a title, purporting, that the erſons, whoſe names were ſubſcribed, E romiſed to pay to the treaſurer of the aid corporation, when elected, the ſeve- al ſums ſet againſt their names; and hould permit all perſons to ſet their ames thereunto, and attend for that urpoſe at all ſeſſions of the peace, or f oyer and terminer. 3. That every ubſcriber for 5l. or upwards ſhould be a F member of the ſaid corporation: And, . That as ſoon as ten ſuch had ſubſcribed, hey ſhould, giving proper notice, appoint meeting, and by ballot chuſe a clerk, nd alſo a treaſurer, who, after giving ſe- curity, ſhould demand and receive the ums ſubſcribed; but no perſon after- wards to vote or act until he has paid 5l. nor to continue a member, if he re- G uſes to pay 5l. for any ſucceeding year.

There is a multitude of clauſes for regu- lating theſe corporations, and the ſeveral officers belonging to them, viz. a clerk, treaſurer, a ſteward, an apothecary, a maſter of manufacture, a matron; and every phyſician and ſurgeon who ſhall at- tend the ſame gratis, is to be deemed a governor, as alſo the parſon of the pa- riſh, if he attends the ſick and inſtructs the poor, otherwiſe a chaplain to be ap- pointed. Then as to the buſineſs of theſe corporations, the bill enacts, 1. That in two years, at leaſt one hoſpital ſhall be erected in each county, in which ſhall be received the children of parents not able to maintain them, and all expoſed and deſerted children, not above 12 years old; all diſeaſed perſons not able to ſup- port and provide proper remedies for themſelves; all ideots, lunaticks, lame, old, blind, and other perſons, not able to maintain themſelves by their means or labour; by a recommendation in writing from one governor at leaſt. 2. That all the ſaid perſons (not being ſo diſeaſed, aged, or impotent, but able to work in ſome manner of work) ſhould be em- ployed in ſome kind of labour, parti- cularly in ſuch trades in which they had been trained; for which purpoſe the hoſ- pitals were, beſides furniture, to be pro- vided with all neceſſary utenſils, materials, and other implements of work. 3. That no boy above the age of 15, nor girl above the age of 14, ſhould be permitted to continue in the hoſpital; and that diſ- eaſed perſons ſhould be diſcharged as ſoon as reſtored to health and ſtrength, or en- abled to maintain themſelves by their la- bour, or as ſoon as the major part of the governors, at their monthly meetings, ſhould order ſuch diſcharge. 4. That all ſuch poor, during their abode in the hoſ- pital, ſhould be ſubject to ſuch regulati- ons as, by the authority of the act, ſhould be injoined. 5. That ſuch as did work ſhould have rewards, at the diſcretion of the corporation, out of the profits of their work; and that out of ſuch profits the maſter and matron ſhould, beſides their ſalaries, have ſuch rewards. 6. That boys at or before the age of 15, and girls of 14, ſhould by the corporation be bound apprentices for ſeven years, or a ſhorter term, to ſuch as ſhould be willing to take and keep them as apprentices; or be put to ſervice upon ſuch condition as the go- vernors ſhould think fit. 7. That parents or friends might, at or before that age, with the childrens conſent, take them out. And, 8. That immoralities, indecencies, and idleneſs ſhould be puniſhed by whip- ing or abatement of diet, if children; or by abatement of diet or the ſtocks, if grown perſons, by order of a monthly meeting of governors, or of the ſteward in the intervals, if neceſſary.

For erecting and endowing theſe hoſ- pitals the bill enacts. 1. That all the money

money contributed by the governors ſhould for 2 years be applied towards building the hoſpitals. 2. That 3d. in the pound ſhould be raiſed yearly for two years, by the overſeers of the poor in each pariſh, according to the uſual method of taxation for the poors rates, and applied to the ſame purpoſe, the ſurplus, if any, to be A applied towards maintaining the poor afterwards admitted. 3. That after two years 6d. in the pound ſhould be afterwards yearly raiſed in the ſame manner, and applied to the ſupport of theſe hoſpitals; and the overſeers of the poor are made ſubordinate to theſe corporations, and obliged, when required, to lay their accounts before them. And, 4. That all officers and miniſters of juſtice ſhould be aiding and aſſiſting to theſe corporations and the officers employed by them.

And laſtly, as moſt of our preſent laws relating to the poor are by this bill to be, from and after Eaſter come two years, repealed, particularly that of 43 Eliz. chap. 2. the bill enacts, 1. That the C church-wardens in every pariſh, with four, three, or two ſubſtantial houſeholders there, to be nominated yearly in Eaſter week, or within one month after, by two or more juſtices of peace of the ſame liberty, ſhould be the overſeers of the poor in that pariſh. 2. That theſe overſeers of the poor ſhould in their reſpective D pariſhes, with the conſent of two or more juſtices of the peace, have, with reſpect to the poor, much the ſame powers they have at preſent; and ſhould collect and apply all voluntary charities, and alſo all penalties, and legacies, to the uſe of the poor of their reſpective pariſhes; and make up and paſs their accounts yearly, E and deliver the money, &c. in their hands to the next year's overſeers, within four days after their being named. 3. That the father or reputed father, grandfather, mother, grandmother and children, of every poor perſon not able to work, being of ſufficient ability, ſhould maintain ſuch poor perſon, at the diſcretion of the juſtices. 4. That two juſtices, upon complaint of the overſeers, ſhould take order F for the keeping of any baſtard child, by charging the mother, or reputed father, or each of them, with ſo much weekly, for that purpoſe. 5. That if any unmarried woman be delivered of, or declare herſelf with child, and voluntarily ſwear to the father thereof, it ſhould be lawful for any juſtice of that liberty to grant G his warrant for apprehending him, and to commit him, unleſs he gives ſecurity to appear at the next quarter ſeſſions. And, 6. That no woman ſhould be compelled to be examined before one month after her delivery.

This is the general ſcope of the bill for to have given an abſtract of all the particular clauſes would have appeared tedious to moſt of our readers, and would have taken up more room than we could ſpare.

Would you, in GRAMMAR, *riſe a ſecond*
PRISCIAN,
Be SHARPE *your tutor: He's the beſt*
logician.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

B IT is with great pleaſure I have peruſed many letters in your paper, writ on national topicks; and cannot too much applaud your publick ſpirit, in entertaining us with ſuch diſſertations, whether writ by yourſelf, or others. Our countrymen are lull'd in ſo deep a ſleep, by the Syren, LUXURY, that it requires the voice of a *Stentor* to awake them, and C turn their eyes to their moſt ſolid intereſts; and therefore, the louder your cries, the higher will be your merit.

But there are ſubjects, widely different from the above hinted at, that alſo require your notice; among which, ſuch as relate to the improvement of the *polite arts*, claim the next place; and, among theſe arts, that of GRAMMAR is very D worthy of being conſidered by you, as being the baſis of all literature.

It is well known, that the ſcience of Grammar has exerciſed the pens of numberleſs writers; and is ſo abſtruſe, complicated, and extenſive in its nature, that all the acuteneſs of the human mind ſeems neceſſary, to diſplay (as this ought to be done) the various parts of it; and eſpecially, to trace its original workings, in the building up of that mighty edifice, *language*.

I have examined ſome attempts for this noble purpoſe, but all with imperfect ſatisfaction, till a treatiſe lately publiſhed fell into my hands, entitled, *A Diſſertation upon the Origin and Structure of the Latin Tongue; containing a rational and compendious Method of learning Latin; taken from the Powers of the ſervile Letters, the Uſes of the Greek Digamma, and the Cauſes of the Latin Tongue. By Gregory Sharpe, L. L. D. Chaplain to his late Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales.*

The ſagacious author thus accounts for the motive of his attempting this much uſeful work, and the reſult of his labours. "When I publiſhed (ſays he) the firſt edition of the letters upon the *Hebrew* language, having ſome remarks, that I thought were curious, or at leaſt uncommon,

, upon the *Greek*, I promiſed ſome
or other to publiſh an introduction
at language, but never intended to
e a *Latin* Grammar, until apprehen-
and concern for the decay of that
ue, and of all literature with it,
e me try at firſt, for my own ſatiſ-
on, whether by diſtinguiſhing the let- A
of the *Roman* alphabet, into radical
ſervile, all the properties of the Latin
t not be reduced to the changes of
ſervile letters; and then the powers of
letters being known and diſtinctly
ained, the Grammar would be com-
ed in a few notes upon the alphabet.
event anſwered my expectation; and
trial is the *firſt form* or method of B
mmar, contained in the firſt thirteen
les. Our author's ſecond way of
iring an introduction to the Latin
ue, is, *by general rules of formation*;
his third method, by *Paradigmata* or
nples." He afterwards expatiates
largely on thoſe ſeveral heads, and
eby opens to us a field of grammar, C
ch, till then, had been undiſcovered,
ot ſeen in the light in which it is now
n to us, by this very learned author;
likewiſe points out in the progreſs
is curious treatiſe, the extenſive uſe,
he Latin tongue, of the Greek *Di-*
a, or double *Gamma*.
me delicate remarks are made by him
he *Tenſes* (page 6.) where he, after D
rving, that *there are three perfect, and*
imperfect Tenſes, ſays, that "this di-
ſtion belongs only to Verbs active,
not to the Verb *ſum*: For exiſtence,
he] is inſtantaneous, and can be
dered only three ways, as paſt, pre-
or future: So that what we call the
ſts of *ſum*, are no more than exiſt- E
, or being paſt, conſidered in reſpect
ree points of time."
he *Syntaxis* is accounted for (page 41.)
new method; and proofs given, that
parts of ſpeech govern caſes, but
prepoſitions; and that, if a Verb is
o govern a caſe, it is becauſe of ſome
poſition implied in it." The examples
, on this occaſion, by the reverend F
or, and his obſervations on them,
uite new and curious. He had be-
explained the power of prepoſitions,
the caſes of nouns, in page 9 and 10.
akes notice (page 26.) with his uſual
ity, that "the letter M often termi-
words in *Latin*, but never in *Greek*;
his letter (adds our author) ſhuts the G
th, and the *Greeks* loved talking more
any people upon earth." And ob-
elſewhere, that when the firſt per-
of any Verb ends in O, it is a con-
ion of *ego*; and when in M, it is
ſum; as the plural *ſus*, from *ſumus*."

I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that our learned author ſeemed (to me) whilſt I was ſtudying his book, to have unfolded the hidden ſprings of Grammar, with ſo peculiar a ſagacity, that he often put me in mind of the penetration ſhewn by our immortal *Newton*, in untwiſting the rays of light.

PHILOLOGUS.

A Deſcription of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, *with a new* MAP *of the ſame.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE has Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Lincolnſhire on the north, Warwickſhire and part of Oxfordſhire on the weſt, part of Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire on the ſouth, and Bedfordſhire and Huntingdonſhire on the eaſt. Its greateſt length is about 45 miles, its greateſt breadth about 20, and its circumference about 120 miles. It contains 550,000 acres, is divided into 20 hundreds, has one city, three parliament boroughs, nine other market towns, 326 pariſhes, and ſends 9 members to parliament; the knights of the ſhire in the preſent parliament being Sir Edmund Iſham, Bart. and Valentine Knightly, Eſq; It is bleſt with a temperate and healthful air, is a fine champain country, has a rich and fruitful ſoil, abundance of inhabitants, and more noblemens and gentlemens ſeats and parks than any other county of its extent in the kingdom. It abounds in corn, paſture, ſheep, and other cattle, wood, pigeons, and ſalt-petre; and is well water'd with rivers, the chief of which are the Ouſe, the Weland, and the Nen.

Peterborough is a ſmall city on the river Nen, 62 computed and 76 meaſured miles N. W. from London. It was formerly ſubject to an abbot, but king Henry VIII. turned the monaſtery into a cathedral, and made it a biſhop's ſee. The dean and chapter, which conſiſts of 6 prebendaries, are lords of the manor, and elect all the city officers. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen and recorder, and ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are Edward Wortley Montague and Matthew Lambe, Eſqrs. Here is a handſome market-place, and the market on Saturday is plentifully ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions. It has one pariſh church, beſides the cathedral, which is very magnificent, its weſt front excelling all in England for ſtatelineſs and column-work. In it is a memorandum of one John Scarlet, the ſexton, who buried Q. Catharine, divorced by K. Henry VIII. and 50 years afterwards Mary queen of Scots, and is ſaid to have buried the whole pariſh twice over, dying at 95 years of

age. This city gives title of earl to the family of the Mordaunts, who are earls both of Peterborough and Monmouth.

The boroughs are, 1. Northampton, the county town, 34 miles S. W. from Peterborough, pleaſantly ſituate on the banks of the Nen, and is one of the handſomeſt towns in England. The ſtreets A are well laid out, and the houſes very compact and neat. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, elected by the freemen paying ſcot and lot. The preſent members are George Compton and George Montague, Eſqrs. The markets are on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; but the laſt is the chief for corn B and other proviſions. It gives title of earl to the family of the Comptons. Here are four churches, viz. All-Hallows or All-Saints, St. Peter's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Giles's; of which the firſt is a moſt noble ſtructure, in the heart of the town, where four ſpacious ſtreets meet. (See a further deſcription of this town, in our Mag. for 1750, p. 248, where is alſo a beautiful View of its ſouth-weſt proſpect.) C

2. Brackley, 15 miles S. W. from Northampton, near the head of the Ouſe, ſuppoſed to have been the third borough erected in England. It is an ancient, large town corporate, in which are two churches. It is governed by a mayor, 6 D aldermen, and 26 burgeſſes, who elect the two parliament-men, who at preſent are the Hon. Sewallis Shirley and Richard Lyttleton, Eſqrs. Its market, which is now not very conſiderable, is on Wedneſdays.

3. Higham-Ferrers, 24 miles N. E. of Brackley, an ancient borough town, pleaſantly ſeated upon a riſing ground, on the eaſt ſide of the Nen. It is ſmall, but E clean, dry and healthful, and has a market on Saturday. It ſends one member to parliament, choſen by the mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, and commonalty, John Hill, Eſq; being their preſent repreſentative. Here is a free-ſchool and an almſ-houſe.

Other market-towns are, 1. Oundle, 12 miles N. E. of Higham-Ferrers, pleaſantly ſeated in a vale on the river Nen, F by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and over which it has two good ſtone bridges. It is a handſome, uniform, well-built town, and has a very good market on Saturday. It has a fair church, a free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe. About two miles to the N. ſtands Fotheringhay G caſtle, where Mary queen of Scots was beheaded: It is encompaſſed with fine meadows and a park.

2. Thrapſton, 7 miles S. W. of Oundle, which, tho' not eminent either for trade or buildings, yet is delightfully ſituate in a fine valley, is ſurrounded with a rich ſoil, has a good bridge over the Nen, and a market on Tueſday.

3. Wellingborough, 3 miles S. W. of Higham-Ferrers, on the weſt bank of the Nen, is a large, well-built, populous trading town, with a fair church and free-ſchool, and has a good market on Wedneſday.

4. Towceſter, 7 miles S. of Northampton, a very ancient town on the great road to Cheſter, with a market on Tueſday. It conſiſts of one long ſtreet, which is very large, and almoſt entirely encompaſſed with water. It has three bridges and a fair church.

5. Daventry, or Daintry, 10 miles N. W. of Towceſter, is a great thoroughfare to and from the N. W. counties. It principally depends upon travellers, for whoſe conveniency here are many good inns. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, ſteward, and 12 freemen, and has a good market on Wedneſday.

6. Kettering, 16 miles N. E. of Daventry, pleaſantly ſeated on a riſing ground, is a handſome town, has a good trade, and a well frequented market on Saturday.

7. Rothwell, or Rowell, 2 miles N. W. of Kettering, a pretty good town, with a market on Monday. About 6 miles weſt is Naſeby, chiefly noted for the great battle betwixt K. Charles I. and the parliament's army, in 1645. Some ſay the town ſtands on the higheſt ground in England.

8. Rockingham, 7 miles N. E. of Rothwell, on the river Weland, a ſmall town with a market on Thurſday. It gives title of marqueſs to the family of Wentworth.

9. Cliff, or King's Cliff, 7 miles N. of Rockingham, has a market on Tueſday, and a park in the neighbourhood.

AS the Right Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, has ever ſince Jan. 23, 1727-8, with great dignity and candour, filled the chair of that auguſt aſſembly, not by the blind favour of an abſolute ſovereign, but by the unanimous and frequent ſuffrages of a free people, approved by a wiſe King and the conſtant applauſe of all parties; and as no man ever continued ſo long in that high ſtation, nor any one ever filled it with more honour, we could not but ſuppoſe, that ſuch of our readers as have never had an opportunity to be at London would be fond of ſeeing a print of him; therefore we have here preſented them with one from the beſt copper-plate that has been done for him at London.

Engravd for the London Magazine.



ted for R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.


10
45
FEB

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 115.

The next that ſpoke in the Debate continued in your laſt, was T. Sempronius Gracchus, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance as follows.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

THE arguments made uſe of in favour of the meaſure now under our conſideration are, I ſhall grant, in themſelves very plauſible: We are told, that it will contribute towards preſerving the peace of Europe, and that we may by this means ſecure the election of a king of the Romans in favour of the archduke Joſeph. Peace is certainly a very deſirable ſituation; and in the preſent circumſtances of this nation, we have a very particular reaſon to deſire it, becauſe we cannot now go to war without making ourſelves a prey to uſurers and ſtockjobbers, and muſt put an end to it at any rate, if it ſhould pleaſe them to begin to doubt of our credit. It muſt therefore be confeſſed, that at preſent there is nothing we ſhould covet more than the preſervation of peace: I mean, Sir, the preſerving ourſelves in peace; for as to the peace of Europe, it may admit of a doubt, whether we ſhould give ourſelves ſo much trouble about preſerving it, as we have done for many years paſt. When our neighbours upon the continent are engaged in war, it is certain, they cannot be ſuch formidable rivals to us in trade, as when they are in a ſtate of ſettled tranquillity. It is not therefore ſo much our buſineſs to prevent a war upon the continent of Europe, as to prevent our being principally engaged in it, which I am afraid, indeed, is not now in our power; but, naturally ſpeaking, it can never be our intereſt to engage as principals in any war upon the continent, and as auxiliaries, we ſhould never engage farther than may be neceſſary to prevent its being in the power of any one nation upon the continent, to render itſelf ſole miſtreſs of all the reſt. This is our true intereſt as an iſland, and whilſt we purſue this intereſt, and this alone, we ſhall always have the good will of every nation in Europe, that is not aiming at an univerſal ſway; we ſhall be courted by every one in its turn, and upon every emergency may acquire ſome new advantage to our trade. But if we ſet up to be the directors of all the courts of Europe, and intermeddle in every diſpute that may happen between the princes thereof, one of theſe conſequences muſt enſue: We ſhall either raiſe a general jealouſy and hatred againſt us, or we ſhall incur that contempt, which always attends the character of what in private life is called *a buſy-body*.

But now, Sir, with regard to that of our preſerving ourſelves in peace, as I have ſaid already, it is now more neceſſary for us to do ſo, than ever it was heretofore; but ſtill we are to do it with honour, for character is as neceſſary to a nation as it is to a private man. Notwithſtanding our diſtreſſed circumſtances, we are not, for the ſake of preſerving ourſelves in peace, to allow our rights to be invaded, or our people to be inſulted by any nation whatſoever; for if it be once found, that we ſubmit tamely to indignities of this kind, they will be ſo often repeated, that we muſt at laſt give up both our plantations and our trade. If our plantations find that we will not protect them, they will ſeek for, and will find protection ſomewhere elſe:

April, 1752.

E— of E——.

If our people find themſelves inſulted and ill uſed at every foreign port they trade to, they will trade to none at all; and if we tamely bear ſuch uſage from one nation, every nation will begin to treat us in the ſame manner. To be conquered is certainly a moſt terrible misfortune; but it is terrible only to the poltron, who will chuſe to live with infamy rather than to die with glory; and ſurely, it is more prudent to run the riſk of being conquered whilſt we have ſome ſtrength left, than to be forced to run that riſk after we have been debilitated by ſubmitting to repeated inſults and indignities. If we engage at firſt, we engage with ſuch a character as will derogate from the fierceneſs of our enemies, and may give us the victory tho' unequally matched; but if we wait till after we have loſt that character, it will add to the preſumption of our enemies, and may render their attack irreſiſtible. And this I muſt particularly recommend to ſome amongſt us, who have always ſeemed a little too fond of negotiating.

As to the negotiation now before us, Sir, or rather a treaty towards a negotiation, I ſhall readily admit, that what is called the object of this treaty is a right one, and ſuch a one as all Europe, except France, and more particularly Germany ought to wiſh for; but at the ſame time I muſt deny its being an object that we ought to pay for; and tho' it may be attainable, I think, that our agreeing to ſuch a treaty as this, is the very worſt method that can be taken for attaining it. I ſay the very worſt, Sir, becauſe it is not only founded upon a wrong principle, but, in my opinion, it will defeat the very end we pretend to aim at. What view have we, Sir? What view can we have? I am ſure we can have none as Engliſhmen, to intermeddle in the affairs of Europe, unleſs it be to prevail, as far as we can, with the ſeveral powers thereof to preſerve their own independency. Shall we give them money to do ſo? Shall we give them ſubſidies in time of peace to do ſo? In time of war, when they are reduced to the neceſſity of fighting for their independency, we muſt give ſubſidies to ſome of them, becauſe they cannot put their troops in motion, or march them to the general rendezvous without ſubſidies from us. But to give them ſubſidies in time of peace, Sir, in order to prevail with them to take ſuch meaſures, as they themſelves muſt think neceſſary for preſerving their own independency, would be a moſt ridiculous cuſtom, a cuſtom we muſt not lead them into, becauſe it would lead us into an expence we cannot poſſibly bear. The caſe is very different with regard to France, Sir: The views of the French court are very different from ours: Their views are to ſubdue, to deſtroy the independency of their neighbours: They muſt give ſubſidies in time of peace as well as war, in order to tempt, by a preſent intereſt, ſuch as will be ſo tempted, to neglect their future. This difference is ſo manifeſt, and ſo well underſtood by all the courts of Europe, that if we begin to give ſubſidies in time of peace, they will begin to ſuſpect that we have ſome other views than thoſe we ſhould have as Engliſhmen: They will begin to ſuſpect, that our views are not for preſerving their independency; but that we have at laſt begun to contend with France, which of us two ſhall render them dependent. Such a jealouſy might not, perhaps, prevent their accepting our ſubſidies in time of peace, but it would prevent their doing any thing in conſideration of thoſe ſubſidies; and in caſe of a war, it would probably induce them to join with France againſt us; for if they muſt chuſe an abſolute maſter, I am afraid, that moſt of them would rather chuſe the king of France, than either the king of Great-Britain or the emperor of Germany.

From

From hence gentlemen may ſee, Sir, that this treaty is more likely to defeat than to forward the election of a king of the Romans. If the Electoral princes of Germany think that an immediate election is neceſſary for their ſafety, they will proceed to it directly, without any ſubſidy from us, nor would all the ſubſidies France could give, prevent their doing ſo. If they do not think ſuch an election neceſſary for their ſafety, they will of courſe ſuſpect, that we have ſome ſecret view in putting ourſelves to ſuch a monſtrous expence for the ſake of expediting that election; and if we conſider the preſent diſputes in Germany, and the many others that may ſoon be brought upon the carpet, we may ſuppoſe, that France will not be at a loſs to furniſh ſome of the princes of Germany with probable grounds for harbouring ſuch a ſuſpicion. I have ſaid, Sir, a monſtrous expence, becauſe, if we are reſolved to attain the object of this treaty, I am very ſure, that this ſubſidy to Bavaria is not the only one we muſt grant; for when the electors of Germany find that money is a going, they will, like other electors, all put in for a ſhare. The elector of Saxony has, upon this conſideration, as good a right to a ſubſidy as the elector of Bavaria: As he has now two daughters married into the houſe of Bourbon, it may be ſaid to be as neceſſary to buy him off from that houſe, as it was to buy off the elector of Bavaria; and as he is likewiſe one of the vicars of the empire, and an indiſputed one too, which Bavaria is not, he may inſiſt upon as large a ſubſidy. Perhaps the queen of Hungary may be induced to vote for her own ſon without a ſubſidy; but it will certainly be neceſſary to grant ſubſidies to every one of the eccleſiaſtical electors; and as to the king of Pruſſia and elector Palatine, they may perhaps do us the favour to ſave us our money, by refuſing our ſubſidy. Nevertheleſs, it will, without doubt, coſt us a very large ſum of money; and when we have thus penſioned all the electors that will accept of our money, how are we ſure that they will not find pretences for putting off the election until the firſt term of their ſubſidy be expired, on purpoſe that we may be obliged to renew the term, and ſo from term to term till the preſent emperor's death, when they would be obliged to proceed to an election, tho' we had never granted a ſhilling; and it is highly probable, that all the ſums we had paid would then have very little influence upon the election.

Thus it is evident, I think, Sir, that the treaty now under conſideration is one of the worſt methods we could have choſen, for attaining the end we aim at; and tho' the end be in the main a good one, yet I do not think it is of ſuch conſequence as has been repreſented. The laws of the empire are the ſame during a vacancy as during a plenitude of the Imperial throne: A prince may be put to the ban by the vicars of the empire, as well as by the emperor himſelf; and we know that the family of Bavaria joined with France againſt the emperor and empire in the war in queen Anne's reign; therefore the internal tranquillity of Germany does not ſo much depend upon the Imperial throne's being full, as upon the concord and unity of the ſeveral members of that great body, which is more likely to be interrupted than cemented by precipitating the election of a king of the Romans, eſpecially when it is done by methods not altogether agreeable to the fundamental laws of the empire; for whatever we may think in this country, where bribery at elections ſeems to be grown familiar to us, a ſubſidy granted profeſſedly, tho' not expreſſly, in conſideration of chuſing ſuch a one king of the Romans, and at ſuch a time, as we ſhall deſire, will

in other countries be looked on as a ſort of bribery. Even here in this country, we know by experience, that, tho' a penſion or gratuity may not corrupt the heart, it will confound the head; tho' it may not be able to force the will, it does commonly bias the judgment of a voter. Therefore, ſuppoſing we ſhould ſucceed in getting the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans by a majority of the electors, for that he will be unanimouſly choſen I very much queſtion, it will be ſo far from ſecuring the peace of Europe, or the internal tranquillity of Germany, that it will furniſh France with a plauſible pretence, as guaranty of the treaty of Weſtphalia, for recommencing the war, even in the preſent Emperor's life-time, as ſoon as a proper opportunity offers, in which war ſhe will certainly be joined by thoſe princes of the empire, who declared againſt the election, and perhaps by this very family, to whom we are now to grant a ſubſidy.

If the family of Bavaria, Sir, have really abandoned the French intereſt; If their late ſufferings have opened their eyes, and made them ſee, that their true intereſt is connected with the intereſt of the common cauſe of Europe, they will concur in electing the archduke Joſeph king of the Romans, without any ſubſidy; and conſequently, our granting a ſubſidy muſt be unneceſſary: It muſt be downright proſuſion. But this treaty, I much ſuſpect, is neither a Britiſh, nor a German, nor a Hanoverian meaſure; I am afraid it is a French meaſure. By this ſubſidy the duke of Bavaria will repair his ſhattered circumſtances; and when he has done ſo, I am afraid he will be as ready as any of his anceſtors to join with the French in attacking the houſe of Auſtria. This, Sir, is no chimerical apprehenſion; It is founded upon experience: His grandfather ſuffered ſeverely by joining with the French in queen Anne's time; and by his ſuffering the family might have learned what was to be expected from their joining with the enemies of their country; yet his father, as ſoon as he thought he had got an opportunity, played the ſame game, and by a juſt retribution of Providence met with much the ſame chaſtiſement. This behaviour of the father's did not proceed from any blind attachment he had to the French intereſt: It proceeded from the claims he had upon the houſe of Auſtria; and as thoſe claims neither have been, nor can be ſatisfied, we have ſome reaſon to expect the ſame behaviour, if any future circumſtance of Europe ſhould furniſh that family with an opportunity, which they may with any probable ſucceſs lay hold of. Such a circumſtance it is the buſineſs of the houſe of Auſtria, and indeed of every other prince of the empire, to guard againſt with the utmoſt caution; but it cannot be done by us: All we can do, is to ſave as much money as we can in time of peace, and before any ſuch circumſtance happens, that we may be able to give the greater aſſiſtance to the houſe of Auſtria, in caſe it ſhould happen; for I ſhall moſt readily agree, that it is the intereſt of this nation to do all we can, without ruining ourſelves, for preſerving the power of the houſe of Auſtria.

This, I ſay, Sir, is our intereſt; but as we have for many years been fluctuating in our meaſures, I doubt much if this intereſt will be more uniformly purſued in time to come, than it has been in time paſt. The famous treaty of Hanover, in 1725, was a moſt remarkable deviation from this intereſt. Inſtead of preſerving the power of the houſe of Auſtria, our miniſters then endeavoured to propagate the doctrine abroad, as well as at home, that the power of the houſe of Auſtria was become formidable to the liberties

of Europe, and that for preſerving a balance of power, it was become neceſſary to reduce the power of that houſe. But in 1731 we departed from this new doctrine, and ſo far from thinking any more of reducing the power of the houſe of Auſtria, A that we entered into a moſt ſolemn engagement for preſerving it entire, not only to the then Emperor, but to his heirs female as well as male; and all this without taking the leaſt care about preſerving the peace of Germany, in caſe the Emperor ſhould B die without heirs male. But this humour we did not long continue in; for in 1734 we allowed the Emperor to be attacked by France and Spain, without giving him any aſſiſtance, tho' at that time our own particular intereſt, as well as the general inte- C reſt of Europe, required our joining him in that war with all our might. I ſay, Sir, our own particular intereſt; for the treatment we had for years before met with from Spain, and the bad ſucceſs of our commiſſaries, who had been appointed in D purſuance of the treaty of Seville, had convinced us, that it was impoſſible to ſettle our diſputes with that nation in an amicable way; and we had likewiſe ſeveral diſputes with France, which, tho' then lurking under the aſhes of our puſillanimity, E we might have foreſeen, would at laſt break out into a flame. Both theſe diſputes we had then a fair opportunity for ſettling to our own liking; for, notwithſtanding the neutrality of the Dutch, if we had joined in that war with our whole force, I F believe, no one will doubt, that a vigorous and cloſe confederacy between Muſcovy, Poland, the Emperor and Empire, and Great-Britain, might not in all human probability have given the law to the houſe of Bourbon. But why ſhould I talk of G the probable ſucceſs of a war, which, I am convinced, would not have happened? The old cautious cardinal would not have attacked the Emperor, nor would the king of Sardinia have joined in the attack, if they had not been previouſly aſſured, that Great-Britain would, in breach of engagements ſo lately entered into, remain a paſſive and unconcerned beholder of the diſtreſs of her ally the Emperor.

It was our paſſivity at that time, Sir, that laid the foundation of the laſt war, and of all the misfortunes that have ſince been brought upon the houſe of Auſtria. The powers upon the continent, and particularly the princes of Germany, had formed ſuch a deſpicable opinion of our conduct, that upon the death of the Emperor it became eaſy for the French to form a confederacy againſt the queen of Hungary, and impoſſible for her to form any confederacy for her ſupport; and if the king of Sardinia had not acted a more bold and reſolute part than we did at the beginning of that war, that princeſs muſt have offered a *carte-blanche* to the French, before ſhe received any effectual aſſiſtance from us. Nay, notwithſtanding the wonders performed by her brave Hungarians, I am apt to believe, that her ſafety was chiefly owing to the fears the French were under of raiſing the power of Bavaria too high in Germany, and that of Spain too high in Italy. The French are wiſe enough to know, that the friendſhip of princes does not depend upon ſervices performed, but upon thoſe that are to be performed; and they foreſaw, that if the houſes of Bavaria and Spain ſhould be raiſed ſo high, and all rivalſhip taken away, by depriving the former of all dominion in Italy, they would probably join together for reducing the power of France, as ſoon as the latter had loſt all hopes of ſucceeding to that crown. For this reaſon they would gladly have come to a compromiſe with the queen of Hungary, and would have left her a conſiderable part of her dominions both in Germany and Italy; but as ſhe diſdained to ſubmit

mit to any compromiſe, it diſconcerted all their ſchemes; and after the treaty of peace between her and Pruſſia, it was not in their power to force her to a compromiſe, or to ſtrip her of her dominions.

Thus, Sir, ever ſince the year 1725, or rather ever ſince the year 1720, our politicks have been fluctuating between pulling down and preſerving the power of the houſe of Auſtria: I wiſh they may do ſo no longer; but I muſt obſerve, that the power of the houſe of Auſtria depends, in a great meaſure, upon the union of the Germanick body, which union will be diſſolved the moment we begin to ſupport that houſe in any acts of injuſtice, or any incroachments upon the conſtitution and liberties of the empire, eſpecially the free choice of an emperor. In my opinion, it is for the intereſt of Germany to have the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans as ſoon as poſſible, and this ſeems to be the opinion of moſt gentlemen that hear me; but our opinion ſignifies nothing: It muſt be the opinion of the electoral princes of Germany, otherwiſe it cannot be freely or fairly done; and it muſt be arguments, not ſubſidies, than can lead them into this opinion. Theſe arguments the court of Vienna, as well as we, may make uſe of, for reaſoning is not ſollicitting; and at a time when we have ſuch able miniſters at all the courts of Germany, ſuppoſing it were lawful, we cannot ſurely ſtand in need of backing their eloquence with bribes, or as the Hon. and learned gentleman called it, a price. I am ſorry he made uſe of the word; for it looks ſo much like buying and ſelling, that it may bring the election and the electors into contempt, and raiſe the character of thoſe that may oppoſe it, which, I am ſure, is not a proper method for rendering it effectual, or for making the people, or, if you pleaſe, the princes of Germany, zealous and unanimous in its ſupport; and nothing, I think, can more evidently ſhew the impropriety of the method we have choſen, than this, that the very beſt advocates for it cannot ſpeak in its favour, without making uſe of ſuch language as muſt tend to defeat the end they aim at. Therefore, I hope, the houſe will for this once concur in ſaving their conſtituents a little money, which, I am ſure, would add to the character of this aſſembly, and no way derogate from the character of thoſe electors, that may hereafter concur in the election of a king of the Romans; for I cannot have ſo mean an opinion of the electoral princes of Germany, as to apprehend, that they would refuſe or delay doing what they think for the intereſt of their country, merely becauſe we denied giving them money for doing it; and as little can I ſuppoſe, that they would for any ſum we can give, agree to do what they thought inconſiſtent with the intereſt or conſtitution of their country.

This ſubſidy therefore, Sir, cannot come under that ſort of œconomy, under which the learned gentleman endeavoured to place it. It is not laying out a ſmall preſent ſum, in order to prevent a large future expence. It is not repairing our houſe, in order to prevent its tumbling about our ears, or repairing our dikes to prevent our eſtates being overflowed. But it is giving money to one for doing what he would do without our money, if he thought it his intereſt to do ſo, and what he will not do, tho' he takes our money, if he does not think it his intereſt to do ſo. Suppoſe, Sir, that I had a houſe at one end of the ſtreet, and a gentleman who had a houſe at the other, ſhould come to me and ſay, Sir, your houſe is quite out of repair, if you do not preſently repair it, it will tumble about your ears; but as you, perhaps, have not money to repair it, there is a ſum of money for you, and you may repair it at what time, and in what manner you think beſt.

eſt. Should not I have reaſon to ook upon ſuch a man as a madman, ven tho' my houſe then ſtood in eed of repair? But if it ſtood in o ſuch need: If there was the ighеſt probability that it would ſtand n no need of any repair for twenty A ears to come, ſhould not I have ſtill nore reaſon to conclude, that none ut a madman would throw away is money in ſuch a manner?

Sir, if we muſt give ſubſidies to oreign princes in time of peace, why ſhould we neglect Denmark? B Surely, the king of Denmark could be of as much ſervice to us in caſe of a war with France as any prince of the empire; and, I believe, we may as much depend on his friendſhip; therefore I was ſurpriſed how we came to loſe him in the late war. C I ſuſpect our conduct was not altogether blameleſs in that reſpect. In the courts of all princes, there is generally ſome one miniſter, whoſe advice is of greater weight than that of all the reſt. Such miniſters muſt be properly applied to, when any great D point is to be gained; and it is the duty of our miniſters to learn where to apply, and how to apply in the moſt effectual manner: It is the duty of the miniſters we have abroad, to acquire this knowledge, and to communicate it to our miniſters at E home. Where the fault lay, I do not know; but if there be any prince in Europe, whoſe friendſhip we ought to ſecure by a ſubſidy in time of peace, it is, in my opinion, Denmark; and, conſidering the preſent connection between the two courts, I ſhould F think it would not be difficult. At the ſame time, I am far from ſaying, that ſuch a meaſure is neceſſary. As we have nothing in view but the general intereſt of Europe, we muſt not think of contending with France in granting ſubſidies in time of peace. G If princes will become penſioners, and for ſuch a mercenary conſideration ſacrifice their honour and the future independency of their crown, we muſt e'en let them do ſo, and reſolve to ſupport our own independency without their aſſiſtance, which we ſhall always be the more able to do in time of war, the more frugal we are in time of peace; and for this reaſon, if there were none other, I muſt be againſt the preſent motion.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give you in this Debate, was that made by Julius Florus, *the Purport of which was as follows*, viz.

Mr. Chairman,

S I R,

I WAS glad to hear the noble lord declare, that even in his opinion the object of this treaty was a right one; for if it be, I do not think it poſſible to aſſign a good reaſon why we ſhould not purſue it, or why we ſhould not be at ſome little expence in purſuing it; but ſays the noble lord, this is a wrong method of purſuing it, becauſe it is founded on a wrong principle, and becauſe it will defeat the end we aim at. As to the firſt of theſe objections, his lordſhip ſeems to think, that we ought to lay it down as a maxim, never to grant any ſubſidies in time of peace, which is a maxim I cannot approve of; for if by doing ſo we may prevent a war, it would, in my opinion, be the height of wiſdom; becauſe one year's war will always coſt us more than twenty years ſubſidies in time of peace. What are the cauſes of war? I believe it will be allowed, that war muſt always proceed from ambition or injuſtice; and never can proceed from either, unleſs the prince or ſtate that begins the war, or is the cauſe of its being begun, be of opinion, that he may thereby ſatisfy his ambition, or ſupport his injuſtice. How is the forming of ſuch an opinion to be prevented? Surely, by having a cloſe confederacy among thoſe

thoſe that are peaceably inclined, and an army ready to repel any attack; and if there be any member of that confederacy that can furniſh troops, but cannot ſpare the expence of keeping them in continual pay, the other members of the confederacy muſt aſſiſt him even in time of peace to do ſo; for if they have no army ready, the chief members of the confederacy may be ſwallowed up before the reſt can come to their aſſiſtance. It was by this neglect, that France got ſo many advantages in the laſt century; for they had always a great army ready, and they made uſe of that army every now and then to extend their conqueſts; becauſe they knew that there was no confederacy properly formed, nor any army ready to prevent or oppoſe their ambitious ſchemes. It was by this neglect, that they got peaceable poſſeſſion of Spain in the beginning of the preſent century; for if there had been a confederacy properly formed, and an army ready to have entered upon action, I believe, neither the Dutch nor we would ever have acknowledged Philip as king of Spain; nor would they have ventured to have ſent ſuch a body of their troops into that kingdom. What happened at that time, plainly ſhews, how ridiculous it is to make treaties or regulations for preſerving the peace of Europe, unleſs a ſufficient army be kept in readineſs for enforcing the obſervance of them.

As to the peace of Europe, Sir, I find the noble lord ſeems to doubt whether it be our intereſt to preſerve it, and I ſhould join with him, if I thought, that any war could now happen in Europe, without endangering the balance of power; but even his lordſhip acknowledges, that it is our intereſt to prevent its being in the power of any prince upon the continent to render all the reſt dependent upon him; and as this may now be the conſequence of any war that does happen, I muſt be of opinion, that, even as a trading nation, it is our intereſt to endeavour all we can to preſerve the peace of Europe, becauſe it is ſafer and better for us to contend in peace for the balance of trade, than to contend in war for the balance of power. In a pacifick contention for trade we have many natural advantages, and as the events do not depend upon chance, nor upon the conduct of any but ourſelves, we may make ſure of victory, if it is not our own fault; but in a warlike contention for power with any prince upon the continent, we muſt always labour under the diſadvantage of the war's being more expenſive to us than to him, and as every event depends not only upon chance, but upon the conduct of our allies, no conduct of ours can ſecure us the victory.

It is evident therefore, Sir, that it is our intereſt to have the peace of Europe preſerved, and as we cannot do this by ourſelves alone, we muſt unite with thoſe powers upon the continent, who are the leaſt to be ſuſpected of forming ambitious projects, or of making unjuſt incroachments upon their neighbours; and ſuch we muſt reckon the Dutch and the empire of Germany, both from the experience of their late conduct, and from the nature of their form of government. Theſe are our moſt proper, our moſt natural allies; and it is our buſineſs to contribute, as much as we can, towards their being uſeful allies, that is to ſay, towards their being in a condition to act with vigour. Experience has ſhewn, that the Dutch act with moſt vigour under a ſtadtholder, which condition fortune has put them into, I believe, without much of our aſſiſtance. Will any gentleman ſay, that the empire of Germany is in a condition to act with ſuch vigour when the Imperial throne is vacant, as when it is full? The laws of the empire, I own, are the ſame in both caſes.

But

But can it be ſaid, that it is as eaſy to carry them into execution in the one caſe as the other? Did we ever hear of any one's being put to the ban of the empire under the vicars? Has not the empire always been in confuſion, and the laws without effect, during a vacancy of the Imperial throne? Is it not, therefore, our intereſt to prevent the empire's being in that condition, if poſſible? This is ſo evident, that the noble lord himſelf was forced to acknowledge the rectitude of the object of this treaty. But ſays he, the Electoral princes of the empire will, for their own ſakes, provide againſt this event: Their own intereſt will induce them to do ſo without any ſubſidy from us. Sir, have we not had a very late, and a very fatal example to the contrary? Moſt people, I ſhall allow, are governed by their intereſt; but they often miſtake their intereſt, and are often ſo blinded by a trifling immediate intereſt, as to act in direct oppoſition to a much more conſiderable intereſt that is remote. Self-intereſt is not therefore always to be truſted to; and a very conſummate politician of the laſt age, who was concerned in many foreign negotiations, has told us, that we are never to judge of what a court will do, from conſidering what it is their intereſt to do. For this reaſon, in oppoſition to the noble lord's maxim, I muſt lay it down as a maxim, that it may be often neceſſary for us to give ſubſidies in time of peace, in order to form and keep united a proper confederacy for preventing a war; and for this purpoſe nothing can at preſent be ſo effectual as that of getting the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans.

This, Sir, will eſtabliſh the peace and reſtore the vigour of the Germanick body. It will make another prince of the empire much more tractable; and if we can prevail with the court of Vienna to lay aſide all deſigns of revindicating, it will ſo firmly unite that great body, that we can have nothing to fear for many years to come, eſpecially as another great empire is now, and likely to remain, in cloſe confederacy with the houſe of Auſtria. By theſe means, Sir, we ſhall have a moſt powerful confederacy formed for preſerving the peace of Europe; but then this confederacy, great as it is, will ſignify nothing againſt a ſudden attack, unleſs numerous armies be kept in continual pay; and as the houſe of Auſtria muſt employ moſt of its troops in Hungary and Italy, a great part of thoſe armies muſt be kept on foot by the other princes of the empire, who are not able to do ſo without ſome aſſiſtance from the Dutch and us; which is another reaſon, that may often render it neceſſary for us to give ſubſidies even in time of peace. Surely, it is more prudent in us to grant ſubſidies to foreign princes, for keeping up a number of troops for the ſervice of the common cauſe of Europe, than to keep ſuch numerous armies of our own here at home, as might be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution; and if by this means we can ſecure their concurrence in any other meaſure, that may be neceſſary for preſerving the balance of power, do not we thereby gain a double advantage?

Whether it may or may not be neceſſary to grant any more ſubſidies upon this occaſion, is what I ſhall not pretend to foretel. But if it ſhould be neceſſary, and we ſhould thereby get the archduke Joſeph choſen king of the Romans, and a number of good troops kept always ready at our call, I ſhall think the money well beſtowed. I am very ſure, his majeſty will not put his people to any further charge upon this head, unleſs he ſees it abſolutely neceſſary; and if I ſhould then happen to be of a different opinion, it will be with the utmoſt diffidence that I ſhall declare it. But, Sir, I

can never be of the opinion, which ſome gentlemen ſeem to be of, that it is impracticable to get the arch-duke choſen king of the Romans whilſt his father is alive and in good health; becauſe of its being, as they ſay, contrary to the conſtitution of the empire. I am, indeed, ſurpriſed to hear ſuch a doctrine advanced by any gentleman who has read the hiſtory of Germany. The Golden Bull is ſo far from laying any reſtraint upon the election of a king of the Romans during the life of a reigning emperor, that it provides expreſsly, and in the moſt general terms, the form and method to be obſerved in the election of *a king of the Romans*, or an emperor; and it ſeems to direct, that, in caſe of the death of a king of the Romans, another ſhould be preſently choſen; for it ſays, the archbiſhop of Mentz, having certain news of the death of the emperor, *or of the king of the Romans*, ſhall, in a month's time, give notice of it to the electors, and if he ſhould neglect, then the electors ſhall in three months repair to Frankfort to chuſe an emperor, *or a king of the Romans*. In the whole of it there is not ſo much as a word, that tends towards confining the election of a king of the Romans to the death, ſickneſs, or incapacity of the reigning emperor; and the latitude, which the electors have in this reſpect, has been confirmed by the practice ever ſince: Nay, Charles IV. the author of the Golden Bull, got his ſon Wenceſlaus choſen king of the Romans, ſome years after that law had been eſtabliſhed; and however inconſiſtent bribery may now be with the conſtitution of the empire, or how the electors then explained the oath they took at the election, we are aſſured, that, in order to obtain that election for his ſon, the emperor promiſed, and afterwards paid to each of them 100,000 ducats for the ſame; which was in thoſe days a ſum much more conſiderable than what we are by this treaty to pay to the duke of Bavaria. But I wonder to hear gentlemen ſuppoſe, that this money is to be paid for his vote at any future election, when it is ſo clear from the words of the treaty, that the money is to be paid for the troops, which he is to be at the expence of keeping always in readineſs for our ſervice. It is true, we gain this further advantage, that we ſhall by this treaty reſtore the antient friendſhip and good correſpondence between the houſes of Auſtria and Bavaria; and tho' opinion muſt always be determined by arguments, yet, I hope, the noble lord will allow, that arguments are heard with more attention, and come with greater weight from a friend than from an enemy. With regard to the election of a king of the Romans, therefore, we ſhall at leaſt by this treaty gain the favour of a candid hearing; and whatever opinion I have of our miniſters at the courts of Germany, I have ſo good an opinion of their cauſe, that conviction muſt, I think, be the conſequence of a candid hearing.

This conſideration, Sir, will obviate every thing that has been ſaid for ſhewing, that by this treaty we ſhall defeat the end we aim at; for as this money is not to be paid to the elector of Bavaria, on account of his concurring in the election of a king of the Romans, but on account of the troops he is to hold in readineſs for our ſervice, no elector can expect money from us, unleſs we ſhould find it neceſſary to engage more troops; and if we ſhould, I hope it will be done: I am ſure, it may be done without danger of raiſing a jealouſy, that we have any views but ſuch as we ought to have as true Engliſhmen. And as our renewal of this treaty with Bavaria, or of any treaty we may hereafter make with any other prince of the empire, will not depend upon the election of a king of the Romans, but upon the neceſſity we may or may

may not then think ourſelves under to have their troops ready at our call; therefore they cannot, upon ſuch an account, be under any inducement to put off the election. On the contrary, their having once engaged their troops to us, will induce them to bring it on as ſoon as poſſible; becauſe by that engagement they declare themſelves members of that confederacy, which is formed for preſerving the peace of Europe, by which of courſe they expoſe themſelves to the reſentment of thoſe, if there be any, who deſign to diſturb the repoſe of Europe; and conſequently they muſt, for their own ſafety, endeavour to ſtrenghten that confederacy, of which they have declared themſelves members.

As to Denmark, Sir, I know no particular reaſon why we ſhould grant a ſubſidy to that crown, rather than to any other prince that can furniſh us with as good troops, and as many as we have occaſion for; and the behaviour of that court in the late war, cannot, ſurely, be an argument for our putting our truſt in them a ſecond time. But that behaviour was not owing to any miſconduct in us: We were fairly outbid: A higher price was offered from another quarter, than we thought the thing to be purchaſed deſerved; and thoſe who had then the influence at that court, thought proper to prefer the preſent advantage to every future conſideration; but the king himſelf repented ſo heartily of what had been done, that I believe it haſtened his death. And I am very ſure, if we had engaged to give him what was offered by our antagoniſt, it would have been loudly exclaimed againſt by ſome gentlemen in this aſſembly, who never ought to find fault with our refuſing to give, becauſe they are ſo ready to find fault with our agreeing to give a ſubſidy to any foreign power, or for any conſideration.

With ſuch gentlemen, Sir, the preventing of future dangers, or the preventing of a vaſt future expence, is never admitted as an excuſe for the moſt trifling preſent expence; and I muſt obſerve, that what the noble lord ſaid about his neighbour's offering him money to repair his houſe, was not at all appoſite to the preſent queſtion. To have made it ſo, he ſhould have ſuppoſed, that his neighbour's houſe was adjoining to his, and that the fall of the one would almoſt certainly occaſion the fall of the other; in which caſe, if his neighbour had no way to force him to repair his houſe, it would be prudence in him to repair it for him, rather than let it tumble, and thereby pull his own houſe along with it. Even this does not come up to the queſtion now before us; for all thoſe concerned in the ſame intereſt are willing to bear as great a ſhare of the expence as they can; and as a vacancy in the Imperial throne is now, I may ſay, the only chance againſt our continuing in peace for a great number of years, as that vacancy, ſhould it happen, would certainly put us to an infinite expence, it would be the height of madneſs in us to refuſe putting ourſelves to a ſmall expence for preventing it. If by ſo doing we can get the archduke choſen king of the Romans, it is to be hoped, that before a new war happens, we ſhall be able to get rid of a great part of the debt we at preſent labour under.

The conſummate wiſdom of an Hon. gentleman near me has, notwithſtanding a moſt ſelfiſh oppoſition, brought a ſcheme to bear, that in a very few years will greatly increaſe our ſinking fund. By means of that fund, Sir, by œconomy in our domeſtick affairs, and by making the moſt of our publick revenue, we ſhall be able to pay off a very large ſum yearly; and our ability to do ſo will increaſe yearly in proportion, eſpecially if we take proper methods to put an end to all ſmuggling. I

was not in the houſe when the famous exciſe ſcheme was brought upon the carpet: If I had, I ſhould probably have been induced by the general but groundleſs clamour to have joined with thoſe that oppoſed it; but I have of late ſeen ſo much of the deceit of popular clamours, and of the artful ſurmiſes upon which they are generally founded; and I am ſo fully convinced of the benefits we ſhould reap by preventing all ſorts of unfair trade, that if ever any ſuch ſcheme be again offered, whilſt I have a ſeat in this aſſembly, I believe I ſhall be as heartily for it, as I am for the motion now under our conſideration.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

From the COVENT-GARDEN Journal, April, 7:

Mr. Cenſor,

THE faſhionable vice of routs has ſo bewitched the hearts of many of my fair countrywomen, (for as for the men, I leave them to themſelves) that my indignation is raiſed at an evil, which, if not ſoon diſcountenanced, will extinguiſh the few glimmering ſparks of ancient virtue, even yet twinkling amongſt us. But this is not all, routs are ſo polite and ſacred an entertainment, that no time is judged proper for them, but the tedious evenings of every ſabbath, at which our pious fair obſerve a ſtricter courſe of vigils, than the beſt Chriſtians, I fear, at their devotions. Indeed, they plead with ſome ſhew of modeſty, that ſome of them are conſtant attenders of divine ſervice on Sunday mornings, and therefore think the evening may be very innocently devoted to pleaſure; but doth this comport with that divine precept, which tells us, that both the outgoings of the evening as well as morning ſhould praiſe our great Creator? I hope it will not be an improper parallel to compare theſe devotees to gallantry to the religious among the old Perſians, who acknowledged two principles or deities, as objects of their adorations, viz. one the author of all good, the other of all evil: But one unhappy difference appears in our caſe, viz. that the evil principle has got a vaſt aſcendant over the good in our hearts and manners.

Leſt I grow tireſom on a ſubject, whoſe dark ſhades are expoſed to every common eye, I will conclude with a ſhort contraſt, which may ſet this ſpeculation in a clearer light than a longer diſſertation; and here, if you'll reflect on the languid ſpirits and emaciated features of thoſe, whom the morning ſun bluſhes on; as they riſe from broken dreams of guilty ſcenes; and on the contrary, if you view the beauteous bloom of innocence, and ſpring of health and joy, that glows in the boſoms of unſpotted and virtuous minds; in the former you will find all the footſteps of the loſs of paradiſe and fall of our firſt anceſtors; in the latter, you will ſee all the diſplay of Providence in the dignity of human nature, and all the beauty of religion.

I am, &c.

EUGENIO.

Obſervations *on* PREROGATIVE, POWER *and* LIBERTY. *By* GEORGE SAVILE, *Marquiſs of* HALIFAX.

A Prerogative that tendeth to the diſſolution of all laws muſt be void in itſelf, *felo de ſe*; for a prerogative is a law. The reaſon of any law is, that no man's will ſhould be a law.

The king is the life of the law, and cannot have a prerogative that is mortal to it.

The law is to have a ſoul in it, or it is a dead thing. The king is by his ſovereign power to add warmth and vigour to the meaning of the law. We are by no means to imagine there is ſuch an antipathy between them, that the prerogative, like a baſiliſk, is to kill the law, whenever it looks upon it.

The prince hath very rarely uſe of his prerogative, but hath conſtantly a great advantage by the laws.

The people's obedience muſt be plain, and without evaſions. The prince's prerogative ſhould be ſo too.

King Charles I. made this anſwer to the petition of right, (to the obſervation whereof he held himſelf obliged in conſcience, as well as of his prerogative,) "That the people's liberties ſtrengthen the king's prerogative, and the king's prerogative is to defend the people's liberties."

That prince's declarations allow the original of government to come from the people. Prerogative never yet pretended to repealing.

The firſt ground of prerogative was to enable the prince to do *good*, not to do *every thing*.

If the ground of a king's deſire of power be his aſſurance of himſelf, that he will do no hurt by it; is it not an argument for ſubjects to deſire to keep that which they will never abuſe?

It muſt not be ſuch a prerogative as giveth the government the rickets; all the nouriſhment to go to the upper part, and the lower ſtarved.

As

As a prince is in danger, who calleth a ſtronger than himſelf to his aſſiſtance; ſo when prerogative uſeth *neceſſity* for an argument, it calleth in a ſtronger thing than itſelf. The ſame reaſon may overturn it. Neceſſity too is ſo plain a thing, that every body ſees it, ſo that the magiſtrate hath no great privilege in being the judge of it. Neceſſity, therefore, is a dangerous argument for princes, ſince (wherever it is real) it conſtitutes every man a magiſtrate, and gives as great a power of diſpenſing to every private man, as a prince can claim.

It is not ſo proper to ſay, that prerogative juſtifieth force, as that force ſupporteth prerogative. They have not been ſuch conſtant friends, but that they have had terrible fallings out.

All powers are of God; and between *permiſſion* and *appointment*, well conſidered, there is no real difference.

In a limited monarchy, prerogative and liberty are as jealous of one another, as any two neighbouring ſtates can be of their reſpective incroachments.

They ought not to part for ſmall bickerings, and muſt bear little jealouſies without breaking for them.

Power is ſo apt to be inſolent, and liberty to be ſaucy, that they are very ſeldom upon good terms.

They are both ſo quarrelſome, that they will not eaſily enter into a fair treaty. For, indeed, it is hard to bring them together; they ever quarrel at a diſtance.

Power and liberty are reſpectively managed in the world in a manner not ſuitable to their value and dignity.

They are both ſo abuſed, that it juſtifieth the ſatires that are generally made upon them. And

They are ſo in poſſeſſion of being miſapplied, that inſtead of cenſuring their being abuſed, it is more reaſonable to wonder whenever they are not ſo.

They are perpetually wreſtling, and have had their turns, when they have been thrown, to have their bones broken by it.

If they were not both apt to be out of breath, there would be no living.

If prerogative will urge reaſon to ſupport it, it muſt bear reaſon when it reſiſteth it.

It is a diminution inſtead of a glory, to be above treating upon equal terms with reaſon.

If the people were deſigned to be the ſole property of the ſupream magiſtrate, ſure, God would have made them of a differing and ſubordinate ſpecies; as he hath the beaſts, that by the inferiority of their nature they might the better ſubmit to the dominion of mankind.

If none were to have liberty but thoſe who underſtand what it is, there would not be many free men in the world.

When the people contend for their liberty, they ſeldom get any thing by their victory but new maſters.

Liberty can neither be got, nor kept, but by ſo much care, that mankind generally are unwilling to give the price for it. And therefore, in the conteſt between eaſe and liberty, the firſt hath generally prevailed.

In our laſt, p. 103, *we gave an Abſtract of the* VIth LETTER *of Lord* BOLINGBROKE, *and ſhall now give our Readers an Account of his two laſt, viz. the* VIIth *and* VIIIth.

LETTER VII. contains a ſketch of the ſtate and hiſtory of Europe from the Pyrenean treaty in 1659, to the year 1688; and by way of introduction he examines the different circumſtances of Europe in the reign of the emperor Charles V. and Lewis XIV. of France; as alſo the conduct of cardinal Richlieu, who, he ſays, laid the foundations, and of cardinal Mazarine, who built the ſuperſtructure of the French greatneſs. Upon this laſt ſubject he takes particular notice of the Dutch deſerting France, and concluding a ſeparate peace with Spain at Munſter, in 1648, the true reaſon of which he thinks was, becauſe the Dutch began to ſee, that the houſe of Auſtria was then nothing more than the ſhadow of a great name, and that the houſe of Bourbon was advancing to an exorbitant degree of power. This, he ſays, was foreſeen by our Charles I. but Cromwell either did not foreſee it, or was induced by reaſons of private intereſt to act againſt the general intereſt of Europe; for to him chiefly it was owing that the Spaniards were forced into the Pyrenean treaty, which laid the foundation of all the diſturbances ſince. Upon this occaſion our author gives the following character of Lewis XIV.

"He had acquired habits of ſecrecy and method, in buſineſs; of reſerve, diſcretion, decency, and dignity, in behaviour; if he was not the greateſt king, he was the beſt actor of majeſty at leaſt that ever filled a throne. He by no means wanted that courage which is commonly called bravery, tho' the want of it was imputed to him in the midſt of his greateſt triumphs: Nor that other courage, leſs oſtentatious and more rarely found, calm, ſteady, perſevering reſolution; which ſeems to ariſe leſs from the temper of the body, and is therefore called courage of the mind. He had them both, moſt certainly, and I could produce unqueſtionable anecdotes in proof. He was,

in

in one word, much ſuperior to any prince with whom he had to do, when he began to govern."

Our author then ſhews, that though Lewis at the Pyrenean treaty renounced the ſucceſſion of Spain, he from that time continued to act ſyſtematically upon the contrary principle, which ſhould have given an immediate alarm to the reſt of Europe; and with reſpect to Germany, England and Holland, he explains the reaſons why it did not, particularly as to the Dutch, of whom he obſerves, that John de Wit renewed with the marſhal d'Eſtrades a project of dividing the Spaniſh Netherlands between France and Holland, that had been taken up formerly, when Richlieu made uſe of it to flatter their ambition, and to engage them to prolong the war againſt Spain. "A project, ſays he, not unlike to that which was held out to them by the famous preliminaries, and the extravagant barrier treaty, in 1709; and which engaged them to continue a war on the principle of ambition, into which they had entered with more reaſonable and more moderate views."

He next examines the treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1668, and that at Nimeghen in 1678; and he ſtates all the reaſons the Dutch had for deſerting their allies, and clapping up a ſeparate peace with France at Nimeghen. "If theſe are ſufficient, ſays he, they ſhould not have acted, for decency's ſake, as well as out of good policy, the part they did act in 1711, and 1712, towards the late queen, who had complaints of the ſame kind, in a much higher degree and with circumſtances much more aggravating, to make of them, of the emperor, and of all the princes of Germany, and who was far from treating them and their other allies at that time, as they treated Spain and their other allies in 1678."

And he concludes this letter with ſhewing how the ambitious and oppreſſive conduct of France occaſioned that confederacy, which was formed againſt her ſoon after the revolution, and how the oppreſſive conduct of the court of Vienna towards the Hungarians has made the houſe of Auſtria a clog upon the common cauſe in many inſtances, and of conſiderable aſſiſtance to it in none.

Letter VIII. In this letter the ſame ſubject is continued from the year 1688, and he begins with ſhewing the cauſes of the bad ſucceſs of the war in king William's reign, and the neceſſity he was under to conclude the peace at Ryſwick, and afterwards to agree to the two partition treaties; which neceſſity was chiefly owing to the conduct of the court of Vienna, one inſtance of which he particularly mentions; for the then king of Spain, he ſays, was ready to declare the archduke Charles his ſucceſſor, and actually deſired that he ſhould be ſent into Spain, with 12000 German troops to ſupport his ſucceſſion, and offered to contribute to the payment of theſe troops privately; becauſe it would have been too impopular among the Spaniards, and too prejudicial to the Auſtrian intereſt, to have had it known, that the emperor declined the payment of a body of his own troops, that were demanded to ſecure that monarchy to his ſon. But this ſalutary propoſition the court of Vienna rejected, and by this and the diſarming humour that prevailed here, he ſays, king William was forced into the partition treaties, tho' it is undeniable, that, by conſenting to a partition of the Spaniſh monarchy, he threw the Spaniards into the arms of France, which produced the will in favour of the duke of Anjou.

The acceptance of this will by France, and ſome impolitick and unneceſſary ſteps afterwards taken by her, produced the confederacy in 1701; but he obſerves, that tho' king William wiſely determined to engage in a war with France and Spain, yet the ſame good policy that determined him to engage, determined him not to engage too deeply. Therefore the engagement taken in the grand alliance was only, "To procure an equitable and reaſonable ſatisfaction to his Imperial majeſty for his pretenſion to the Spaniſh ſucceſſion; and ſufficient ſecurity to the king of England, and the ſtates general, for their dominions, and for the navigation and commerce of their ſubjects, and to prevent the union of the two monarchies of France and Spain."

The principles of good policy in this engagement he juſtifies at full length, and he ſhews, that upon theſe principles we might have had a peace in 1706; but we ſoon departed from them, and undertook not only to reduce France but to conquer Spain, in which, had we ſucceeded, we ſhould have expoſed the balance of power to deviations, and the peace of Europe to troubles, not inferior to thoſe that the war was deſigned, when it begun, to prevent. He then ſhews the ridiculouſneſs of this new plan, and that even thoſe who embraced it, were not really in earneſt, but only made it a pretence for continuing the war; and that in 1710, even general Stanhope himſelf thought the conqueſt of Spain impracticable.

"Was it poſſible, after this, ſays our author, to think in good earneſt of conquering Spain, and could they be in good

earneſt,

earneſt, who continued to hold the ſame language, and to inſiſt on the ſame meaſures? Could they be ſo in the following year, when the emperor Joſeph died? Charles was become then the ſole ſurviving male of the houſe of Auſtria, and ſucceeded to the empire as well as to all the hereditary dominions of that family. A Could they be in earneſt, who maintained even in this conjuncture, "that no peace could be ſafe, honourable, or laſting, ſo long as the kingdom of Spain and the Weſt-Indies remained in the poſſeſſion of any branch of the houſe of Bourbon? Did they mean that Charles ſhould be Emperor and king of Spain? In this B project they would have had the allies againſt them. Did they mean to call the duke of Savoy to the crown of Spain, or to beſtow it on ſome other prince? In this project they would have had his imperial majeſty againſt them. In either caſe the confederacy would have been broken: And how then would they have continued the war? Did they mean nothing, C or did they mean ſomething more than they owned, &c?"

He adds a good deal more to ſhew the impoſſibility of protracting the war with any hopes of advantage; and then, after ſome remarks upon the conduct of the whigs before and ſince the revolution, he adds thus: "In the adminiſtrations that D preceded the revolution, trade had flouriſhed, and our nation had grown opulent; but the general intereſt of Europe had been too much neglected by us; and ſlavery, under the umbrage of prerogative, had been well nigh eſtabliſhed among us. In thoſe that have followed, taxes upon taxes, and debts upon debts, have been perpetually accumulated, till a ſmall number of families have grown into immenſe E wealth, and national beggary has been brought upon us, under the ſpecious pretences of ſupporting a common cauſe againſt France, reducing her exorbitant power, and poizing that of Europe more equally in the publick balance: Laudable deſigns, no doubt, as far as they were real, but ſuch as, being converted into F mere pretences, have been productive of much evil; ſome of which we feel and have long felt, and ſome will extend its conſequences to our lateſt poſterity. The reign of prerogative was ſhort: And the evils and the dangers to which we were expoſed by it, ended with it. But the reign of falſe and ſquandering po- G licy has laſted long, it laſts ſtill, and will finally compleat our ruin. Beggary has been the conſequence of ſlavery in ſome countries: Slavery will be probably the conſequence of beggary in ours; and if it is ſo, we know at whoſe door to lay it, &c."

Then, after ſome reflections upon the neceſſity we were under to conclude a peace, and the dangers they who ſhould undertake it, would be expoſed to, by that party who had nurſed, and been nurſed by the war, which, he ſays, he plainly foreſaw, but in duty to his country reſolved to encounter, he acknowledges, that the power of France was not by the treaty of Utrecht ſo much reduced as it ought to have been; but that its not being ſo reduced, was owing to thoſe who oppoſed, and not to thoſe who made the peace, is now no where, he ſays, a doubt, except in Britiſh pamphlets; for, ſays he, "The queen was to the utmoſt degree deſirous to treat in a perfect union with her allies, and to procure them all the reaſonable terms they could expect; and much better than thoſe they reduced themſelves to the neceſſity of accepting, by endeavouring to wreſt the negotiation out of her hands. The diſunion of the allies gave France the advantages ſhe improved. The ſole queſtion is, who cauſed this diſunion? and that will be eaſily decided by every impartial man, who informs himſelf carefully of the publick anecdotes of that time. If the private anecdotes were to be laid open as well as thoſe, and I think it almoſt time they ſhould, the whole monſtrous ſcene would appear, and ſhock the eye of every honeſt man."

Some of the publick anecdotes he mentions, ſuch as, "1. That when the firſt overtures of peace were made to the queen, and before ſhe had ſo much as begun to treat, a moſt violent oppoſition was formed by the Germans and Dutch, in league with a party here; and was therefore an oppoſition not to this or that plan of treaty, but in truth to all treaty; and eſpecially to one wherein Great-Britain took the lead, or was to have any particular advantage. 2. That the miniſters of ſome of the allies had in plain terms declared to our miniſters, that their maſters would not conſent that the Imperial and Spaniſh crowns ſhould unite on the ſame head; and yet prince Eugene, when he came here, upon an errand moſt unworthy of ſo great a man, always inſiſted upon the emperor's being made king of Spain. 3. That the Dutch offered to declare, That they were ready to enter into the queen's meaſures, and that they were reſolved not to continue the war for the recovery of Spain, provided the queen would conſent that they ſhould gariſon Gibraltar and Portmahon jointly with us, and ſhare equally the Aſſiento, the ſouth-

ſea ſhip, and whatever ſhould be granted by the Spaniards to the queen and her ſubjects. 4. That towards the end of the year 1713, the Dutch refuſed to ratify a treaty their miniſter had ſigned here, by which the queen united herſelf more cloſely than ever to them; engaging to purſue the war, to conclude the peace, and to guaranty it, when concluded, jointly with them, Provided they would keep the engagements they had taken with her, and the conditions of proportionate expence under which our nation had entered into the war. 5. That as the ſeaſon for taking the field advanced in 1712, the league (meaning the Germans and Dutch with their party here in England) propoſed to defeat the ſucceſs of the congreſs (at Utrecht) by the events of the campaign. But inſtead of defeating the ſucceſs of the congreſs, the events of the campaign ſerved only to turn this ſucceſs in favour of France. At the beginning of the year, the queen and the ſtates, in concert, might have given the law to friend and foe, with great advantage to the former; and with ſuch a detriment to the latter, as the cauſes of the war rendered juſt, the events of it reaſonable, and the objects of it neceſſary. At the end of the year, the allies were no longer in a ſtate of giving, nor the French of receiving the law; and the Dutch had recourſe to the queen's good offices, when they could oppoſe and durſt inſult her no longer. Even then theſe offices were employed with zeal, and with ſome effect, for them."

He then enters into an examination of our conduct during the compaign in 1712, particularly the order ſent to the duke of Ormond, "not to engage in any ſiege, nor hazard a battle, till further order;" and the ſeparate ſuſpenſion of arms we preſently after concluded; and tho', as he ſays, he was not in council when that order was reſolved on, and if he had, ſhould probably have been againſt it, yet he juſtifies it from ſeveral ſimilar inſtances in the conduct both of the emperor and the Dutch in the courſe of the war; and as the allies knew, that the queen was reſolved to agree to a ſuſpenſion of arms for two months, as ſoon as Dunkirk was put into her hands, which was then expected, they ſhould, inſtead of riſking a defeat, have taken that opportunity to renew their union and good underſtanding with her, eſpecially as they knew, that ſhe would have gone more than half way to meet them; but they continued to act like froward children, or like men drunk with reſentment and paſſion; and ſuch will the conduct be of the wiſeſt governments in every circumſtance, where a ſpirit of faction and of private intereſt prevails, among thoſe who are at the head, over reaſon of ſtate.

He ſhews next how little reaſon the Germans and Dutch had to expect ſucceſs in the war, after the queen had concluded a ſuſpenſion of arms; and that they could have nothing in their thoughts but to break at any rate, and at any riſque, the negotiations that were begun, and to reduce Great-Britain to the neceſſity of continuing, what ſhe had been too long, a province of the confederacy; and a province too not one of the beſt treated. From hence he takes occaſion to examine the queſtion, whether it would not have been better to have concluded a ſeparate treaty of peace, when we concluded a ſeparate ſuſpenſion of arms; and he gives very ſtrong reaſons for the affirmative; but this was prevented by the deſire the queen had to treat in concert with her confederates, in which we ſhewed ourſelves better allies than politicians. This may be made an objection to the conduct of the queen and her miniſters, in the courſe of this great affair. "But, ſays he, the principles on which they proceeded were honeſt, the means they uſed were lawful, and the event they propoſed to bring about was juſt. Whereas the very foundation of all the oppoſition to the peace was laid in injuſtice and folly: For what could be more unjuſt, than the attempt of the Dutch and the Germans, to force the queen to continue a war for their private intereſt and ambition, the diſproportionate expence of which oppreſſed the commerce of her ſubjects, and loaded them with debts for ages yet to come? A war, the object of which was ſo changed, that from the year 1711, ſhe made it not only without any engagement, but againſt her own and the common intereſt. What could be more fooliſh; you will think that I ſoften the term too much, and you will be in the right to think ſo; what could be more fooliſh, than the attempt of a party in Britain, to protract a war ſo ruinous to their country, without any reaſon that they durſt avow, except that of wreaking the reſentment of Europe on France, and that of uniting the Imperial and Spaniſh crowns on an Auſtrian head? One of which was to purchaſe revenge at a price too dear; and the other was to expoſe the liberties of Europe to new dangers, by the concluſion of a war which had been made to aſſert and ſecure them?"

He afterwards makes this remark: "A rage of warring poſſeſſed a party in our nation till the death of the late queen: A rage of negotiating has poſſeſſed the ſame

ſame party of men ever ſince. You have ſeen the conſequences of one: You ſee actually thoſe of the other. The rage of warring confirmed the beggary of our nation, which began as early as the revolution; but then it gave, in the laſt war, reputation to our arms, and our councils too.———The rage of negotiating has been a chargeable rage likewiſe, at leaſt as chargeable in its proportion. Far from paying our debts, contracted in war, they continue much the ſame, after 23 years of peace. The taxes that oppreſs our mercantile intereſt the moſt, are ſtill in mortgage; and thoſe that oppreſs the landed intereſt the moſt, inſtead of being laid on extraordinary occaſions, are become the ordinary funds for the current ſervice of every year.———The rage of negotiating began 20 years ago, under pretence of conſummating the treaty of Utrecht: And, from that time to this, our miniſters have been in one perpetual maze. They have made themſelves and us, often, the objects of averſion to the powers on the continent: And we are become at laſt objects of contempt, even to the Spaniards."

A little after, he adds this remark: "Our nation inhabits an iſland, and is one of the principal nations in Europe; but, to maintain this rank, we muſt take the advantages of this ſituation, which have been neglected by us for almoſt half a century: We muſt always remember, that we are not part of the continent, but we muſt never forget that we are neighbours to it."

And after a few obſervations upon the change that has been produced in our conſtitution, and even in the character of our nation, within the laſt three or four generations, he concludes this his laſt letter to the noble lord abovementioned, as follows: "Whatever errors I may have committed in publick life, I have always loved my country: Whatever faults may be objected to me in private life, I have always loved my freind: Whatever uſage I have received from my country, it ſhall never make me break with her: Whatever uſage I have received from my friends, I never ſhall break with one of them, while I think him a friend to my country. Theſe are the ſentiments of my heart. I know they are thoſe of your lordſhip's: And a communion of ſuch ſentiments is a tye that will engage me to be, as long as I live, my lord,"

Your moſt faithful ſervant.

A Summary *of the moſt Important Affairs in the laſt* Seſſion *of* PARLIAMENT.

THE laſt ſeſſion, which was the fifth of this parliament, aſſembled at Weſtminſter on Thurſday, Nov. 14, and his majeſty opened it with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which ſee in our Magazine for laſt year, p. 514.

In anſwer to this ſpeech moſt loyal addreſſes were voted by both houſes without any oppoſition in either, and being preſented in the uſual manner, his majeſty returned a moſt gracious anſwer to each. (See our Magazine for laſt year, p. 515, 516.)

As we gave in our ſummary of the preceding ſeſſion a full account of the Weſtminſter election, and Mr. Murray's commitment, which was the conſequence of it, we muſt of courſe begin the ſummary of this laſt ſeſſion with an account, that on Nov. 20, after reading the ſeveral reſolutions and orders of the houſe made in the preceding ſeſſion relating to the ſaid Mr. Murray, a motion was made by the lord viſc. Coke, "That the Hon. Alex. Murray, Eſq; who on Feb. 6, in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, was, for dangerous and ſeditious practices, in violation and contempt of the authority and privileges of this houſe, and of the freedom of elections, ordered by this houſe to be committed cloſe priſoner to his majeſty's goal of Newgate, and was alſo at the ſame time ordered by the houſe, to be brought to the bar thereof, to receive his ſaid ſentence there upon his knees, and before the ſaid ſentence was received by him, did, by a high and moſt dangerous contempt in him of the authority and privilege of this houſe, and by perſiſting in the ſame, avoid the execution of the ſaid ſentence, during the remainder of the ſaid ſeſſion of parliament, be now committed cloſe priſoner to his majeſty's goal of Newgate, for the ſaid dangerous and ſeditious practices, in violation and contempt of the authority and privileges of this houſe, and of the freedom of elections."

Upon this motion there was a ſhort debate, the ſame being oppoſed by Humphrey Sydenham, Eſq; and the earl of Egmont, and ſupported by Henry Pelham, Eſq; and a motion was made for adjourning, which is a ſort of previous queſtion, that by the forms of proceeding muſt always be firſt determined; therefore the queſtion was put, *To adjourn*; but this being carried in the negative, the queſtion was then put upon the firſt motion, and carried in the affirmative; and Mr. Speaker was ordered to iſſue his warrants accordingly. Then it was reſolved, "That the ſaid Alex. Murray do receive the ſaid ſentence, for his now being committed cloſe priſoner to his majeſty's goal of Newgate, at the bar of this houſe, upon his knees." And it was

ordered, "That the ſerjeant at arms attending this houſe, do take the ſaid Alex. Murray into his cuſtody, in order to his being brought to the bar of this houſe, to receive the ſaid ſentence."

Preſently after this, a complaint being made to the houſe, of a printed pamphlet, intitled, *The Caſe of the Hon. Alex. Murray, Eſq; in an Appeal to the People of Great-Britain; more particularly the Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter*; and the ſaid pamphlet being brought up to the table and read; it was reſolved *nem. con.* 1. "That the ſaid pamphlet is an impudent, malicious, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel, falſely and moſt injuriouſly reflecting upon, and aſperſing, the proceedings of this houſe, and tending to create miſapprehenſions of the ſame in the minds of the people, to the great diſhonour of this houſe, and in violation of the privileges thereof." 2. "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, humbly to deſire his majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to his attorney general to proſecute the authors or author, the printers or printer, and the publiſhers or publiſher, of the ſaid ſcandalous libel, in order that they may be brought to condign puniſhment for the ſame." Which addreſs was ordered to be preſented to his majeſty, by ſuch members of the houſe as were of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council; and next day Mr. Comptroller acquainted the houſe, that the ſaid addreſs had been preſented, and that his majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the houſe, that he would give directions accordingly.

Nov. 25. The ſerjeant at arms attending the houſe being called upon to give an account of what had been done in execution of the ſaid order for taking the ſaid Mr. Murray into his cuſtody; and his deputy, to whom the ſaid order was delivered, having acquainted the houſe, that diligent ſearch had been made after the ſaid Mr. Murray, but that he could not be found; it was reſolved, that an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his majeſty, to iſſue his royal proclamation, for apprehending the ſaid Mr. Murray, with a promiſe of a reward for the ſame; and a proclamation was accordingly iſſued for this purpoſe *.

As there was no controverted election determined laſt ſeſſion, we of courſe proceed next to give an account of the two grand committees of ſupply and ways and means, the firſt of which was ordered Nov. 19, and was continued by adjournment to Feb. 7, in which time it came to the following reſolutions, all of which were upon report agreed to by the houſe, viz.

Nov. 25, 1751, Reſolved,

1. That 10,000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice for the year 1752, beginning Jan. 1, 1752.

2. That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 10,000 men, for 12 months and 19 days, including the ordnance for ſea ſervice †.

Nov. 28, Reſolved,

1. That a number of land forces, including 1815 invalids, amounting to 18,857 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the ſervice of the year 1752.

2 That 611,101l. 6s. 5d. ½. be granted to his majeſty, for defraying the charge of the 18,857 effective men, for guards and gariſons, and other his majeſty's land forces in Great-Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, for the year 1752.

3. That 229,943l. 13s. 9d. ½. be granted, for maintaining his majeſty's forces and gariſons in the plantations, Minorca, Gibraltar, and Providence, for the year 1752.

4. That 119,156l. 4s. 8d. be granted for the charge of the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, 1752.

5. That 5763l. 18s. 9d. be granted for defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance, for land ſervice, not provided for by the parliament.

Dec. 3, Reſolved,

1. That 277,718l. 16s. 5d. be granted for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea officers, for 1752, conſiſting of 355 days.

2. That 9699l. 9s. be granted upon account, towards the ſupport of Greenwich-Hoſpital.

3. That 100,000l. be granted towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his majeſty's ſhips, for 1752.

Jan. 16, 1752, Reſolved,

1. That 60,000l. be granted upon account of the reduced officers of his majeſty's land forces and marines, for 1752.

2. That

* *See our* Magazine *for laſt year, p.* 570.

† *As this laſt reſolution is a little different from all former for the ſame purpoſe, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the uſual allowance for ſeamen is* 4l. *per man per month for* 13 *months, reckoning* 28 *days to the month; but as the New Stile is to take place in September next, and conſequently* 11 *days to be cut off from that month this year, notwithſtanding its being Leap-year, will conſiſt but of* 355 *days, which is juſt* 12 *months, at* 28 *days to the month, and* 19 *days more. Therefore the grant for* 10,000 *ſeamen, which in a common year would be* 520,000l. *is this year but* 507,142l. 17s. 1d. ½.

2. That 22,412l. 15s. 1d. be granted for defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land forces, and other ſervices incurred in 1751, and not provided for by parliament.

3. That 4522l. 16s. 6d. be granted for defraying the charge for allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe guards, and regiment of horſe reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe guards, for 1732.

4. That 3125l. 13s. 1d. be granted for paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his majeſty's land forces and marines, as died upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before Dec. 25, 1716, for 1752.

5. That 58,448l. 14s. 7d. be granted upon account, for out-penſioners of Chelſea-Hoſpital, for 1752.

6. That 20,000l. be granted to enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the elector of Bavaria, purſuant to treaty.

7. That 6997l. 8s. 3d. be granted, to replace to the ſinking fund the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency of the additional ſtamp duties at Chriſtmas, 1750.

8. That 5431l. 6s. 4d. be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors at Lady-Day, 1751.

9. That 11,737l. 14s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$. be granted to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duty of 12s. a barrel on ſweets, or wines, made from Britiſh or foreign fruits, or ſugar, at Michaelmas, 1751.

10. That 24,102l. 19s. 5d. be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the additional duty on wines at Midſummer, 1751.

11. That 52,969l. 1s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$. be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors at Midſummer, 1751.

12. That 61,066l. 7s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$. be granted, to replace as before, to make good the deficiency of the rates and duties upon houſes, windows, and lights, at Michaelmas, 1751.

13. That 54,751l. 5s. 5d. $\frac{1}{2}$. be granted, to make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of the year 1751.

14. That 21,042l. 19s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$. be granted upon account, for defraying the charges incurred by ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of Nova-Scotia in 1751, and not provided for by parliament.

15. That 40,450l. 10d. be granted upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of Nova-Scotia for the year 1752.

Jan. 21, Reſolved,

1. That 900,000l. be granted towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy.

2. That 400,000l. be granted to pay off and diſcharge the annuities, after the rate of 3l. 10s. per cent. per ann. charged by an act of the 4th year of his majeſty's reign, on the additional duties on ſtampt vellum, &c. purſuant to the notice given by the Speaker of the houſe of commons, in obedience to an order of the houſe of June 13, 1751.

3. That 4000l. be granted to enable the truſtees for eſtabliſhing the colony of Georgia to defray the expences incurred by them.

Jan. 23, Reſolved,

1. That 32,000l. be granted to enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, purſuant to treaty.

2. That 17,119l. 14s. 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$. be granted, to make good the deficiency at Chriſtmas laſt, of the duties on ſpirituous liquors, granted from March 25, 1743.

3. That 6693l. 17s. 4d. be granted to make good the deficiency at Chriſtmas laſt, on the additional duty on wines.

4. That 24,968l. 12s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$. be granted to make good the deficiency at Chriſtmas laſt, of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors.

5. That 89,925l. 10s. 7d. be granted, for making good the deficiency at Chriſtmas, 1751, of the half ſubſidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of ſeveral annuities, by the acts of the 6th of Q. Anne, and the 6th of K. George I.

Jan. 28, Reſolved,

1. That 10,000l. be granted towards the ſupport of the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa, to be applied in ſuch manner as his majeſty ſhall think proper.

2. That 112,142l. 3s. 3d. be granted for a full compenſation and ſatisfaction to the Royal African company of England, for their charter, &c. to be applied as follows, viz. To their creditors 84,652l. 12s. 7d. To the commiſſion for ſtating the claims of the ſaid creditors 1695l. 3s. To the proprietors of the African tranſferable ſtock, poſſeſſed thereof, Dec. 31, 1748, being 10l. per cent. 23,688l. 15s. 5d. To ditto proprietors, ſince become poſſeſſed thereof, being 5l. per cent. 2105l. 12s. 3d.

3. That 3000l. be granted towards laying out, making, and keeping in repair, a road proper for the paſſage of

troops and carriages between the city of Carliſle and the town of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

Theſe were all the reſolutions of the committee of ſupply during laſt ſeſſion, and the ſums thereby granted we ſhall, for the eaſe of our readers, abſtract and diſtinguiſh as follows.

	£.	s.	d.
1. For the current ſervice — — — —	2090309	12	5 3
2. For paying off debts — — — — —	1300000	0	0 0
3. For deficiencies of old funds — — — —	301012	13	0 1
4. For the deficiencies of laſt year's grants — —	54751	5	5 2
5. For ſervices incurred and not provided for — —	49219	13	4 2
6. For purchaſing African charter — — —	112142	3	3 0
Total grants	3907435	7	7 9

In the article for current ſervice we have included the grant for Georgia, and that for the Carliſle road, becauſe they will continue at leaſt for ſome years to come; and as the firſt, third, fourth and fifth articles of this ſtate will probably continue as high as they are for this year, we may reckon the annual publick expence in time of peace to be about 2,500,000l. therefore we muſt conclude, that unleſs the land tax be raiſed above 3s. in the pound, we muſt every year take ſomething from the ſinking fund for anſwering the current ſervice, unleſs ſome new tax be impoſed, or ſome method contrived to increaſe the annual produce of ſome of our preſent taxes.

Now as to the committee of ways and means, the firſt order for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſame, was made Nov. 25, from which time it was continued to March 6, and in that time it came to the following reſolutions, which were upon report agreed to by the houſe, viz.

Dec. 2, 1751, Reſolved,

That the duties on malt, &c. be continued from June 23, 1752, to June 24, 1753 — — — — 750000 0 0 0

Dec. 5, Reſolved,

That 3s. in the pound be raiſed for one year from March 25, 1752, upon lands, &c. — — — — 1528459 18 1 2

Jan. 21, 1752, Reſolved,

1. That after Sept. 29, 1752, 40s. yearly be paid for a licence by every pawnbroker within the bills of mortality.

2. That after Sept. 29, 1752, 10s. yearly be paid for a licence by every ſecond-hand goods broker within the bills of mortality.

Jan. 27, Reſolved,

That the propoſal of the Bank for advancing 1,400,000l. upon the terms therein mentioned, be accepted — — 1400000 0 0 0

Feb. 3, Reſolved,

That out of the ſinking fund there be iſſued and applied to the ſupply the ſum of 500,000l. — — — 500000 0 0 0

Feb. 25, Reſolved,

That after March 26, 1752, 10s. per hundred weight, and ſo in proportion, be laid on all gum ſenega, imported from any place in Europe.

March 7, Reſolved,

1. To continue the act 2 Geo. II. chap. 35.
2. To continue the act 6 Geo. II. chap. 13.
3. To continue the act 5 Geo. II. chap. 24.

By theſe reſolutions, or at leaſt ſuch of them by which any certain ſum was to be raiſed, the total ſum provided for amounts to 4178459 18 1 2

Therefore the proviſions for this year exceed the grants in the ſum of — — — — — 271024 10 6 2

[*To be continued in our next.*]

The SPEECH *of* N—— B——, *Eſq*; Nov. 29, 1751, *on the Subject of the* ARMY; *in Anſwer to* W—— L——, *Eſq*;

Mr. Chairman,

I Do not ſtand up to oppoſe a ſtanding army in general, but to give ſome reaſons, why I think the ſmaller number on your paper, at this time, more eligible than the greater; and muſt own, I was in great hopes the gentlemen on the other ſide of the houſe, would have alſo been of my opinion; eſpecially, as they have concurred with us, in augmenting the ſea-forces, which we laſt year ſo ſtrenuouſly contended for.

As a ſtanding army has on all hands been allowed to be a neceſſary evil, why ſhould not we make that evil as ſmall as poſſible? Eſpecially, as the publick tranquillity both at home and abroad, makes the preſent time, as reaſonable for a reduction of it, as any that can be propoſed; and the immenſe national debt, and preſſure which both land and commerce ſuffer, from the load of taxes laid on them, ſhould recommend the greateſt œconomy to us.

But were our coffers full, and did not the exigency of the ſtate require it; has not Great-Britain a more natural force, and which juſtly claims all the money we can poſſibly ſpare it? A force which has been attended with ſucceſs, not only in former wars, but even in the laſt; and which enabled us to make the peace we did? As therefore the 16,000 men propoſed, will anſwer all the ends intended by an army, in time of peace; and as that number may ſoon be augmented on any emergency; why ſhould the offer, tho' of a ſmall ſaving, be rejected, when the weight of taxes the publick has long, and patiently, groaned under, may make them hope their repreſentatives will eaſe them from the moſt unneceſſary expences of government?

I muſt beg leave to ſay, I think the examples brought from ancient and modern hiſtory, by the Hon. gentleman under the gallery, are not parallel to the preſent queſtion; for the conteſt is not to diſband the whole army, but whether 16,000 men are not ſufficient to anſwer all the ends of government in a time of profound peace? And indeed, was an indifferent perſon, who was unacquainted with our advantageous ſituation, to hear our debates to day; I am apt to think he would be induced to imagine us a parliament of ſome ſtate on the continent; or at leaſt, if he was acquainted with it, muſt conclude, we had entirely forgot that Great-Britain was an iſland; which is, and in all probability will continue ſo, as long as I live.

I do not oppoſe the largeſt number of troops propoſed, from any ſuſpicion, that either his majeſty, or the preſent gentlemen that compoſe it, will ever turn that force againſt the liberty of the ſubject, which is maintained for its defence; as moſt of thoſe gentlemen are either of the higheſt birth, or have conſiderable properties of their own; but becauſe I have neither heard any reaſons aſſigned, nor can ſuggeſt any from the preſent debate, of weight enough to induce me to think that the ſmalleſt number is not adequate to the ends propoſed; and therefore ſhall give my vote for the ſmalleſt number.

We gave a ſhort Sketch of the ACT *for the better preventing the horrid Crime of* MURDER, *in our laſt, p.* 144. *The following is a fuller and more accurate Account of the ſame.*

IN this law it is enacted, That after the firſt day of Eaſter term, (which began on the 15th Inſt.) all perſons who ſhall be found guilty of wilful murder, ſhall be executed on the day next but one after ſentence paſſed, unleſs the ſame ſhall be Sunday, and in that caſe on the Monday following.

That the body of every murderer convicted and executed in London or Middleſex, or liberties thereof, be immediately conveyed by the ſheriffs or their deputies, to ſurgeons-hall, or to ſuch place, or delivered to ſuch perſon as that company ſhall appoint, who are to give the ſheriffs a receipt for the ſame; and the ſaid body to be anatomized by the company of ſurgeons or by whom they ſhall appoint. In the other counties of England the judge or juſtice of aſſize ſhall award the ſentence to be put in execution the next day but one after ſuch conviction, excepting it be on Sunday as abovementioned, and the body of the murderer ſhall be delivered by the ſheriff or his deputy, to ſuch ſurgeon as the judge ſhall direct, to be anatomized.

Sentence of death ſhall be pronounced in court immediately after the conviction of ſuch murderer, and before the court proceeds to any other buſineſs, unleſs the court ſee reaſonable cauſe for poſtponing the ſame; in which ſentence ſhall be expreſſed not only the uſual judgment of death, but alſo the time appointed by the ſaid act for the execution thereof, and the marks of infamy therein directed for ſuch offenders, in order to impreſs a

juſt

juſt horror in the mind of the offender, and on the minds of ſuch as ſhall be preſent, of the heinous crime of murder.

A diſcretionary power is given to the judge or juſtice that tries any murderer, where he ſees reaſonable cauſe, to ſtay the execution of the ſentence, regard being always had to the true intent of the ſaid act.

The judge or juſtice is empowered to appoint the body of any criminal to be hung in chains: But in no caſe whatſoever the body of any murderer is to be ſuffered to be buried; unleſs after it has been firſt diſſected and anatomized as aforeſaid; and every ſuch judge or juſtice is thereby required to direct the ſame to be diſpoſed of as abovementioned, or to be hung in chains, as is now done for the moſt arrocious crimes.

Immediately after conviction, every murderer is to be confined in a cell or ſafe place ſeparate from the other priſoners, and no perſon whatſoever, except the goaler or his ſervants, ſhall have acceſs to any ſuch priſoner, without leave firſt obtained under the judge's hand who tried ſuch offender, or elſe under the hand of the ſheriff or his deputy.

A further diſcretionary power is given to ſuch judge, in caſe he ſee cauſe to reſpite the execution of ſuch offender, to relax or releaſe all the reſtraints abovementioned, to be obſerved by the goaler of the priſon where ſuch priſoner may be confined, by licence ſigned by ſuch judge or juſtice during the ſtay of ſuch execution.

After ſentence of death is paſſed, the offender ſhall be fed with bread and water only, and with no other food or liquor whatſoever, (unleſs in receiving the ſacrament of the lord's ſupper; or in caſe of any violent ſickneſs or wound; in which caſe ſome known phyſician, ſurgeon, or apothecary, is to be admitted to adminiſter neceſſaries; and ſuch phyſician's, &c. name and place of abode is to be firſt entered in the books of the priſon, there to remain) and if the goaler offends againſt, or neglects to put into execution any of the above directions, he is to forfeit his office, to be fined 20l. and ſuffer impriſonment until the 20l. be paid.

If any perſon ſhall by force ſet at liberty, reſcue or attempt to ſet at liberty any murderer out of priſon, or as he is going to execution, or during execution, he ſhall be deemed guilty of felony, and ſuffer death without benefit of clergy.

If any perſon reſcue, or attempt to reſcue the body of any murderer after execution, out of the cuſtody of the ſheriff or his officers, during the conveyance of it to any of the places abovementioned, or reſcue or attempt to reſcue it from the company of ſurgeons or their officers, or from the houſe of any ſurgeon, where the ſame ſhall be depoſited in purſuance of the ſaid act, ſuch perſon ſhall be guilty of felony, and be liable to be tranſported for 7 years as other felons are, and be ſubject to the ſame puniſhment and method of conviction as other felons are ſubject to, in caſe of unlawfully returning from tranſportation.

The ACT *for the better preventing of* Thefts *and* Robberies, *and for regulating Places of publick Entertainment, and puniſhing People keeping diſorderly Houſes, enacts,*

THAT from and after the firſt of June next, any perſon publickly advertiſing a reward with no queſtions aſked, for the return of things which have been loſt or ſtolen, and purporting, that ſuch reward ſhall be paid without ſeizing or making enquiry after the perſon producing them; or promiſing to return to any pawnbroker, or other perſon, the money advanced on ſuch things; and any perſon printing or publiſhing ſuch advertiſement, ſhall reſpectively forfeit 50l. for every ſuch offence, to any perſon who will ſue for it.

From and after the firſt of Dec. next, any perſon keeping a houſe, room, or garden, or other place for publick dancing, muſick, or other entertainment of the like kind, in London and Weſtminſter, or within 20 miles thereof, without a licence for that purpoſe, forfeits 100l. and ſhall be otherwiſe puniſhable as the law directs; and altho' ſuch places are licenſed, not to be opened before five in the afternoon. Nothing in the ſaid act to extend to the theatres of Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, or the king's theatre in the Haymarket, nor to ſuch publick entertainments as ſhall be carried on by letters patent, licence of the crown, or of the lord chamberlain of his majeſty's houſhold.

And in order to encourage proſecutions againſt perſons keeping bawdy-houſes, gaming-houſes, or other diſorderly houſes, it is enacted, That any two inhabitants, paying ſcot and bearing lot therein, may give notice in writing to any conſtable, or other peace officer of the ſaid pariſh, who is forthwith to go with them before one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, and there make oath, that they believe the contents of ſuch notice to be true, and entering into a recognizance of 20l. to produce material evidence againſt ſuch perſon for ſuch offence, enter into a recognizance of 30l. to proſecute with effect ſuch perſon for

ſuch offence, at the next general quarter ſeſſions, &c. and ſuch conſtable, or other officer, ſhall be allowed all the reaſonable expences of ſuch a proſecution, to be aſcertained by two juſtices of the peace, and ſhall be paid the ſame by the overſeers of the poor of ſuch pariſh; and in caſe ſuch perſon ſhall be convicted of ſuch an offence, the overſeers of the poor of ſuch pariſh ſhall forthwith pay the ſum of 10l. to each of ſuch inhabitants; and in caſe ſuch overſeers ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay ſuch conſtable, or other officer, ſuch expences of proſecution, or ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay upon demand, the ſaid ſum of 10l. ſuch overſeer ſhall forfeit to the perſons entitled to the ſame, double the ſum ſo refuſed or neglected to be paid. Upon ſuch conſtable, or other officer, entering into a recognizance to proſecute as aforeſaid, the juſtice ſhall forthwith make out his warrant to bring the perſon keeping a bawdy-houſe, gaming-houſe, or other diſorderly houſe, before him, and ſhall bind him or her over to appear at ſuch general or quarter ſeſſions, &c. there to anſwer ſuch bill of indictment; and ſuch juſtice may, if in his diſcretion he thinks fit, likewiſe demand and take ſecurity for ſuch perſon's good behaviour in the mean time, and until ſuch indictment ſhall be found, heard, or determined, or be returned by the grand jury to be a true bill. In caſe ſuch conſtable ſhall refuſe, upon ſuch notice, to go before a juſtice of the peace, or to enter into ſuch recognizance, or ſhall be wilfully negligent in carrying on the proſecution, he ſhall for every ſuch offence forfeit 20l. to each of ſuch inhabitants ſo giving notice as aforeſaid. Any perſon who ſhall hereafter appear, act, or behave as maſter or miſtreſs, or as the perſon having the care or management of any bawdy-houſe, gaming-houſe, &c. ſhall be liable to be proſecuted and puniſhed as ſuch, notwithſtanding he, or ſhe, ſhall not, in fact, be the real owner or keeper thereof. No indictment, which ſhall at any time after the firſt of June be preferred againſt any perſon for keeping a bawdy-houſe, &c. ſhall be removed by any writ of *Certiorari* into any other court; but ſuch indictment ſhall be heard, tried, and finally determined, at the ſame general quarter ſeſſions, or aſſizes, where ſuch indictment ſhall have been preferred (unleſs the court ſhall think proper, upon cauſe ſhewn, to adjourn the ſame) any ſuch writ or allowance thereof notwithſtanding.

As many perſons are deterred from proſecuting perſons guilty of felony, on account of the expence attending ſuch proſecutions, in order to encourage the bringing offenders to juſtice, it is enacted, That it ſhall be in the power of the court, before whom any perſon has been tried and convicted of any grand or petit larceny, at the prayer of the proſecutor, and in conſideration of his circumſtances, to order the treaſurer of the county, in which the offence ſhall have been committed, to pay unto ſuch proſecutor ſuch ſum of money as to the ſaid court ſhall ſeem reaſonable, not exceeding the expences which it ſhall appear to the court the proſecutor was put unto in carrying on ſuch proſecution, making him a reaſonable allowance for his time and trouble therein; which order the clerk of aſſize, or clerk of the peace reſpectively, is hereby directed and required forthwith to make out and deliver to ſuch proſecutor, upon being paid 1s. for the ſame, and no more; and the treaſurer of the county is hereby authoriſed and required, upon ſight of ſuch order, forthwith to pay to ſuch proſecutor, or other perſon authoriſed to receive the ſame, ſuch ſum of money as aforeſaid, and ſhall be allowed the ſame in his accounts.

And for the better diſcovering of thieves, it is enacted, That any two or more of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace, in caſe any perſon be apprehended upon any general privy ſearch, &c. or an idle and diſorderly perſon (altho' no direct proof be then made thereof) to examine ſuch perſon upon oath, as to his place of ſettlement and means of livelihood, which is to be put into writing, and ſubſcribed by the perſon ſo examined; and the ſaid juſtices ſhall likewiſe ſign the ſame, and tranſmit it to the next general quarter ſeſſions, there to be kept on record: And if ſuch perſon ſhall not make it appear that he has a lawful way of getting his livelihood, or ſhall not procure ſome reſponſible houſekeeper to appear to his character, and give ſecurity for his appearance before ſuch juſtices, on ſome other day to be fixed for that purpoſe (in caſe the ſame ſhall be required) to commit ſuch perſon to priſon for any term not exceeding ſix days; and in the mean time to order the overſeers of the poor of the pariſh where he ſhall be apprehended, to inſert an advertiſement in ſome publick paper, deſcribing his perſon and any thing found upon him, ſpecifying when and where he is to be re-examined; and if no accuſation be then laid againſt him, then ſuch perſon to be diſcharged, or otherwiſe dealt with according to law.

Any perſon intitled to any of the forfeitures by this act impoſed, may ſue for the ſame by action of debt, in any of his majeſty's

majeſty's courts of record at Weſtminſter; but no action is to be brought by virtue of this act, unleſs the ſame ſhall be commenced within ſix calendar months after the offence committed. The act is to continue in force three years.

An ACCOUNT *of the Affair between Miſs* BLANDY *and Mr.* CRANSTOUN *having been lately publiſhed, at her earneſt Deſire, from a Copy partly wrote and partly dictated by her, whilſt under Sentence of Death, and declared under her Hand to be ſtrictly agreeable to Truth in every particular, we ſhall give our Readers the following Abſtract of it.*

IT ſets out with ſaying, that her acquaintance with Mr. Cranſtoun, then a lieutenant of marines, commenced in ſummer 1746, at his uncle lord Mark Kerr's, who had a houſe at Henley, when they contracted a ſort of friendſhip. That ſome months after, Mr. Cranſtoun went from Henley, and did not return till ſummer 1747, when ſhe informed Mr. Cranſtoun, as her freind, of a match that had been propoſed to her, but ſaid, ſhe was afraid the gentleman was not formed to make her happy, on which he aſked, if ſhe would not prefer mutual love to grandeur, and upon her anſwering, ſhe would prefer the man ſhe loved to all others, he ſaid, "Miſs Blandy, I have upon my hands an unhappy affair, which to you I have made no ſecret of: I can aſſure you, before I ſpeak what follows, I am not now married, nor ever was, tho' I am involved in ſome difficulties brought upon me by that affair, out of which it will be ſome time before I can extricate myſelf. Do you think you could love a man well enough to ſtay till this affair be brought to a determination?" That being then interrupted he next day renewed the diſcourſe, and upon her ſaying, that if her parents approved of her ſtaying for him, ſhe would conſent thereto, he took the firſt opportunity to make the ſame declaration and propoſal to her mother, who objected their not having a fortune ſufficient for their ſupport, but ſaid, that if her daughter had 10,000l. and was at her diſpoſal, ſhe would give her to him with the greateſt pleaſure, telling him at the ſame time, that tho' it was reported, that Mr. Blandy was able to give his daughter down a handſome fortune, ſhe was ſure he could not; to which he replied, "If Mr. Blandy will give me his daughter, I ſhall not trouble him about that."

That in the latter ſeaſon of 1747, Mr. Cranſtoun attended his uncle lord Mark Kerr to Bath, but before he went, obtained her father's leave to correſpond with her. That after five or ſix weeks he returned to Henley, and then lived for five or ſix months at her father's houſe, after which he went to London, and ſoon after his arrival there wrote to her father, to beg that ſhe might be permitted to ſtay for him till his unhappy affair with Miſs Murray (his pretended wife) was finally determined; which letter her father deſired her to anſwer, and gave her leave to anſwer it in ſuch manner as was moſt agreeable to her; upon which ſhe wrote to him, that ſhe would ſtay for him, and accept of no offer till his affair was brought to a deciſion; and that after this, tho' ſhe did not ſee him for ſeveral months, they continued their correſpondence by letters almoſt every poſt.

That in Mr. Cranſtoun's abſence her mother went to Turville-court, near Henley, and lived with Mrs. Pocock, where ſhe was taken ill, and conſtantly cried out, Let Cranſtoun be ſent for, which ſhe at laſt did, and when he came, her mother rejoiced to ſee him, and from that moment began to recover. That after her mother returned home, Mr. Cranſtoun, with both her father and mother's approbation, reſided at their houſe above ſix months, during which time her father was ſometimes extremely kind, and ſometimes very rude to Mr. Cranſtoun, as well as very harſh to his daughter. However, when the regiment was broke, which happened in this interval, her father told him, that as he was now broke, he ſuppoſed his caſh would run low, and that therefore he was welcome to ſtay with him. But nevertheleſs Mr. Cranſtoun ſet out ſoon after for London, where he made a conſiderable ſtay, during which time her mother had a very civil letter from lady Cranſtoun, returning thanks for her civility to her ſon, and ſoon after her mother and ſhe went to London, where they were viſited every day by Mr. Cranſtoun, and once by his brother the lord Cranſtoun.

That whilſt they were at London, Mr. Cranſtoun propoſed to her a private marriage, which ſhe rejected, unleſs adviſed by the moſt eminent counſel; that Mr. Cranſtoun furniſhed her mother, who was then diſtreſſed for money, with 40l. giving her at the ſame time five guineas which ſhe was to keep by her, that in caſe after her return to Henly counſel ſhould think a private marriage proper, ſhe might come up in a poſt chaiſe to him; and that both her father and ſhe had letters from Miſs Murray, ſigned N. Cranſtoun, informing them that ſhe was Mr. Cranſtoun's lawful wife, and incloſed a copy of the decree of the court of Scotland,

land, declaring her to be ſuch; notwithſtanding whereof he affirmed with many proteſtations, that ſhe never was his wife; and from other accounts it appears, he then pretended, that he was to appeal from that decree to the houſe of peers.

Soon after this they returned to Henley, and from this time nothing extraordinary happened until Sept. 28, 1749, when her mother was taken ill, and died on Saturday the 30th at night; but on her deathbed recommended to her, not to violate the promiſes ſhe had made to Cranſtoun; and ſaid to Mr. Blandy, "Your daughter has ſet her heart upon Cranſtoun: When I am gone, let no one ſet you againſt this match?" To which he anſwered, "It ſhall not be my fault, if this does not take place; but they muſt ſtay, you know, till the unhappy affair in Scotland is decided." Mr. Cranſtoun ſent his footman expreſs with letters both to her and her father upon this melancholy occaſion, which her father highly approved of, and inſiſted upon her writing to him that night, tho' her mother was then to be buried, to let him know, that he was as welcome to his houſe as before; which ſhe accordingly did, and her father ſeeming uneaſy at his not coming, ſhe wrote again, preſſing him to come immediately to Henley. To this he anſwered, that his fortune in Scotland being ſeized for the maintenance of Miſs Murray and her child, he was in danger of being arreſted for a debt of near 15 guineas, and was afraid of being followed by the bailiffs if he ſhould come to Henley; upon which ſhe ſent him 15 guineas, whereupon he came down to Henley and ſtaid ſome weeks with her father, who received him with great marks of affection and eſteem.

During this time he talked to her of the great ſkill of one Mrs. Morgan, a cunning woman in Scotland, who had deſcribed both her and her father in the moſt perfect and ſurpriſing manner, tho' ſhe had never ſeen either; and that this woman had given him ſome powders to take, which ſhe called love powders, of which he had by experience found an extraordinary effect. Theſe powders he often propoſed giving her father ſome of, becauſe, ſaid he, they will make him love me; but whilſt he ſtaid there at that time, ſhe always prevented it, as ſhe had no faith in their producing ſuch an effect. At laſt he had a dunning letter for a debt of 15l. which made him uneaſy, as he ſaid he was not able to pay it, whereupon ſhe gave him the money, and in a few days after, he ſet out for London, from whence he did not return till Auguſt 1750; when he was at firſt kindly received by her father, but afterwards her father changed ſo much in his temper, that ſhe ſeldom aroſe from table without tears, which made Cranſtoun again propoſe giving him ſome of the powders, proteſting that they were quite innocent, and would do him no harm, if they did not produce the deſired effect; and one morning, ſoon after, he put ſome of them into a diſh of tea ſhe had poured out for her father, on which ſhe was going to throw the tea out of the cup, but her father coming in that inſtant from his ſtudy, prevented her, and he drank it up, without any complaint afterwards: On the contrary, he that day appeared in the beſt of humours at dinner, and continued ſo all the time Cranſtoun ſtaid with him, which was till November following, when he received a letter from his brother lord Cranſtoun, deſiring him to come immediately to Scotland to ſettle ſome of his own affairs, and to ſee his mother who was then extremely ill.

Upon receipt of this letter Cranſtoun ſeemed very uneaſy, and complained of want of money to carry him to Scotland, whereupon ſhe gave him her watch, with which he departed, and ſhe never afterwards ſaw him; but that her father and he parted upon the beſt terms of friendſhip imaginable.

After a digreſſion, in which ſhe gives an account of ſtrange noiſes and appearances at her father's houſe whilſt Cranſtoun was there this laſt time, ſhe ſays, that he wrote a letter to her on his road to Scotland, deſiring her to get her letters directed by one who wrote a more maſculine hand, leſt they ſhould be intercepted by ſome of Miſs Murray's friends; and inſiſted upon her ſubſcribing herſelf M. C. inſtead of M. B. After his arrival he wrote to her again, informing her of his having told his mother, that they had been married for ſome time; and that his mother would write to her, as her daughter, by the very next poſt, which ſhe accordingly did, and her letter was accompanied by one from Cranſtoun, deſiring her, as ſhe loved him, to anſwer his mother's letter by the return of the poſt, and to ſign Mary Cranſtoun at length, becauſe it would make his mother ſtir more in the Scotch affair; after which ſhe received ſeveral letters from lady Cranſtoun with ſome very handſome preſents of Scotch linen, as alſo from that lady's daughter Mrs. Selby and her huſband, all directed to her as Cranſtoun's wife; and that her father received a very complaiſant letter from lady Cranſtoun, and another from her ſon lord Cranſtoun; during all which interval her father's temper was

very uncertain, ſometimes kind, ſometimes bitterly upbraiding her, and at laſt he gave her orders to write to Cranſtoun to come no more to Henley, till his affair with Miſs Murray was finally decided, which orders ſhe punctually obeyed, and thereupon received an anſwer, complaining, that her father, he found, loved him no longer, and was afraid he would inſpire her with the ſame ſentiments.

After ſeveral other letters to the ſame purpoſe, ſhe at laſt, in April, or the beginning of May, 1751, received a letter from Cranſtoun, acquainting her, that he had ſeen his old friend Mrs. Morgan, and that if he could procure any more of her powder, he would ſend it with the Scotch pebbles he intended to make her a preſent of; upon which, in her anſwer, ſhe told him, that ſhe would not give it her father, leſt it ſhould impair his health; and to this in his next letter he replied, that he was extremely ſurpriſed ſhe ſhould think he would ſend any thing that might prove prejudicial to her father, as his own intereſt was ſo apparently concerned in his preſervation. Theſe words ſhe took to refer to a converſation they had together a little before he ſet out for Scotland, in which ſhe had told him, that ſhe was ſure her father was not a man of a very conſiderable fortune, but that, if he lived, ſhe was perſuaded, he would provide very handſomely for them and theirs, as he lived ſo retired, and his buſineſs was every day increaſing.

In June, 1751, the pebbles and powder arrived, and upon the paper containing the powder was wrote, *Powder to clean Scotch pebbles*, as he had before informed her; and next day ſhe received a letter, deſiring her to give her father the powder mixed in a diſh of tea. Some mornings after, ſhe put ſome of it into a diſh of tea deſigned for her father, but finding it did not mix, ſhe threw the tea out of the window; and as the powder ſwam on the top of the liquor, ſhe could obſerve no part of it adhering to the ſides of the cup; from whence ſhe ſhews the falſhood of ſome things ſworn againſt her at her trial. She next poſt wrote to Cranſtoun, that the powder would not mix with tea, and ſhe would not try it any more, leſt her father ſhould find it out; whereupon ſhe received ſeveral letters from him, aſſuring her, that the powder was quite innocent, and begging ſhe would give it in gruel, or ſomething thicker than tea; by which ſhe was at laſt fatally prevailed on to put ſome of it in her father's water-gruel on Monday morning, Aug. 5; and he had ſome more of the ſame gruel at night in a half-pint mug.

Next morning, as he had done at dinner the day before, he complained of a pain in his ſtomach, and the heart-burn, which he ever did before he had the gravel. She ſent at eleven o'clock for Mr. Norton, who adviſed a little phyſick the next day, being Wedneſday. On Tueſday night, and alſo next morning, her father had ſome more water-gruel, but ſhe neither did know, nor could imagine, that it was the ſame in which ſhe had put the powder, which had been made for him on the Saturday night preceding; for ſhe could not ſuppoſe, that the cook-maid would offer ſuch ſtale gruel to her maſter; and as ſhe now began to think it was fooliſh in her to give any of the powder to her father, and was afraid leſt her folly ſhould be diſcovered, ſhe that day threw the remaining part of the powder, together with Cranſtoun's letters, into the fire.

From this time her father continued ſometimes better, ſometimes worſe, till Saturday the 10th, when Mr. Norton told her, he thought him in danger; whereupon ſhe ſent immediately for Dr. Addington, tho' her father had ordered him not to be ſent for till next day. The doctor came accordingly that night, and preſcribed for her father, who next day thought himſelf better; and ſhe took that opportunity to anſwer a letter ſhe had on the Friday before received from Cranſtoun, in which ſome ſecrets of his family were diſcloſed; therefore in her anſwer, ſhe adviſed him to take care what he wrote, which anſwer ſhe gave to her father's clerk to direct, and put into the poſt-office, but he opened and kept it. On Monday Dr. Addington came again to ſee her father, and by his orders ſhe was immediately confined to her room, her garters, keys, and letters, taken from her by the doctor himſelf, and a man put into the ſame room with her as a guard, without one woman to attend her; and ſoon after Dr. Addington, together with Dr. Lewis, who had been likewiſe called, came into her room, and told her, that nothing could ſave her father, whereupon, as ſoon as ſhe could recover, ſhe told them, that ſhe had given him ſome powders, which ſhe received from Cranſtoun, and feared they might have hurt him, tho' that villain aſſured her they were of a very innocent nature; on which Dr. Addington aſked her ſeveral queſtions, one of which was, why ſhe did not take ſome of the powders herſelf, if ſhe thought them ſo innocent; to which ſhe anſwered, that ſhe was never deſired by Cranſtoun to take them, and if they could produce ſuch an effect as was aſcribed to them, ſhe was ſure ſhe had no need of them; but had he deſired it, ſhe ſhould moſt certainly have done it. Tho'

Tho' ſhe was ſenſible, that the perſon who gave the orders had no right to confine her, yet ſhe patiently ſubmitted, as her room was very near her father's, and ſhe was fearful of diſturbing him, and conſequently ſhe continued confined as before-mentioned, till her father's death, on Wedneſday about two o'clock in the afternoon, when all his keys were delivered to her, except that of his ſtudy, which ſhe had before committed to the care of her uncle Mr. Stevens, of Fawley.

With this ſhe ends her narrative; which, if not true, is moſt artfully drawn up, as a natural and unaffected ſimplicity appears throughout the whole; and there are ſome letters of no great moment annexed to it, with an account of her execution, as follows:

On Monday, April 6, 1752, the day deſtined for her execution, the under ſheriff, attended by one of Miſs Blandy's friends, viſited her a little after eight o'clock in the morning. She then diſcovered ſome anxiety and apprehenſions, in relation to her future ſtate, that had never before appeared. She ſaid, that many ſins, both of omiſſion and commiſſion, which ſhe had formerly conſidered as trifles, ſeemed at that time to be very black and enormous to her. The miniſter, who was then alſo preſent, took a freſh opportunity from hence to preſs her once more to declare the truth, in relation to her intention and knowledge of the noxious quality of the fatal powder, by urging, that a failure herein would be a crime of a much deeper dye, than thoſe which filled her with ſuch terrible apprehenſions. But to this ſhe immediately replied, that ſhe ſhould perſiſt in her former declaration to the moment of her death; and that this ſhe would impart to the people attending her execution. The under ſheriff, and the gentleman attending him, alſo begged, that ſhe would not impoſe upon herſelf, as well as upon the world, in theſe her laſt moments. To which ſhe anſwered much in the ſame terms as ſhe had done before. She likewiſe appeared after this to be ſomething more calm and compoſed. And the miniſter, in order ſtill more to comfort her, told her, that the devil frequently preſented former ſins as much more heinous than they really were to even ſome of the beſt chriſtians themſelves, when they were upon the confines of eternity, in order to ruffle and diſcompoſe them; and that therefore, probably, the ſcene that at preſent ſeemed to diſturb her, was nothing more than one of his illuſions: But that, however that might be, ſhe had no reaſon to be afraid of any of her ſins, if ſhe ſincerely repented of them, as ſhe had always aſſured him ſhe did, and placed an unſhaken confidence in the mercy of God, through the merits of Chriſt; and neither thoſe merits nor that mercy, to ſincere penitents, would admit of any limits. This gave her great conſolation, inſomuch that ſhe ſoon reſumed her former calmneſs, and declared herſelf not only willing but even inclinable to die.

About nine o'clock ſhe came out o her bed-chamber, and was attended by the aforeſaid miniſter to the place of execution. Here he read ſome of the commendatory forms of prayer, and ſhe joined moſt fervently with him. After this was ended, he ſaid to her, "Madam, you may now, if you think proper, and have a ſufficient flow of ſpirits, ſpeak to the people." She then addreſſed herſelf to them, with a clear and audible voice, in the following terms. "Good people, give me leave to declare to you, that I am perfectly innocent, as to any intention to deſtroy or even hurt my dear father; that I did not know, or even ſuſpect, that there was any poiſonous quality in the fatal powder I gave him; tho' I can never be too much puniſhed for being even the innocent cauſe of his death. As to my mother's and Mrs. Pocock's deaths, that have been unjuſtly laid to my charge, I am not even the innocent cauſe of them, nor did I in the leaſt contribute to them. So help me God in theſe my laſt moments. And may I not meet with eternal ſalvation, nor be acquitted by Almighty God, in whoſe awful preſence I am inſtantly to appear, if the whole of what is here aſſerted, be not true. I from the bottom of my ſoul forgive all thoſe concerned in my proſecution; and particularly the jury, notwithſtanding their fatal verdict." She then aſcended the ladder, and ſpoke again to the following effect, "Good people, take warning by me to be on your guard againſt the ſallies of any irregular paſſion; and pray for me, that I may be accepted at the throne of grace."

After which ſhe was turned off; and, in about half an hour's time, cut down. The body was then carried to a neighbouring houſe, and put into a coffin; from thence it was conducted, about five o'clock in the afternoon, in a hearſe, to Henley; and interred about eleven o'clock in the chancel of the church there, where the bodies of her father and mother had been depoſited. Miſs Blandy ſuffered in a black bombazine ſhort ſack and petticoat, with a clean white handerchief drawn over her face. Her hands were tied together with a ſtrong black ribband, and her feet, at her own requeſt, almoſt touched the ground. The number of

people attending her execution was computed at about 5000; many of whom, and particularly ſeveral gentlemen of the univerſity, were obſerved to ſhed tears. She behaved with ſuch ſerenity and compoſure, and with ſuch a decent reſolution, as greatly ſurpriſed and charmed many of the ſpectators; and ſuch as ſome there preſent thought nothing but a conſciouſneſs of the truth of what ſhe had aſſerted, and a well grounded hope of future felicity, could inſpire. Contrary to what is obſerved at other executions, there was almoſt a profound ſilence during the time of this. In fine, the whole was ſo well conducted, and made ſuch a deep impreſſion upon the minds of the people preſent, that the circumſtances attending Miſs Blandy's execution will not ſoon be forgotten at Oxford.

Copy of Miſs BLANDY's *Declaration at the Place of Execution in* OXFORD, April 6, 1752.

I Mary Blandy do declare, that I die in a full perſuaſion of the truth and excellency of the Chriſtian religion, and a ſincere, tho' unworthy member of the church of England. I do likewiſe hope for a pardon and remiſſion of my ſins by the mercy of God, through the merits and mediation of our moſt bleſſed Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. I do alſo farther declare, that I did not know or believe, that the powder, to which the death of my dear father has been aſcribed, had any noxious or poiſonous quality lodged in it; and that I had no intention to hurt, and much leſs to deſtroy him, by giving him that powder. All this is true, as I hope for eternal ſalvation, and mercy from Amighty God, in whoſe moſt awful and immediate preſence I muſt ſoon appear. I die in perfect peace and charity with all mankind, and do from the bottom of my ſoul forgive all my enemies, as alſo thoſe perſons who have in any manner contributed to, or been inſtrumental in bringing me to the ignominious death I am ſoon to ſuffer. This is my laſt declaration, as to the points contained in it; and I do moſt earneſtly deſire that it may be publiſhed after my death. Witneſs my hand,

MARY BLANDY.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,
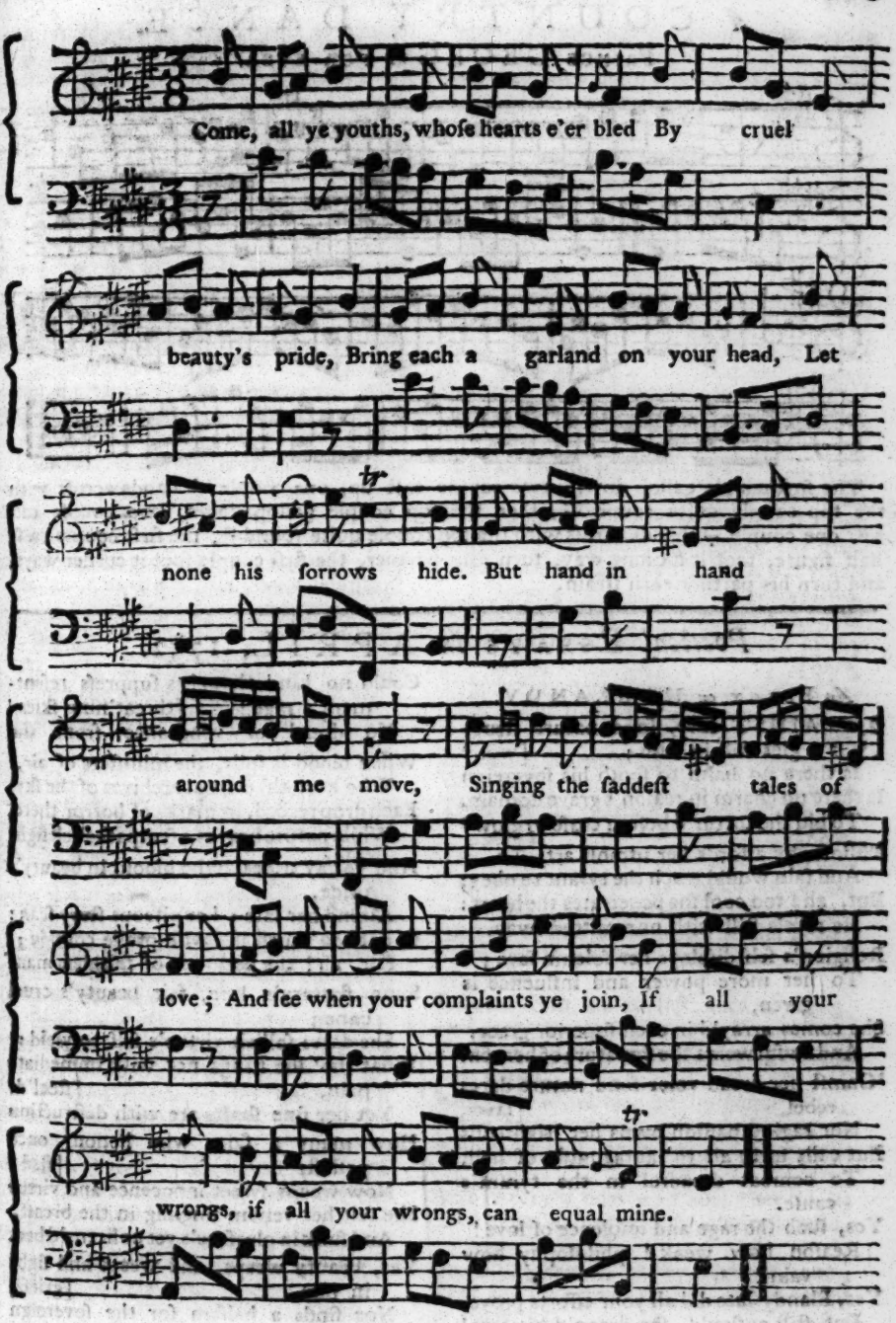
AS the virtues of diſtill'd vinegar are not ſufficiently known, it may be of ſervice to the publick, if you give the following a place in your Magazine.

Diſtilled vinegar is ſo powerful a repellent, that the moſt obſtinate whitlow is cured by only immerging the finger in a tea-cup of this liquor, holding it in ſome minutes, and repeating the ſame a few times; this, unleſs it be apoſtumated, abſolutely takes off the heat, pain, throbbing, inflammation, &c. The uſe of diſtilled vinegar, upon this occaſion, never fails. What ſleepleſs nights, agonies of pain, and loſs of nails, for want of ſo ſalutary an application!

But to give the reader a full idea of the excellence of its repelling quality, I will ſubjoin a ſhort narrative of an accident which I ſaw, and which might have been attended with terrible conſequences, had improper medicines been applied.

A porter with a hamper of wine upon his back, going too near a houſe which was then repairing, and the floors taken up, heedleſly trod upon an oaken plank wherein were large ruſty nails, points upwards, three of which pierced thro' his ſhoes and ſtockings, and entered the ſole of his foot above the depth of two inches, both feet wounded. The poor man, whether thro' preſent pain, or dread of what might be (for we have heard of amputations from trifling accidents comparative to this) turned pale and very ſick. When his ſhoes and ſtockings were drawn off, not a ſingle drop of blood appeared, but three holes with a frightful livid hue, very large indeed, and black with the ruſt which the nails had left in them. Under theſe calamitous circumſtances, wounded in the moſt ſenſible and withal a depending part, amidſt a complex of nerves, ſinews, and tendons, what was to be done to prevent the influx of humours? Many urged, that the part ſhould be bath'd with brandy, rum, or camphorated ſpirits; others, warm fomentations, the holes to be filled with tents armed with digeſtives; others, pultices well ſaturated with oil of turpentine, and previous to this, revulſions to be made by opening a vein in the arm, an emetick, cathartick, &c. Inſtead of all this apparatus, nothing was done but flannels dipt in diſtilled vinegar, wrapt about the legs and feet, and often renewed during the day; at night were laid to the feet thick roſe-cakes, which had been long ſoaked in and had imbibed a great deal of diſtilled vinegar, and tied on by a ſlack bandage. The conſequence of this was, a freedom from pain all night, and as much ſleep as could be expected from ſuch a poſition of the limb as would not admit of change of ſituation. In the morning no heat, ſwelling, nor inflammation, nor livideneſs, about the orifices of the wounds, but quite cloſed up. In a word, he found an abſolute cure next day from the ſole application of diſtilled vinegar.

JOHN ECCLES, vicar of Sutton.



2.
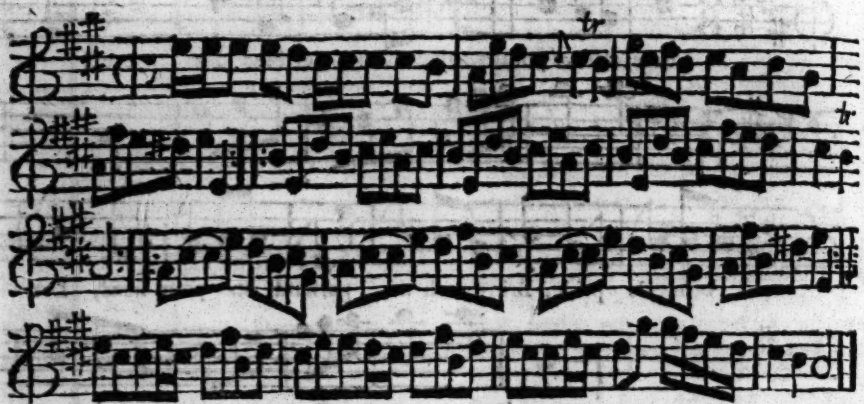
The happieſt mortal once was I,
My heart no ſorrows knew;
Pity the pain of which I die,
But aſk not whence it grew.

3.

Yet, if a tempting fair you find,
That's very lovely, very kind;
Tho' bright as heav'n, whoſe ſtamp ſhe bears,
Think on my fate, and ſhun her ſnares.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

PRINCE GEORGE FOR EVER.



The firſt couple gallop down, two couple caſt up, one couple ⁖ hands acroſs with the top couple quite round ⁖, then the top couple gallop down, two couple caſt up, one couple ⁖ hands acroſs with the top couple quite round ⁖, the firſt couple croſs half figure, foot it ſix long way, turn your partner, the firſt couple foot it corner ways, and turn his partner each ſtrain.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* APRIL, 1752.

An ELEGY *on Miſs* BLANDY.

'GAINST love, fond nature ſtruggles ſtill in vain; [woe?
Is there no balm to ſooth his ſovereign
Is there no charm in reaſon's grave domain,
To bid the tortur'd boſom ceaſe to glow?

Philoſophy affords her utmoſt art,
And fain would teach the tyrant to obey;
But, ah! too cool ſhe penetrates the heart:
He revels ſtill with unremitted ſway.

Religion's ſelf diſplays her ſolemn face;
To her more power and influence is given,
She comes array'd in each ſuperior grace,
And awful wears the ſignature of heaven.

'Gainſt her dread voice fond nature dares rebel, [laws,
Nor raging paſſion owns her righteous
But calls forth all th' antagoniſts of hell,
To combat dreadful in the tyrant's cauſe.

Yes, ſuch the rage and inſolence of love!
Reaſon how weak! philoſophy how vain!

Yes, Blandy late did all your efforts prove,
But ſtill enſlav'd, ſhe dragg'd his cruel chain.

In vain religion 'gainſt his proweſs ſtood;
His rage was great—At his commanding nod, [blood,
Unhallow'd hands pour'd out a parent's
'Gainſt nature's feeling, and the ſtamp of God!

Could not a father's venerable age
Forbid the hand of violence to riſe!
Could no kind thoughts ſuppreſs reſentment's rage! [threat'ning ſkies!
No dread of vengeance from the

When blood is ſpilt, the miniſters of air,
Who keep th' eternal archives of the ſky,
Each drop record, in marks of horror there,
While nature heaves a ſympathetick ſigh.

And ye gay tribes, who bloom in beauty's pride,
Attend her fate; her piteous ſtory ſcan:
O not too much in laviſh praiſe confide;
For, ah! the perjuries of faithleſs man!

Shun flattery's lure, fair beauty's cruel bane;
She dares ſollicit virtue's ſelf to yield:
What tho' ſhe ſtings not with immediate pain, [ſteel'd.
Yet her fine ſhafts are with deſtruction

How many a fair, who honour once poſſeſt, [fled?
Now weeps ſweet innocence and virtue
She felt her venom tingling in the breaſt,
And ſunk in pleaſure's yet unlicens'd bed.

Yes, beauty weeps, and weeps and ſighs in vain, [grief;
Nor finds a balſam for the ſovereign
For, ah! contempt perpetuates the ſtain:
Where can returning virtue find relief?

Ye bluſhing virgins view a woman's ſhame: [tray'd;
A ſpoiler came; he flatter'd and be-
With paſſion's guſts, he ſhook her tender frame, [maid.
And to a murd'reſs turn'd th' indulgent

Is there no curſe to blaſt a villain's days?
No bolts of vengeance in the ſtores above,
To ſtrike th' aſſaſſin in his darkſome maze,
Who murder'd innocence by lawleſs love?
A father bleeds, ſtruck by a daughter's hand: [calls;
Now vengeance threatens, rigid juſtice
Blood ſhed for blood, is nature's juſt demand; [falls.
The law remits not, and a daughter
Awake, ye beauties, from the ſoothing dream: [prove,
Behold what dangers innocence muſt
When once fair virtue's toſs'd in paſſion's ſtream: [love.
Poor Blandy fell—The cruel cauſe was
Whene'er remembrance calls the ſcene to view, [weep:
Then drop a tear—'Tis nature bids you
No more with bitterneſs her faults purſue,
But let them reſt in dark oblivion's ſleep.
'Tis done—and juſtice now demands no more: [ceaſe;
The debt is paid!—Let perſecution
For ſince her ſhameful agonies are o'er,
O let her ſleep in unmoleſted peace.

DRACO.

To a YOUNG LADY.

READ here the pangs of unſucceſsful love, [prove,
View the dire ills the weary ſufferers
When care in every ſhape has leave to reign,
And keener ſharpens ev'ry ſenſe of pain:
No charm the cruel ſpoiler can controul,
He blaſts the beauteous features of the ſoul; [breaſt,
With various conflicts rends the deſtin'd
And lays th' internal fair creation waſte:
The dreadful dæmon raging unconfin'd,
To his dire purpoſe bends the paſſive mind; [pears,
Gloomy and dark the proſpect round ap-
Doubts ſpring from doubts, and fears engender fears;
Hope after hope goes out in endleſs night,
And all is anguiſh, torture and affright.
O! beauteous friend, a gentler fate be thine; [ſhine;
Still may thy ſtar with mildeſt influence
May heav'n ſurround thee with its darling care, [fair;
And make thee happy, as it made thee
That gave thee ſweetneſs, unaffected eaſe,
The pleaſing look, that ne'er was taught to pleaſe, [no part,
Genuine of charms, where falſhood claims
Which not alone entice, but fix the heart:
And far beyond all theſe, ſupreme in place,
The virtuous mind, an undecaying grace.
Still may thy youth each fond endearment prove
Of tender friendſhip and complacent love;
May love approach thee, in the mildeſt dreſs,
And court thee to domeſtick happineſs;
And bring along the pow'r that only knows
To heighten human joys and ſoften woes;
For woes will be in life; theſe ſtill return,
The good, the beauteous, and the wiſe muſt mourn: [vide,
Doubl'd the joy that friendſhip does di-
Leſſen'd the pain when arm'd the ſocial ſide: [the groan,
But ah! how fierce the pang, how deep
When ſtrong affliction finds the weak alone! [ter'd days,
Then may a friend ſtill guard thy ſhel-
And guide thee ſafe thro' fortune's myſtick ways; [approves,
The happy youth, whom moſt thy ſoul
Friend of thy choice, and huſband of thy loves, [ſpire,
Whoſe holy flame heav'n's altar does in-
That burns thro' life one clear unſully'd fire, [to breaſt,
A mutual warmth that glows from breaſt
Who loving is belov'd, and bleſſing bleſt.
Then all the pleaſing ſcenes of life appear, [dear,
The charms of kindred and relations
The ſmiling offſpring, love's far better part,
And all the ſocial meltings of the heart:
Then harlot pleaſure, with her wanton train
Seduces from the perfect ſtate in vain;
In vain to the lock'd ear the Syren ſings,
When angels ſhadow with their guardian wings.
Such, fair Monimia, be thy ſacred lot,
When ev'ry memory of him's forgot,
Whoſe faithful muſe inſpir'd the pious pray'r, [care;
And weary'd heav'n to keep thee in its
That pleas'd it would its choiceſt influence ſhow'r,
Or on thy ſerious, or thy mirthful hour;
That joy may grow on joy, and conſtant laſt, [paſt;
And each new day riſe brighter than the
Conſpicuous known in ev'ry ſcene of life,
The mother, ſiſter, daughter, friend and wife; [breath,
Till late, late be the hour thou yield'ſt thy
And 'midſt applauding friends retir'ſt to death;
Then wake renew'd to endleſs happineſs,
When heav'n ſhall ſee that all was good, and bleſs.

CONTEMPLATION.

——*Rurſuſque reſurgens*
Sævit amor.——

Virg. Æn. 4.

O Voice divine, whoſe charmed ſtrain
No mortal meaſure may attain,
O powerful to appeaſe the ſmart,
That feſters in a wounded heart,
Whoſe myſtick numbers can aſſwage
The boſom of tumult'ous rage,
Can ſtrike the dagger from deſpair,
And ſhut the watchful eye of care.
Oft lur'd by thee, the joy of all,
Hope comes unto the wretches call;
Exil'd by thee, and diſpoſſeſt,
Envy forſakes the human breaſt.
Full oft with thee the bard retires,
And loſt to earth, to heav'n aſpires;
How nobly loſt! with thee to rove
Thro' the long deepning ſolemn grove,
Or underneath the moonlight pale,
To ſilence truſt ſome plaintive tale
Of nature's ills, and mankind's woes,
While kings and all the proud repoſe;
Or where ſome holy aged oak
A ſtranger to the woodman's ſtroke,
From the high rock's aerial crown
In twiſting arches bending down,
Bathes in the ſmooth pellucid ſtream,
Full oft he waits the myſtick dream
Of mankind's joys right underſtood,
And of the all-prevailing good.
Go forth invok'd, O voice divine!
And iſſue from thy ſainted ſhrine;
Go ſearch each ſolitude around,
Where contemplation may be found,
Where'er apart, the goddeſs ſtands
With lifted eyes and heaven-rais'd hands;
If rear'd on ſpeculation's hill
Her raptur'd ſoul enjoys its fill
Of far-tranſporting nature's ſcene,
Air, ocean, mountain, river, plain;
Or if with meaſur'd ſtep ſhe go
Where meditation ſpreads below,
In boſom'd vale her ample ſtore,
'Till weary fancy can no more;
Or inward if ſhe turn her gaze,
And all th' internal world ſurveys;
With joy complacent ſees ſucceed
In fair array, each comely deed.
She hears alone thy potent ſtrain,
All other muſick charms in vain;
In vain the ſprightly notes reſound,
That from the gilded roofs rebound,
When the light-footed troops advance
To form the quaint and orbed dance;
In vain unhallow'd lips implore,
She hearkens ſole to thy chaſte lore.
Then bring the lonely nymph along,
Obſequious to thy muſe-like ſong;
Bid her, to bleſs the ſecret bow'r,
And heighten wiſdom's ſolemn hour,
Bring faith, endu'd with eagle eyes,
That joins the earth to diſtant ſkies,
Bland hope that makes each ſorrow leſs,
Still ſmiling calm amidſt diſtreſs;
And her the meek-ey'd charity,
Not leaſt, tho' youngeſt of the three.
Then add warm friendſhip to the train,
Social, yielding and humane;
And, ſeldom on this earth ſurvey'd,
Silence, ſober-ſuited maid,
Knowledge the ſage, whoſe radiant light
Darts quick acroſs the mental night;
And by his ſide advance the dame,
All glowing with celeſtial flame,
Devotion, high above that ſoars,
And ſings exulting, and adores,
Dares fix on heav'n a mortal's gaze,
And triumph 'midſt the ſeraph's blaze;
Laſt, to crown all, with theſe be join'd
The decent nun, fair peace of mind,
Whom innocence, e'er yet betray'd,
Bore young in Eden's happy ſhade:
Reſign'd, contented, meek and mild,
Of blameleſs mother, blameleſs child.
But from theſe woods, O thou retire!
Hood-winkt ſuperſtition dire;
Zeal that clanks her iron bands,
And bathes in blood her ruthleſs hands;
Far hence hypocriſy away,
With pious ſemblance to betray,
Whoſe angel outſide fair, contains
A heart corrupt, and foul with ſtains;
Ambition mad, that ſtems alone
The boiſtrous ſurge, with bladders blown;
Anger, with wild diſorder'd pace;
And malice pale of famiſh'd face;
Loud-tongu'd clamour, get thee far
Hence, to wrangle at the bar;
With opening mouths vain rumour hung;
And falſhood with her ſerpent tongue:
Revenge, her bloodſhot eyes on fire,
And hiſſing envy's ſnaky tire;
With jealouſy, the fiend moſt fell
Who bears about his inmate hell;
Now far apart with haggard mien
To lone ſuſpicion liſt'ning ſeen,
Now in a gloomy band appears
Of ſhallow doubts, and pale-ey'd fears;
Whom dire remorſe of giant kind
Purſues with ſcorpion laſh behind:
But chiefly love, love far off fly,
Nor interrupt my privacy;
Contemplation's ſober ear
Diſdains thy ſyren ſong to hear;
Then with thy treach'rous train be gone,
Contemplation comes anon.

[*To be continued.*]

On Miſs CHARLOT CLAYTON'S BIRTH-DAY, Dec. 11.

THE ſhorteſt day, and longeſt night,
Gave birth to all that's fair and bright.
So from the cloud of blackeſt dye,
The brighteſt lightnings always fly.

THI

Monthly Chronologer.

ON March 25, at the assizes at Shrewsbury, 5 persons received sentence of death, one for burglary, two for sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, and a woman for picking pockets.

On the 30th his majesty in council declared his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, and nominated the following persons to be lords justices during his absence, viz. the Abp. of Canterbury, lord Hardwicke lord chancellor, earl Granville lord president, earl Gower lord privy-seal, duke of Marlborough lord steward, duke of Grafton lord chamberlain, duke of Argyll, duke of Newcastle one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, duke of Dorset lord lieutenant of Ireland, lord Cavendish of Hardwick, commonly called marquis of Hartington, master of the horse, earl of Holderness another of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, earl of Albemarle groom of the stole, lord Anson first commissioner of the admiralty, and Henry Pelham, Esq; first commissioner of the treasury.

The next day, at five in the morning, his majesty set out from St. James's for Harwich, to embark for Holland, in order to proceed for Hanover.

At the assizes at York, a man for stealing, two men for house-breaking, one for stealing a gelding, and a woman for stealing 19 guineas, received sentence of death. At Taunton 3 men were condemned for sheep-stealing; and at the assizes at Stratford for the county of Warwick three were capitally convicted.

FRIDAY, Arpil 3.

The assizes ended at Kingston for the county of Surrey, when 12 men and 2 women received sentence of death, viz. Robert Darby for robbing the Western mail, July 29 last, on Black-Water-Heath; Edward Smith (pleaded guilty) Robert Stamper and Benjamin Mitchel for robbing John Lawson, Esq; on Putney common; John Saunders (pleaded guilty) and Charles Campbel, for knocking at the door, and then forcibly entering the house of Mr. Cooper in the Grange-Walk, Southwark, binding him and his son, and taking thereout sundry goods; Thomas Gregory, and George Thorowgood, for horse-stealing; John Hamilton for forgery; Alexander M'Key for high treason, in making counterfeit shillings; Richard Patrick and Mary Morgan for burglary; William Peacock, for sheep-stealing; and Mary Langsden, for stealing in a dwelling-house 5 guineas. The judge reprieved the 7 following before he lett the town, viz. Smith, Stamper, Mitchell, Morgan, Langsden, Thorowgood, and Peacock.

At this assizes Robert Linguard was tried for perjury, in falsly swearing at the trial of Richard Coleman, who was executed for the murder of Sarah Green, that he, Linguard, saw Coleman go by his house, the Horse and Groom near Newington church, with a woman, between 11 and 12 on the night the poor woman was so inhumanly treated, upon whose evidence 'tis supposed the jury found Coleman guilty. (See Mag. for last year, p. 426.) Upon this trial it was proved by 3 witnesses that supped with Linguard at his house that night, that he went to bed drunk between 9 and 10 o'clock, and that they stayed there till near 12: Many other proofs appeared, that made it past dispute, that he was guilty. His sentence was to stand in the pillory for one hour, to be imprisoned 12 months, and afterwards to be transported for 7 years.

MONDAY, 6.

Miss Blandy was executed at Oxford for poisoning her father. (See her trial in our last, p. 127.) We have already given an account of her behaviour at her execution, (p. 188.) and shall here add the following circumstances. When she got up about 5 steps of the ladder, she said, Gentlemen, I beg you will not hang me high, for the sake of decency; and being desired to go up a little higher, she did two steps more, and then turning herself on the ladder, had a little trembling, and said, I am afraid I shall fall. After she had spoke to the people, and desired them to pray for her, she pulled a white handkerchief, which was tied round her head for that purpose, over her eyes, which not being low enough, a person standing by stepped up the ladder, and pulled it farther down; then giving the signal by holding out a little book which she had in her hand, she was turned off.

At the sessions of oyer and terminer and goal delivery at Bristol, two men were condemned for a robbery on the highway, and one for returning from transportation.

TUESDAY, 7.

His majesty having been detained some days at Harwich by contrary winds, set sail on Monday the 6th at 3 in the afternoon, and this day at 4 in the afternoon

landed at Helvoetſluys, and on the 10th arrived at Hanover.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

The Rev. Mr. Romaine reſign'd his place of profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Greſham college.

The annual dinner of the governors of St. Luke's hoſpital for lunaticks was held at Grocers hall, where were preſent the Abp. of Canterbury, the biſhop of Norwich, with many of the court of aldermen, and other perſons of diſtinction. After dinner a collection was made for the charity, which amounted to 1732l. 8s. 6d.

Alexander Sheaſe, Eſq; having been the day before elected governor, and Charles Palmer, Eſq; deputy governor of the Bank of England, the following gentlemen were on this day choſen directors for the year enſuing, viz. Bryan Benſon, Stamp Brookſbank, John Bance, Matthew Beachcroft, Thomas Cooke, Benjamin Lethieullier, Benjamin Longuet, Robert Nettleton, Charles Savage, Robert Saluſbury, John South, Peter Thomas, Godfrey Thornton, Thomas Whately, John Weyland, Merril Burrell, Bartholomew Burton, Richard Chiſwell, John Eaton Dodſworth, Henry Herring, William Hunt, Theophilus Salway, James Spilman, and James Theobald, Eſqrs.

The ſame day the following gentlemen were choſen directors of the Eaſt-India company, viz. William Baker, Eſq; alderman, William Braund, *Robert Bootle, Chriſtopher Burrow, *Richard Chauncy, Charles Cutts, Peter Du Cane, Abel Fonnerau, Peter Godfrey, Charles Gough, John Hope, Michael Impey, Stephen Law, Nicholas Linwood, William Mabbott, John Payne, Henry Plant, *Thomas Phipps, Jones Raymond, Thomas Rous, *Whichcott Turner, Timothy Tullie, William Willy, and *James Winter, Eſqrs.

N. B. Thoſe marked with * are new ones.

THURSDAY, 9.

At the aſſizes at Cheſter, Stanley, M'Canelly, Morgan and Boyde, all Iriſhmen, received ſentence of death for the late moſt audacious robbery of Mr. John Porter's houſe, about two miles from Cheſter; which remarkable affair, with the extraordinary behaviour of Mr. Porter's youngeſt daughter, a girl about 13 years of age, our readers may ſee a full account of in our Magazine for February laſt, p. 89. Boyde, on account of his youth, and his having begged of his comrades to ſpare Mr. Porter's life, had his judgment changed for tranſportation; but the 3 others were ordered to be executed. One Robinſon was condemned at the ſame aſſizes for a robbery, but reprieved.

MONDAY, 13.

Thomas Aſhley, gardener, of Iſleworth, was tried at the Old Bailey for wilful and corrupt perjury, in ſwearing at the trial of Joſeph Goddard (who was tried in Sept. ſeſſions, for robbing Henry Simons the Jew of 554 ducats,) that he, Aſhley, on Aug. 21. near the turnpike on Smallberry-Green, did throw the Jew into a ditch and ſcratch him with briars; and alſo, that he did throw a ſtone againſt the ſaid Simons the Jew and break his head, and cauſe the blood to come: And this was ſaid to be in contradiction to what the Jew ſwore at Goddard's trial, which was, that his head was broke by the perſons that robbed him. It appeared upon the teſtimony of two women that were preſent during the whole tranſaction at Smallberry-Green, and alſo of three gentlemen that were riding along the road at that time, that Aſhley was drunk and ran after the Jew, but that he did not put him in a ditch, or throw any ſtone at him, or hurt him at all: The people where he lodged that night at Brentford, proved that the Jew was no ways bloody or hurt when he came there. The trial laſted about 7 hours, and the jury, without going out of court, brought him in guilty. The counſel for the proſecution were Mr. Hume Campbell, Mr. Ford, and Mr. Davey; for the priſoner, Mr. ſerjeant Hayward and Mr. Lawſon. (See an account of the trial between Mr. James Aſhley and the Jew, in our laſt, p. 137.)

TUESDAY, 14.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the 7 following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. John Saliſbury, for robbing the turnpike-man on Smallberry-Green; John Stevens for a robbery on the highway; Robert Lake, for robbing the Rev. Mr. Noble on Mount Pleaſant; George Hall and George Baſſet, for a burglary; John Turner, for ſtealing 20 ſheep; and John Knight, for ſtealing a ſilver pint-mug, and two ſilver ſpoons, in a dwelling-houſe. Lord Lemſter, for killing capt. Grey in a duel, (ſee p. 142.) was found guilty of manſlaughter.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

The anniverſary of the birth of his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then entered into the 32d year of his age.

THURSDAY, 16.

Was held the annual meeting of the ſons of the clergy. The three collections, viz. on the rehearſal day at St. Paul's, this morning at the ſermon at the ſame church, and at merchant-taylors hall after dinner, amounted in all to 1090l. 8s.

The ſame day was held a general court of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, at Mercers-hall, when Mr. alderman Bethell, the preſident, acquainted them, that contracts

tracts had been made within the time limited by act of parliament, to the amount of above 77,000l. which, with above 34,000l. actually expended, made near the ſum of 112,000l. That the monies already paid in, amounted to about 104,000l. and that every circumſtance had been punctually executed, as directed by act of parliament; ſo that the ſubſcribers were entitled to the three per cent. bounty-money therein granted.

FRIDAY, 17.

Came on at the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter, a trial, wherein Dr. Thompſon, an eminent phyſician, was plaintiff, and an apothecary defendant. The action was brought for defamatory words ſpoken by the defendant, in order to prejudice the plaintiff in his profeſſion. After a trial of 4 hours, the fact being fully proved, and numbers of the nobility and perſons of the firſt diſtinction appearing in ſupport of the doctor's reputation, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

FRIDAY, 24.

This morning about ſix o'clock, Robert Darby, who was convicted the laſt aſſizes at Kingſton for robbing the Weſtern mail, was conveyed in a coach and four from the New-goal, attended by a party of horſe grenadiers, to Blackwater-heath, and executed purſuant to his ſentence. He is hung in chains at the ſaid place.

MONDAY, 27.

Stevens, Lake, Hall, Baſſet and Turner, condemned laſt Seſſions at the Old-Bailey, were this day executed at Tyburn. Knight was ordered to be tranſported for life.

WEDNESDAY, 29.

Saliſbury, another of the condemned malefactors, was executed on Smallberry-Green, for robbing the Turnpike man there, and dangerouſly wounding him; and afterwards hung in chains.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

March 30. HON. Mr. Villers, brother to the earl of Jerſey, and one of the lords of the admiralty, to lady Charlotte Capel, daughter of the late earl of Eſſex.

31. Edward Stephenſon, Eſq; to Miſs Daſh, a 10,000l. fortune.

April 2. James Creſſet, Eſq; treaſurer to the prince of Wales, and ſecretary to the princeſs dowager of Wales, to Mrs. Knight, ſiſter to Sir Thomas Robinſon, Bart.

4. John Spencer Colepepper, Eſq; of the Charter-houſe, to Miſs Molly Webb.

5. Thomas Higginſon, Eſq; to Miſs Dorothy Long, of St. James's-ſtreet.

6. Mr. George Gordon, jun. of Rocheſter, to Miſs Nancy Smith, of Oporto.

7. Richard Dixon Skerine, of Warley, in Somerſetſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Tryon, only daughter and ſole heireſs of John Tryon, Eſq; of Colly-Weſton, in Northamptonſhire.

8. Thomas Smith, of Ledbury, in Herefordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Nicholſon, of Golden-ſquare.

9. Rev. Mr. Thomas Gregory, fellow of Dulwich college, to Miſs Herbert, daughter of Mr. William Herbert, of Carſhalton in Surrey.

11. Rev. Dr. Thomas Rutherforth, of St. John's-college, Cambridge, to Miſs Charlotte Elizabeth Abdy, ſiſter to Sir Anthony Thomas Abdy, Bart.

13. Rev. Mr. Benſon, nephew to the biſhop of Glouceſter, to the Hon. Miſs Leonora Bathurſt, daughter to lord Bathurſt.

Roger Kynaſton, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Powell, at Shrewſbury.

14. James Wilſon, Eſq; of Hanover-ſquare, to Miſs King, of Bruton-ſtreet.

Dr. Pringle, phyſician to the duke of Cumberland, to Miſs Charlotte Oliver, ſecond daughter to Dr. Oliver.

Robert Shaftoe, of Benwell, Eſq; to Miſs Camilla Allen, of the Flats, a 20,000l. fortune.

—— Barwell, Eſq; to Miſs Bellaſſe, daughter to the lord viſc. Falconberg.

20. Samuel Hilton, Eſq; of Egham, in Surrey, to Miſs Suſannah Longden, of Strutton-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

23. Mr. Joſeph Dickerſon, of Charter-houſe-ſquare, to Miſs Turner of Richmond, niece to Whichcot Turner, Eſq; one of the directors of the Eaſt-India company.

25. Lord viſc. Middleton, to Miſs Townſhend, niece to the lord viſc. Townſhend.

April 7. The lady of —— Dowſel, Eſq; delivered of a daughter.

14. The lady of —— Grimſton, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the lord viſcount Grimſton, of a ſon.

15. Counteſs of Kerry, ſiſter to the earl of Cavan, and wife to James Tilſon, Eſq; of a daughter.

16. The lady of —— Carey, Eſq; of a daughter.

23. Lady Caroline Damer, daughter to the duke of Dorſet, and lady of Joſeph Damer, Eſq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 26. THE learned Dr. Aſhton, maſter of Jeſus college, Cambridge.

27. Sir John Cotton, Bart. at Stretton in Bedfordſhire, the laſt heir male and repreſentative of the antient, honourable and loyal family of the Bruce Cottons.

It was this gentleman's grandfather, who made that prince-like donation to the publick of an invaluable collection of antient MSS. well known throughout the world by the name of the Cotton-library; and it was Sir Robert Cotton the famous antiquary, and grandfather to the laſt mentioned gentleman, who at an immenſe expence collected theſe MSS.

28. Lady Margaret Cecil, ſiſter to the earl of Saliſbury.

29. Rt. Hon. Mary counteſs dowager of Derby.

April 1. Lieut. col. Reynolds. of the third reg. of foot-guards, who ſerved in all the campaigns under the duke of Marlborough.

Sir Charles Hudſon, Bart. at Midhurſt in Suſſex.

5. Sir John Liſter Kaye, Bart. near Wakefield in Yorkſhire.

Hon. Sir John Shaw, of Greenock, Bart. at his ſeat at Sauchie-Lodge, in the ſhire of Clackmannan, in Scotland.

6. Hon. Thomas Arundel, count of the moſt ſacred Roman empire, and uncle to the preſent lord Arundel of Wardour.

William Fawkener, Eſq; one of the directors of the bank, and elder brother of Sir Everard Fawkener.

John Scrope, Eſq; ſecretary to the treaſury, and member of parliament for Lyme in Dorſetſhire. He was formerly one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland.

Rev. Dr. Coney, rector of the Abbey and of St. James's, in Bath.

Lady Betty Fielding, ſiſter to the earl of Denbigh.

10. Mr. Samuel Cranmer, a Goldſmith in Fleet-Street, and many years common-council man of Farringdon without.

11. William Cheſelden, Eſq; ſurgeon to the royal hoſpital at Chelſea, a gentleman very eminent in his profeſſion.

18. Rt. Hon. John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, viſc. Fincaſtle, baron Murray of Blair, Mouillin and Tillimet; one of the 16 peers of Scotland, and a lord of his majeſty's bedchamber; general of foot on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, col. of the third reg. of foot guads, and governor of Plymouth.

Hon. Mrs. Jane Lowther, ſiſter to the late lord viſc. Lonſdale.

19. Rev. Julius Deeds, M. A. one of the prebendaries of Canterbury, and rector of the churches of Great Mongeham and Dymchurch.

20. John Searle, Eſq; one of the ſenior proctors of the Arches court of Canterbury, and one of the principal clerks in the prerogative office.

21. John Laroche, Eſq; member of parliament for Bodmin, in Cornwall.

22. Anthony Cracherode, Eſq; formerly ſolicitor to the treaſury.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

ELIAS la Fargue, M. A. preſented by the earl of Macclesfield, to the rectory of Brace Burgh, in Lincolnſhire.—William Maſſey, A. B. and fellow of St. John's college Cambridge, by Sir Rowland Hill, bart. to the rectory of Ditchingham, near Norwich.—John Jones, L. L. B. by the biſhop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Kerwood, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. John Griffith, by the archbiſhop of York, to the rectory of Handſworth, in Yorkſhire.—Dr. Syms, miniſter of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter, by the lord chancellor, to the living of Hampton-Court.—Dr. Henry Goodall, by the biſhop of Ely, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Ely.—Mr. Thomas Sampſon, of Wandſworth, appointed miniſter of Kew chapel, in the room of Mr. Stephen Duck, preſented to the living of Byfleet.—William Hardy, M. A. preſented by the earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Milton Keynes, in the county of Bucks and dioceſe of Lincoln.—Talbot Lloyd, M. A. by Peter lord King, baron of Ockham, to the living of Langham, in Eſſex.—Mr. Triſtiam, fellow of Chriſt college, Oxford, by the Hon. —— Chetwynd, Eſq; executor to lord viſc. Bolingbroke, to the rectory of Aleſworth, Bucks.—Mr. Dodd, of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, choſen lecturer of Weſt-Ham and Bow, and not Mr. Jeffryes, as mentioned by miſtake.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

REV. Philip Young, D. D. appointed by the biſhop of Ely, maſter of Jeſus college, Cambridge, in the room of Dr. Aſhton, deceaſed.—William Gibbons, of the iſland of Jamaica, Eſq; made a baronet of Great-Britain.—James Weſt, Eſq; made ſecretary to the treaſury, in the room of John Scrope, Eſq; deceaſed; and Nicholas Harding, Eſq; joint ſecretary, in the room of Mr. Weſt.—Rev. Mr. Cokayne, nephew to Mr. alderman Cokayne, unanimouſly choſen profeſſor of aſtronomy in Greſham college, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Romaine, who reſigned.—Thomas Ramſden, Eſq; made ſecretary for the Latin tongue to his majeſty, during his majeſty's pleaſure.—Joſeph Malleſon, Eſq; made a capt. in col. Lee's reg. of foot, now on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

LIME Platt, of Coleman-ſtreet, ironmonger.—Jun Baptiſta Robillion, of St. Ann's, in the liberty of Weſtminſter, carver.—Charles Evans, of St. Ann's, Weſtminſter, hoſier.—Rob. Chalmer, of Mansfield-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, merchant.—

chant.—Tho. Hatherill, of St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondſey, merchant.—Steven Ribouleau, late of Southampton, vinegar-merchant, and diſtiller.—John Read, late of Briſtol, cornfactor.—Arthur Podmore, late of St. John-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's without, haberdaſher of ſmall wares.—Tho. Allen, of Deane's court, St. Martin's le Grand, merchant.—Wm. Johnſon, of Fleet-ſtreet, merchant.—Ri. Knight, late of Felfeham, in Suſſex, factor.—Joſeph Redmond, late of London, mariner, and dealer.—Adam Allyn, of St. Clement's Danes, diſtiller, and dealer.—Edm. Ogden of Liverpool, merchant.—Samuel Beſouth, of Colnbrook, Bucks, brewer.—Samuel Gerrard, late of Cheſter, cheeſefactor.—William Smith, late of Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, draper, ſaleſman, and taylor.—Richard Whitton, now or late of Cannon-ſtreet, brazier.—Eliz. Wittingſtall, of Bath, milliner.—Benj. Highatt, late of Stuart-ſtreet, within the Tower Hamlets, dealer in yarn.—Ann Piercy, of New Sarum, widow, carrier, and dealer in drugs. [*The reſt in our next.*]

The Monthly Catalogue *for* March *and* April, 1752.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. THE true Senſe of Atonement for Sin. By J. Brine, pr. 1s. Ward.

2. The Univerſal Syſtem. By William Blennerhaſſet, Eſq; pr. 4s. Robinſon.

3. The Sequel to the OEconomy of Life, pr. 1s. James.

4. The two Queſtions previous to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry, Part. II. pr. 2s. 6d. Knaptons.

5. Obſervations on an Eſſay, &c. in the Courſe of which the Biſhop of London's Compariſon of the more ſure Word of Prophecy is defended, pr. 1s. 6d. Roberts.

6. A Sequel to an Eſſay on Spirit, pr. 1s. 6d. Noon.

7. An Examination of Heaven open to all Men, pr. 1s.

8. The Biſhop of Exeter's Anſwer to Mr. J. Weſley's late Letter, pr. 2d. Knaptons.

9. The Doctrine of Predeſtination ſtated. By J. Gill, D. D. pr. 6d. Keith.

10. The Royal Pſalter, pr. 10d. Cooper.

11. A View of the Credibility of Miraculous Powers among the primitive Chriſtians. By J. Chapman, D. D. pr. 4s. Birt.

12. A new Form of Self-Examination. By Mr. Winſtanley, pr. 1s. 6d. Dod.

13. Some Obſervations on the controverted Paſſage of St. Peter's ſecond Epiſtle, pr. 1s. 6d. Roberts.

14. De veris Annis D. N. Jeſu Chriſti Diſſertationes duæ Chronologicæ; à Nicolao Mann, pr. 4s. Nourſe.

15. The Chriſtian's Manual. By J. Spier, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. Ware.

16. The Evidence of Chriſtianity contained in the Hebrew Words Aleim and Berith. By J. Moody, pr. 2s. 6d. Withers.

17. A ſure Guide to Heaven: In Numbers, at 6d. each. Corbett.

18. Predeſtination calmly conſidered. By J. Weſley, A. M. pr. 8d. Robinſon.

19. The Credebility of the Goſpel Hiſtory. Vol. VIII. By N. Lardner, D. D. pr. 5s. Noon.

20. Remarks on an Eſſay on Miracles, pr. 1s. Woodfall.

Lives, History, *and* Law.

21. Letters on the Study and Uſe of Hiſtory, &c. two Vols. 8vo. By the late Lord Bollingbroke, pr. 10s. Millar. (See p. 104, 169.)

22. The Antique Hiſtory of the Order of Free Maſons, pr. 1s. Owen.

23. Reflections on the Expediency of a Law for Naturalizing Foreign Proteſtants, part 2. By J. Tucker, M. A. pr. 1s. Trye.

24. An Inſtitute of the Laws of Scotland, Vol. 2. By An. Macdonald, Eſq; Millar.

25. A Natural Hiſtory of the Herring. By J. S. Dodd, pr. 3s. Vincent.

26. The Life of Mahomet, pr. 3s. Rivingtons.

27. Principles of Policy. By T. Pownall, Eſq; pr. 4s. Johnſton.

28. Remarks on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Vol. 2. By J. Jortin, A. M. pr. 5s. Whiſton.

29. A Supplement to the Memoirs of the Houſe of Brandenburg, pr. 1s. Nourſe.

30. The Life of Frederick King of Sweden, pr. 1s. 6d. Robinſon.

31. A Collection Treaties in M. S. relating to the Rights of the Clergy. By S. Brewſter, Eſq; pr. 10s. Ruſſel.

32. * The World in Miniature; or, Entertaining Traveller; the third Edit. much improved; to which is now added, a ſet of curious Maps. In 2 Vols. 12mo. pr. 6s. Baldwin.

33. The Hiſtory of the National Debt, Part III. pr. 2s. Cooper.

Physick *and* Science.

34. An Eſſay on the External Uſe of Water. By T. Smollet, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

35. Twelve Commentaries on Fevers. By T. Glaſs, M. D. pr. 4s. Birt.

36. An Account of the Ancient Baths. By T. Glaſs, M. D. pr. 6d.

37. A Treatiſe on the Teeth. By A. Tolver, pr. 1s. Davis.

38. Eſſays

38. Eſſays on the Bilious Fevers, pr. 2s. Waller.

39. Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army. By J. Pringle, M. D. F. R. S. pr. 6s. Millar.

40. A Vindication of Manmidwifry, pr. 6d. Corbett.

41. An Enquiry into the Origin of the Small Pox. By T. Thompſon, M. D. pr. 3s. Millar.

42. Obſervations on the Analogy between the Propagation of Animals and Vegetables. By J. Parſons, M. D. pr. 4s. Davis.

43. An Eſſay on Muſical Expreſſion. By C. Aviſon, pr. 2s. Davis.

44. An Inquiry how far Vital and Animal Actions of the more perfect Animals can be accounted for. By T. Simſon, M. D. pr. 4s. Wilſon.

45. A Collection of Receipts in Phyſick, pr. 2s. L. Davis.

46. The State of Surgery; but more particularly, the Diſadvantages its Profeſſors lie under, with Remarks upon the preſent Humour of Building Hoſpitals, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

47. A Tranſlation of the Plan of the French Encyclopædia, pr. 2s. 6d. Innys, &c.

48. Encyclopædie, ou, Dictionaire Raiſonne des Sciences, des Arts, & des Metiers. Tome Premier, 4to, pr. 18s. in Boards. Innys, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

49. A Letter to Thomas Randolph, a Doctor of Oxford, pr. 6d. Owen.

50. Man more than a Machine, pr. 2s. 6d. Owen.

51. An Apology for the Jews. In French, pr. 1s. 6d. Changuion.

52. The Trial of Capt. Lowry, pr. 6d. Cooper.

53. Ditto, pr. 4d. Walker.

54. The only authentick Account of Capt. Lowry. By Mr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Corbett.

55. Genuine Narrative of Capt. Lowry, pr. 6d. Harris.

56. The Application of Money collected at the Turnpikes for 10 years paſt, pr. 3d. Roberts.

57. * A Deſcription of the Collection of Pictures at Houghton, in Norfolk, pr. 6s. Dodſley.

58. The Caſe of Miſs Blandy and Miſs Jeffryes fairly ſtated, pr. 6d. Robinſon.

59. The Trial of M. Blandy, Spinſter, at Oxford, printed under the Inſpection of the Judges of the Aſſize, pr. 2s. Rivington.

60. Original Letters to and from M. Blandy and Capt. C——, pr. 1s. Johnſton.

61. A candid Appeal to the Publick, concerning M. Blandy, pr. 6d. Walker.

62. The Interpoſition of Providence, in the Detection of Murder. By Henry Fielding, Eſq; pr. 1s. Millar.

63. The Life of M. Blandy, pr. 6d. Walker.

64. A Letter concerning Quacks, &c. pr. 1s. Cooper.

65. A ſerious Addreſs concerning the Abuſes in the Practice of Phyſick, pr. 1s. Owen.

66. A new compendious French Grammar. By Alexander Drummond, pr. 4d. Paterſon.

67. An apologetical View of the moral Sentiments of Lord Bolingbroke, pr. 6d. Noon.

68. Remarks on Letters concerning the Mind. Rivingtons.

69. Remarks on an ancient Piece of Money. By G. North, M. A. pr. 1s. 6d. Sandby.

70. The Hiſtory of the Marchioneſs of Brinvillier, who poiſoned her Father and two Brothers, pr. 1s. Newbery.

71. A ſecond Letter concerning the Qualifications of a Surveyor, pr. 6d. Owen.

72. A Deſcription of a certain Lady and her Niece, pr. 6d. Cooper.

73. The old Lady and her Niece detected, pr. 6d. Cooper.

74. A Supplement to Lord Anſon's Voyage. By the Abbe Coyer, pr. 1s. Whiſton. (See p. 123.)

75. A Calalogue of Relicks to be ſold in St. Peter's at Rome, June 3, 1753, pr. 1s. Owen.

76. The Dramatick Cenſor, No. 1. pr. 1s. Manby.

77. Methods propoſed for putting a Stop to Murders, &c. By C. Jones, pr. 6d. Woodfall.

78. The Neceſſity of a well-regulated Nightly-Watch, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

79. A Letter concerning the Diſcoveries at Herculaneum, pr. 6d. Gibſon.

80. An Abſtract of Mr. Locke's Eſſay on Human Underſtanding. By Sir Jeffryes Gilbert, Knt. pr. 1s. Sandby.

81. Critical Notes upon Hudibras. By Z. Grey, L. L. D. pr. 1s. Norris.

82. The Farmers Apprehenſions of a Riſe upon Carriage, pr. 6d. Cooper.

83. The miſcellaneous Works of the late Rev. C. Middleton, D. D. in 4 Vols. 4to. pr. 2 Guineas in Sheets. Manby.

84. Dr. Middleton's Tracts in one Vol. 4to. pr. 12s. ſewed. Manby. (See p. 99.)

85. An Account of the Meaſures uſed at Venice, for the Preſervation of the publick Health, pr. 6d. E. Owen.

86. Oratio habita Cantabriæ in Collegio regali Quarto non. Feb. die fundatoris Memoriæ ſacro; à J. Taylor. pr. 6d.

87. An Account of the Welch Charity Schools. By J. Evans, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

88. The

88. The laſt Will of Lord Bolingbroke, pr. 6d. Crokett.

89. The Trial of M. Blandy, pr. 6d. Walker. (See p. 127.)

90. A Letter to M. Blandy, with her Anſwer, pr. 6d. Cooper.

91. Miſs Blandy's own Account of the Affair between her and Capt. Cranſtoun, with her Conduct before and at her Execution, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar. (See p. 180.)

92. An Anſwer to M. Blandy's Narrative, pr. 3d. Owen.

93. The Caſe of M. Blandy, conſidered as a Daughter, a Gentlewoman, and a Chriſtian, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

94. Conſiderations on the Neceſſity of an Appeal in the Univerſity of Cambridge, pr. 6d. Roberts.

95. Man more than a Machine, pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

96. Remarks on the Life of Dr. J—— H——, pr. 1s. Owen.

97. A Treatiſe on Electricity. By F. Penroſe, pr. 1s. Owen.

98. Le Siecle de Louis XIV. Par M. Voltaire. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. ſew'd. Dodſley. (See p. 151.)

99. A Dialogue on the Art of Preaching. By D. Fordyce, pr. 3s. Dodſley.

100. Remarks on the Letters of Lord Bolingbroke, pr. 6d. Cooper.

101. A Diſcourſe to which the Prize was adjudged by the Academy of Dijon in the Year 1750. Tranſlated by R. Wynne, A. M. pr. 1s. Withers.

102. A Diſſertation on Commerce. By the Marquis J. Belloni, pr. 2s. Manby.

103. Letters that paſſed between Miſs Blandy and Miſs Jeffryes, pr. 6d. Scott.

POETRY *and* ENTERTAINMENT.

104. An Epiſtle to the Hon. Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; pr. 2s. 6d. Dodſley.

105. A Dialogue between a Member of Parliament and his Servant. By R. O. Cambridge, Eſq; pr. 1s. Dodſley.

106. Fun: A parodi-tragi-comical Satirick, pr. 1s. Stamper.

107. An Appeal from the late D. Swift to the Earl of O—y, pr. 6d. Owen.

108. Emendations on an Appeal from the late D. Swift, pr. 6d. Cooper.

109. Poetical Impertinence, pr. 1s. Ruſſel.

110. Prejudice detected, pr. 1s. Owen.

111. Peeping Tom to the Counteſs of Coventry, pr. 6d. Robinſon.

112. The Oracle; a Comedy. By Mrs. Cibber, pr. 1s. Dodſley. (See p. 101.)

113. Grace; a Poem, pr. 6d. Keith.

114. Antonii Alſopi odarum Libri duo, pr. 6s. Knaptons.

115. The Inceſtuous Marriage; a Tragedy. By A. Henderſon, pr. 1s. Robinſon.

116. Poems by * * *, pr. 3s. Dodſley.

117. The Works of the Creation. By Moſes Browne, pr. 3s. Millar.

118. A Deſcription of May. By F. Fawkes, A. M. pr. 1s. 6d. Whiſton.

119. The preſent State of the Literati, pr. 1s. Cooper.

120. Elfrida; a dramatick Poem. By Mr. Maſon, pr. 1s. 6d. Knaptons.

121. The Beauties of Shakeſpear. In 2 Vols. By the Rev. Mr. Dodd, pr. 6s. Waller.

122. Mr. Pope's third Eſſay on Man: Tranſlated into Latin Verſe. By J. Sayer, M. A. pr. 2s. 6d. Rivingtons.

123. The Adventures of Capt. Greenland. In 4 Vols. 12mo, pr. 12s. Baldwin.

124. The Hiſtory of Jack Connor. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Johnſton.

125. The Female Quixote. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Millar.

126. The Fair Inconſtant, pr. 3s.

127. The Rover, pr. 1s. Cooper.

128. An Epiſtle to John Wade, Eſq; By T. Brecknock, Eſq; pr. 1s. Davis.

129. Proceedings at the Court of Apollo, pr. 6d. Owen.

130. Penelope to Ulyſſes, pr. 6d. Bathurſt.

131. Pythagoras, pr. 1s. Franklin.

132. The Birth-day of Folly, pr. 6d.

133. Familiar Letters between the principal Characters in David Simple. Vol. III. and IV. In 12mo, pr. 6s. Millar.

134. The Comedies of Terence. By Mr. Gordon, pr. 3s. Longman.

135. The Miſer of Molier, in French. By M. L. B. pr. 2s. Nourſe.

136. The Diſcovery, pr. 6d. Vaillant.

137. An Epiſtle from Shakeſpear in the Elyſium to Mr. Garrick, pr. 1s. Newbery.

138. Horace, Book II. Satire VII. Imitated, pr. 1s. Owen.

SERMONS.

139. A Sermon preached before the Lords, Jan. 30. By James [Beauclerc] Lord Biſhop of Hereford, pr. 6d. Payne.

140. A Sermon before the Commons the ſame Day. By J. Cradock, D. D. pr. 6d. Bathurſt.

141. A Sermon before the Lord Mayor, on the ſame Occaſion. By C. Murdin, A. M. pr. 6d.

142. Twelve Sermons on ſeveral Subjects. By Geo. Baddelley, A. B. pr. 3s. Keith.

143. A Sermon before the King, March 22, 1752. By Thomas [Hayter] Lord Biſhop of Norwich, pr. 6d. Knaptons.

144. A Sermon before the D. of Marlborough, on the Small-Pox. By Iſaac Lord Bp. of Worceſter, pr. 6d. Woodfall.

145. A Sermon before the Univerſity of Oxford, Jan. 30. By W. Hawkins, M. A. pr. 6d. Rivingtons.

146. Diſcourſes on various Subjects. By Charles Bulkley, pr. 5s. Noon.

147. A Sermon at Oxford. By T. Randolph, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivingtons.

PRICES of STOCKS in APRIL, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds	B. Cir. l.	s.	d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	145 ¼		117 ¼ ¼		105 ⅛	104 ⅛		102 ¼	102 ¼	5l. 18s	3	0	0	N. by E.	fair clou.
2	144 ¼		117 ⅛ ¼		105 ⅛	104 ⅛		102 ¼	102 ¼	5l. 18s	3	0	0	N. N. E.	fair
3		187		106 ⅛	105 ⅛		105 ¼	102 ¼	102 ¼	5l. 19s	3	2	6	N. E.	fair
4		187		106 ⅛	105 ⅛		105 ⅛	102 ¼	102 ¼	5l. 19s	3	2	6	N. N. E.	fair
5	Sunday													N. by E.	fair
6	145 ⅛	187	117 ¼		106	105 ⅛	106	103 ⅛	102 ¼	5l. 19s	3	2	6	S. E. by S.	fair warm
7	145 ⅛	187 ¼	118 117⅞	107	106 105⅞	105 ⅛	106 ¼	102 ¼ ⅛	102 ¼ ⅛	6l.	3	2	6	E. N. E.	fair
8	145 ⅛	187 ¼	118 117⅞	107	106 105⅞	105 ⅛	106 ¼	102 ¼ ⅛	102 ¼ ⅛	6l.	3	2	6	S. W.	fair rain
9	145 ¼	188 187⅞			106	105 ¼	106 ¼	103 ¼	103 ⅛	6l.	3	5	0	N. by W.	fair
10	145 ¼	188 187⅞			106	105 ⅛	106 ¼	103 ¼	103 ¼	6l.	3	5	0	N. N. W.	fair
11	145 ⅛	187 ¼	118		106 ⅛	105 ⅛	106 ¼	103 ¼ ⅛	103 ½	6l.	3	5	0	N. W.	fair
12	Sunday													E. S. E.	thunder
13	145 ½ ⅛	187 ⅛		107 ⅛ ¼	106 105⅞	105 ⅛ ⅛	106 ¼	103 ¼ ⅛	103 ¼ ⅛	6l.	3	10	0	S. W. by W.	rain
14		187 ⅛	118		105 ⅞	105 ⅛	106 ¼	103 ¼ ⅛	103 ¼ ⅛	6l.	3	10	0	E. by N.	rain
15	145 ⅛	187 ¼	117 ½	107 ⅛	105 ⅞	105 ⅛	106 ¼	103 ⅛	103 ⅛	6l.	3	10	0	N. N. E.	rain fair
16	145 ⅛	187 ¼			105 ¼	105 ¼	106 ¼	103 ⅛	103 ⅛	5l. 19s	3	10	0	N. by E.	clou. fair
17	145 ¼	187 ¼		107 ¼	105 ¼	105 ¼	104 ¼	103 ¼	103 ¼	6l.	3	10	0	N. E.	fair
18	145 ¼	187 ½ ¼		107 ⅛ ¼	105 ¼ ⅛	105 ½	106 ⅛	103 ¼ ⅜	103 ¼ ⅜	6l. 1s	3	10	0	N. N. E.	fair
19	Sunday													E. by N.	fair
20	143 ⅛ ¼		118 ¼		106	105 ¼ ⅞	104 ⅞	103 ⅛	103 ⅛ ⅜	6l. 1s	3	10	0	S. by E.	fair
21	143 ⅛	187 188	118 ¼	105 106	105 ⅞	105 ⅛	104 ⅞	103 ⅛ ¼	103 ¼ ⅜	6l. 2s	3	10	0	N. by E	rain
22	143 ⅛ ⅛	188 189	118 ¼	105 ¼	105⅞ 106	105 ¼ ⅖	104 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅛ ⅜	103 ⅛ ⅜	6l. 2s	3	10	0	S. W. freſh	rain
23	143 ⅛ ⅛	189	118 ¼	105 ¼	106	105 ¼	104 ¼	103 ⅛	103 ¼	6l. 3s	3	12	6	S. W. freſh	cloudy
24	143 ¼ ⅛	189	118 ¼	105 ¼	106	105 ¼	104 ¼	103 ⅛	103 ¼	6l. 5s	3	12	6	S. S. W.	rain fair
25	143 ¼ ⅛	189	118 ¼	105 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅞	105 ⅞	104 ¼	103 ⅛	103 ¼	6l. 7s	3	12	6	S. by W.	rain thun.
26	Sunday													S. W.	fair
27	143 ¼ ⅛	189	118 ¼	105 ¼ ¼	105 ⅞	105 ⅞	104 ¼	103 ⅛	103 ¼	6l. 7s	3	12	6	W. S. W.	fair
28	143 ¼ ⅛	189 189		105 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅞	105 ⅛	104 ⅛ ¼	103 ⅛ ⅜	103 ¼ ¼	6l. 10s	3	12	6	S. S. W.	rain fair
29	143 ¼	189 189		105 ⅛	105 ⅛	105 ¼	104 ¼	103 ¼	103 ¼	6l. 10s	3	12	6	S. by W.	clou. fair
30	143 ¼	189		105 ¼	106	105 ⅛	104 ⅛	103 ⅛	103 ¼	6l. 10s	3	12	6	W. S. W.	fair clou.

Bill of Mortality from March 24. to April 21.

Christ.	Males 622, Femal. 606	1228	
Buried	Males 899, Femal. 900	1799	
Died under 2 Years old		643	
Between	2 and 5	209	
	5 and 10	67	
	10 and 20	78	
	20 and 30	151	
	30 and 40	163	
	40 and 50	142	
	50 and 60	142	
	60 and 70	97	
	70 and 80	72	
	80 and 90	32	
	90 and 100	3	
		1799	
Buried: Within the Walls		154	
Without the Walls		390	
In Mid. and Surrey		808	
City & Sub. Weſt.		447	
		1799	
Weekly March 31		471	
April 7		500	
14		431	
21		397	
		1799	

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s.
Peaſe 21s. to 24s. per Quar.
Tares 27s. to 29s. per Q.

Price of corn

	Bear-Key.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Crediton.
Wheat	30s to 34s qu	10l. 10s load	11l. 05s load	09l. 10s load	10l. 9s load	10l. 10s load	40s to 50 qr	48s to 49 qr	5s 6d buſh.	4s 9d buſh.
Barley	16s to 19s	20s to 00 qr	16s to 22 qr	19s to 20 qr	16s to 21 qr	18s to 19	16s to 23	17s to 22	2s 06d	2s 9d
Oats	12s 6d to 14s	16s to 00 od	17s to 20	14s to 18s	14s to 18	15s to 17 od	13s to 18	14s to 18	1s 9d to 2s	1s 6d
Beans	20s to 21s od	24s to 27 od	22s to 24	23s to 28s	22s to 25	28s to 30	29s to 31	32s to 34	3s 6d to 4s	

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MAY, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. A genuine Letter of Dr. Swift's, with an introductory Letter giving ſome Light to it.
II. Curious Extracts from Voltaire.
III. Dreadful Conſequences of Corruption.
IV. Account of the Act for amending the Stile Act.
V. Importance of Health, and Dignity and Uſefulneſs of Medicine.
VI. Abſtract of the Bill relating to Poor Children.
VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of P. Curiatius, T. Sempronius Gracchus, and T. Sicinius, in the Debate on the Motion for compelling Mr. Murray to acknowledge his Offence, and beg Pardon on his Knees.
VIII. An Eſtimate of the Navy Debt.
IX. Solution of a Geometrical Queſtion.
X. Extract from the Supplement to the Memoirs of the Houſe of Brandenburg.
XI. Remarks on the Poors Bill.
XII. A Deſcription of SHREWSBURY.
XIII. Humorous Letter from a Lady.
XIV. Experiments relating to Thunder and Electricity.
XV. Remarks on Lord Orrery's Letters, and his Character of Dr. Swift.
XVI. Sloop Diamond plundered by the Spaniards.
XVII. Rules for drawing in Perſpective.
XVIII. Serious Thoughts on Death.
XIX. Iriſh Addreſs to the King, and Lord Lieutenant's Speech.
XX. Obſervations on Money, and on falſe Learning.
XXI. POETRY. To Miſs S—— W——, in London; Beauty and Virtue, an Ode; to Mr. Wilſon, on his Paintings and Etchings; Contemplation, continued; a Riddle; the Sacrifice; Jenny of the Green, a new Song, ſet to Muſick, &c.
XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Brave Action of Commodore Buckle; Seſſions at the Old-Bailey; a ſhocking Murder, &c. &c. &c.
XXIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXVII. Catalogue of Books.

With a Beautiful VIEW of the South-Weſt Proſpect of the Town of SHREWSBURY, finely engraved; and a curious Plate of PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row: of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd; or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

A LETTER from Staffordſhire concerning one of Dean Swift's 199
Dean Swift's genuine letter ibid. E.
A letter concerning the importance of health, and the dignity and uſefulneſs of medicine 201
An article from the plan of the medical ſociety of the Navy ſurgeons 202
Remarks on the poors bill 203
A deſcription of Shrewſbury 203, 204
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 205–215
DEBATE on the motion for compelling the Hon. Alexander Murray, Eſq; to acknowledge his offence, and beg pardon on his knees ibid.
SPEECH of P. Curiatius in favour of the motion 295
Mr. Murray's cavalcade on coming out of Newgate ibid. E. and 208
Of publiſhing his *Caſe* 206, 209
SPEECH of T. Sempronius Gracchus againſt the motion 206
That authority does not depend upon power, but upon wiſdom and juſtice ibid. E. and 208
SPEECH of P. Curiatius, by way of reply 210
Of ſcruples of conſcience that are inconſiſtent with the preſervation of ſociety, with the caſe of the quakers 211, 213
SPEECH of T. Sicinius againſt the motion 212
Humorous letter from a lady 215
An eſtimate of the debt of his majeſty's navy, as it ſtood on Dec. 31, 1751 216, 217
Solution of a geometrical queſtion 217
The ſloop Diamond plundered by the Spaniards 218
Extract from the ſupplement to the memoirs of the houſe of Brandenburg, relating to abuſes with regard to law ſuits, and the danger of eloquence in pleading 219
An ingenious letter from a country curate to his ſiſter, containing remarks on lord Orrery's letters, and his character of Dr. Swift ibid. E.
Abſtract of the bill relating to poor children 220
More curious extracts from Voltaire 223
His four ages in the hiſtory of the world ibid.
The age of Lewis XIV. 224
State of France, Holland, England, &c. ibid.
His character of K. Charles I. ibid. A.
Of Cromwell's government ibid. C, D.
His remark on the family of Stuarts ibid. F, and 225
His remarks on K. William's war, and the partition treary 225
His account of Janſeniſm, and ſtory of the nuns of Port-Royal ibid. B.
Serious thoughts on death ibid. E.
Dreadful conſequences of corruption 227
The poor influenced by the example of the rich 227, 228
Of drawing in perſpective 228, 229
Account of the act for amending the ſtile act 230
Addreſs of the commons of Ireland to the king ibid. E.
The lord lieutenant's ſpeech to both houſes at the cloſe of the ſeſſion 231
Obſervations on money, by the marquis of Halifax ibid. B.
On falſe learning, by the ſame ibid. E.
POETRY: Jenny of the Green, a new ſong, ſet to muſick 232
To Mr. Benjamin Wilſon, F. R. S. on his excellent paintings, and much admired etchings 233
Contemplation, continued ibid.
Beauty and virtue, an ode 235
A riddle ibid.
To Miſs S—— W——, in London ibid.
The ſacrifice, an epiſtle to Celia 236
On Miſs Charlot Clayton's birth-day ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 237
Mr. Owen's trial for publiſhing Mr. Murray's caſe, put off ibid.
Rioters at Selby demoliſh the turnpike ibid.
Brave action of commodore Buckle on the coaſt of Guinea ibid.
Annual general court of the Foundling-Hoſpital 238
Seſſions at the Old-Bailey ibid.
A ſhocking murder ibid.
Experiments to prove that the fire of thunder and electricity are analogous 238
Marriages and Births 239
Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 240
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Ode on the prince of Wales's birth-day 241
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 242
Monthly bill of mortality ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 243
Catalogue of books 244

N. B. *The Summary of the moſt important affairs in laſt ſeſſion of parliament will be continued in our* Magazine *for* June.

We have received ſome mathematical queſtions, a Latin *ode, and other pieces of poetry, which ſhall be in our next.*

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1752.

A Letter *from* STAFFORDSHIRE, *enclosing a genuine One of Dean* SWIFT's *when he was but Twenty-five, containing some remarkable Particulars relating to that Gentleman, whose Life and Writings have so much engaged the Publick Attention.*

HAVING lately read the earl of Orrery's letters, concerning the life and writings of Dr. Swift, and observing his lordship's remarks, in his second letter, upon one that the doctor wrote to his uncle, soon after his leaving the university (in which his lordship says, we see nothing of that peculiar turn of phrase that is so visible in his other writings; and from whence he seems to infer, that Swift's faculties had not then begun to exert and display themselves) I recollected that I had a letter in my possession of a somewhat earlier date than that which lord Orrery has published, and withal more perfect; in which his lordship may see, that Dr. Swift was much the same man, with regard to the peculiarity of his turn of sentiment and phrase, at 25, as he was, when his lordship conversed with him, bating his improvements in the after part of his life. The letter, I can assure you, Sir, is genuine, and was carefully transcribed by myself some years ago, from the original under the dean's own hand. I find, by lord Orrery's account of him, that he sometimes visited his mother at Leicester. There, it seems, he had talked to a young lady in a strain, which, tho' usual with him, was thought somewhat particular by herself and her friends. Upon which the gentleman, to whom this letter was written, who was Dr. Swift's near relation, and had been with him at the university, was applied to, to write an expostulatory letter to him on his conduct towards her after his departure from Leicester; to which letter this which I have sent you is his answer; and this account I think is necessary to give you, by way of key to it. Both the letter and the account came to me from a son of Mr. Kendall, who was then my near neighbour, and had the original in his possession. The lady, without doubt, is dead, and every one else, in all probability, that were any ways interested in the affair. Therefore the publication of the said letter (which, from the date of it appears, at the latest, to have been written nine or ten months before that which lord Orrery has produced, and, I am apt to think, from the same place too, viz. Moore Park) can have no other effect than to let the world see Swift's picture drawn by himself, and how that wonderful man thought and wrote in his younger days, and before his appearance in it as an author. Perhaps no genuine production of his, earlier than this, can now be met with. As to his treatment, indeed, of the lady, and the place she lived in, no one, I dare say, will think it odd, or out of character, in such a man as he afterwards appeared to be; and who (as both lord Orrery and Mrs. Pilkington have observed, and, as is sufficiently evident too from a great part of his writings) was not over-favourable in his sentiments of the fair-sex, nor over-complaisant in his behaviour to them; and who, either in his mirth or his anger, would never scruple to treat even kingdoms themselves with as little ceremony as he here does the town of Leicester.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

J. W.

W——l, Staffordsh. March 11.

A LETTER *from Dr.* SWIFT, *to the Rev. Mr.* Kendall, *Vicar of* Thornton, *in* Leicestershire.

SIR, Feb. 11, 1691.

IF any thing made me wonder at your letter, it was your almost inviting me

me to do ſo in the beginning, which indeed grew leſs upon knowing the occaſion, ſince 'tis what I have heard from more than one in and about Leiceſter. And for the friendſhip between us, as I ſuppoſe yours to be real, ſo I think it would be proper to imagine mine, until you find any cauſe to believe it pretended; A tho' I might have ſome quarrel at you in three or four lines, which are very ill beſtowed in complimenting me. And as to that of my great proſpects of making my fortune, on which, as your kindneſs only looks on the beſt ſide, ſo my own cold temper and unconfined humour is a much greater hindrance than any fear of that which is the ſubject of your letter. B I ſhall ſpeak plainly to you, that the very ordinary obſervations I made, with going half a mile beyond the univerſity, have taught me experience enough, not to think of marriage, till I ſettle my fortune in the world, which I am ſure will not be in ſome years. And even then itſelf, I am ſo hard to pleaſe, that I ſuppoſe I ſhall C put it off to the other world. How all this ſuits with my behaviour to the woman in hand you may eaſily imagine, when you know that there is ſomething in me which muſt be employed; and, when I am alone, turns all, for want of practice, into ſpeculation and thought; inſomuch that in theſe ſeven weeks I have been here, I have writ and burnt, and D writ again, upon almoſt all manner of ſubjects, more than perhaps any man in England. And this is it, which a perſon of great honour in Ireland (who was pleaſed to ſtoop ſo low as to look into my mind) uſed to tell me, that my mind was like a conjured ſpirit, that would do miſchief if I would not give it employ- E ment. 'Tis this humour that makes me ſo buſy when I am in company, to turn all that way: And ſince it commonly ends in talk, whether it be love or common converſation, it is all alike. This is ſo common that I could remember 20 women in my life, to whom I behaved myſelf juſt the ſame way, and, I profeſs, P without any other deſign, than of entertaining myſelf when I am very idle, or when ſomething goes amiſs in my affairs. This I always have done, as a man of the world, when I had no deſign for any thing grave in it, and what I thought (at worſt) a harmleſs impertinence. But whenever I began to take ſober reſolutions, or (as now) to think of entering into the church, G I never found it would be hard to put off this kind of folly at the porch. Beſides, perhaps in ſo general a converſation among the ſex, I might pretend a little to underſtand where I am, when I go to chooſe for a wife, and think that tho' the cunningeſt ſharper of the town may have a cheat put upon him, yet it muſt be cleanlier carried than this, which you think I am going to top upon myſelf. And truly if you know how metaphyſical I am that way, you would little fear I ſhould venture on one, who has given ſo much occaſion to tongues. For tho' the people is a lying ſort of beaſt (and, I think, in Leiceſter above all parts that I ever was in) yet they ſeldom talk without ſome glimpſe of a reaſon; which I declare (ſo unpardonably jealous I am) to be a ſufficient cauſe for me to hate any woman, any farther than a bare acquaintance, except all things elſe were agreeable, and that I had mathematical demonſtrations for the falſehood of the firſt, which if it be not impoſſible, I am ſure is very like it. Among all the young gentlemen that I have known, who have ruined themſelves by marrying, (which, I aſſure you, is a great number) I have made this general rule; that they are either young, raw, and ignorant ſcholars, who, for want of knowing company, believe every ſilk petticoat includes an angel; or elſe they have been a ſort of honeſt young men, who perhaps are too literal, in rather marrying than burning, and ſo entail miſeries on themſelves and poſterity, by an over-acting modeſty. I think I am very far excluded from lighting under either of theſe heads. I confeſs I have known one or two men of ſenſe enough, who, inclined to frolicks, have married and ruined themſelves out of a maggot. But a thouſand houſhold thoughts, which always drive matrimony out of my mind, whenever it chances to come there, will, I am ſure, fright me from that. Beſides, I am naturally temperate, and never engaged in the contrary, which uſually produces thoſe effects. Your hints at particular ſtories I do not underſtand, having never heard them, but juſt ſo hinted. I thought it proper to give you this, to ſhew you how I thank you for your regard of me; and I hope my carriage will be ſo, as my friends need not be aſhamed of the name. I ſhould not have behaved myſelf after that manner I did in Leiceſter, if I had not valued my own entertainment beyond the obloquy of a parcel of very wretched fools, which I ſolemnly pronounce the inhabitants of Leiceſter to be; and ſo I content myſelf with retaliation. I hope you will forgive this trouble; and ſo, with my ſervice to your good wife,

I am, good couſin,
Your very* friend and ſervant.
JON. SWIFT.

COVENT.

* *There ſeems to have been a word omitted here through haſte.*

COVENT-GARDEN JOURNAL, May 12.

Scire poteſtates herbarum, uſumque medendi.
VIRG.

To Sir ALEXANDER DRAWCANSIR, *Knt.*

SIR,

THE deſire of health was ſo early implanted in man, and ſo originally interwove with his very nature, that it may be ſaid to be the genuine child of that all-ruling principle, ſelf-preſervation. We ſee the impulſe for continuing the ſearch, not only diffuſed thro' the human race, but the brutes, from amidſt an exuberance of vegetable variety, can ſelect with the niceſt ſkill, their peculiar phyſick from the fields and woods.

It is ſaid, that in ſome inſtances, mankind have been their pupils, and indebted to them for inſtruction; that they have not only led us to the knowledge of ſome uſeful diſcoveries and operations, but whilſt their lords, boaſting of ſuperior reaſon, have been employed in the laborious taſk of diſtinguiſhing the outward characteriſtick of plants, and ranging them as matter of curioſity, with no little parade, the humble beaſts have taught us better leſſons; have ſhewn a ſhorter way to the virtues of ſeveral ſimples, by making them at once the ſubject of their cure, and thereby evincing their properties.

No doubt, the ſtill lower claſſes of the creation, reptiles, as well as inſects, have the power given them to exerciſe this medicinal art.

That the practice of the brutes hath ſuffered leſs mutations than that of erring man, is a circumſtance I ſhall not here enlarge upon, but could have wiſhed, that in the ſyſtems of the latter, their changes had always been attended with more ſubſtantial views of real foundation.

Whatever tendency to evil this has produced, whatever neglect and indignity have been offered to ſimple remedies, and what attachment we have given to a uſeleſs farrago of drugs, the imputation however cannot fairly be charged upon the profeſſion, but the profeſſors. The ſcience itſelf is highly worthy the purſuit of the moſt rational enquirer, tho', perhaps, not altogether of thoſe great liberalities and diſtinctions, which from the remoteſt antiquity have been paid it. Kings, as well as peaſants, have at all times from choice or neceſſity become its votaries: But this is feeble evidence of its uſe, when compared to the ſanction given it by the ſacred writings of the ſon of Syrac, or the divine authority of apoſtolick function. Proofs, which conſpire to own its noble origin, tho' it muſt be confeſſed, that nations amongſt the wiſer heathens were guilty of the moſt extravagant exceſs. We read, that amongſt phyſicians, crowns and apotheoſes, were the attendant honours of their life and death; and Macrobius ſpeaks of Hippocrates in ſuch applauding ſtrains, as can only be applied to infallible wiſdom.

——*qui tam fallere quam falli neſcit.*

This univerſal perſuaſion, this general acknowledgment of the excellency of the healing art (which was then, and indeed till late, in all its branches, jointly exerciſed) will ſerve to demonſtrate how natural, how eſſential it is for every individual, the leaſt ſolicitous for its preſervation, to apply to thoſe reſtoring remedies, which God in his infinite munificence has ſo plenteouſly created and ordained for the uſe of man: And that ſocieties employed for the advancement of medical learning, ſhould at all times be encouraged by the publick ſuffrage. The various ſeminaries of the medical kind, both here and abroad, muſt neceſſarily give a liberal mind very affecting pleaſure.

Thoſe who have already availed themſelves by the powers of ſuch ſkill, may feelingly diſplay its uſe and importance; and thoſe who by unſkilful treatment, or empirick ignorance, have too unhappily ſuffered, will have the greater reaſon to approve any inſtitution, calculated for avoiding error, and promoting the good of their fellow-creatures. A good, no leſs than that of recovering health, that ineſtimable gem, always the moſt valued when the leaſt poſſeſſed, and which no temporal bleſſing can be put in competition with; for without that comfort, no enjoyment can have its reliſh. Our ſummer's ſunſhine would be Zembla's winter, and terreſtrial paradiſe a dreary deſert.

That phyſick has yet its perplexities and defects, its rocks and ſhoals, is a truth I believe the warmeſt advocate for its perfection will not venture to deny. To explore thoſe tracks, to make diſcoveries, and point out dangers in the regions of that ſcience, is a taſk, however formidable, yet meritorious in thoſe who attempt it, and of conſequence to our own ſpecies. It is with no ſmall ſatisfaction that I view the laudable endeavours of the medical ſociety of ſurgeons of the royal navy, directed to this ſalutary end. A ſet of gentlemen, from whoſe peculiar ſituations, and from thoſe perſonal viſits which its members are conſtantly paying to various and diſtant climates, the publick may reaſonably expect improvement,

as they muſt be more immediately enabled to inveſtigate diſeaſes, and to obſerve nature and her laws, not only in the animal œconomy, but in her manifold productions, under the varied influence of contraſted ſoils and ſeaſons, from fartheſt India to the utmoſt boundaries of the North.

Tho' they are not apprized of theſe reflections, much leſs have I their conſent for them, I ſhall take the liberty to inſert here the ſecond article of their plan, which, as it is but in the hands of few, tho' intended for publick view, by its being printed and adverti[illegible] to be called for, I hope on that account the members of that ſociety will not be offended at this proceeding.

"II. That as one conſiderable purpoſe of this undertaking is to purſue, particularly, ſuch branches of medical knowledge, as fall more immediately under the obſervation of the navy-ſurgeons, who may be reaſonably preſumed to have advantages, for ſome particular diſquiſitions, peculiar to their ſituation; ſuch as —an opportunity of enquiring into the nature of ſea diſeaſes, and any ſpecifick or material difference between them and thoſe at land;—of obſerving any particular effects of medicines at ſea;—the common effects of the principal operations of ſurgery on that element; eſpecially where any remarkable diverſity occurs from their general events on ſhore; and any different ſucceſs of the ſame operations in different climates, at ſea and land;—the effects of ſea-air and diet in general, in various diſeaſes, and the particular changes of the conſtitution, produced by them, under the co-operation of different ſeaſons and climates;—the various diſtempers endemick on their different ſtations; and any remarkable diverſity in the ſymptoms, and the general event of the diſeaſe, between natives and ſtrangers; with the uſual method of treating ſuch diſeaſe, or its ordinary ſupervening ſymptoms, by practitioners of the beſt note and greateſt experience, in thoſe countries, and the moſt frequent conſequence of it.—It is therefore ſtrongly recommended to them to be carefully attentive to thoſe very material articles: And further to improve every opportunity of informing themſelves of the popular methods of treating different diſtempers in thoſe places, where phyſick is little cultivated;—of attaining the natural hiſtory of the country;—the weather;—the animals;—plants (eſpecially all indigenous phyſical ones) and foſſils;—to endeavour to diſcover the proceſs and manufacture of any drugs in it;—and to furniſh themſelves with the beſt collection of ſuch productions, as they can conveniently procure. But to prevent the multiplicity of volumes, without adding to the ſtock of uſeful knowledge, it is agreed, that no other caſes or obſervations in phyſick or ſurgery ſhall be publiſhed, but ſuch as may be inſtructive in their own nature, or rendered ſo, by judicious and extenſive reflexions deduced from them, in order to the eſtabliſhment or confirmation of general axioms."

Such is one article, of ſeven, of which their plan at preſent conſiſts. A plan, which as uſefulneſs firſt formed, ſo propriety ſeemingly continues to direct. In conformity to this, they have laid a foundation, on which an ample ſuperſtructure is to be raiſed; and as they have diſtinguiſhed a good judgment in the aſſortment of ſome materials for their building, it is not to be queſtioned but the ſociety will proceed in the ſame method towards its farther completion.

In order to render it as worthy their deſign as poſſible, I am very credibly informed that no expence within their ſphere is ſpared, that can contribute to its advancement. Anatomy and *Materia Medica*, the two eyes of phyſick, are encouraged and publickly profeſſed amongſt them, by perſons deſervedly of the firſt character in their reſpective claſſes. So that the more ingenious part of that body may retain and ſtill advance in knowledge; and the leſs qualified may reſort to it as to a ſchool or nurſery, whenever convenience and the deſire of improvement prompt them.

Great advantage and luſtre might be derived to the ſociety, from the mention of ſome honorary members and encouragers of it. Perſons whoſe candour, ingenuity, and learning, do honour not only to this, but to ſociety in general. Indeed it may ſuffice at once to ſay, that of whatever is praiſeworthy and of real eſtimation, thoſe perſons are the true and rightful patrons.

Sordid partiality, and narrow intereſtedneſs, may ſeek ſhelter and protection, but ſeek it too in vain; for names in this age, however dignified, tho' they may greatly cheriſh the tender ſhoots of deſert, yet they do not, neither can they, ſupport the offſpring of ſuperficial knowledge.

BENEVOLUS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN conſequence of what is ſaid in your laſt, I ſend you what occurs to me on the heads of the poors bill, which you ſay

ſay is to be further conſidered during the receſs of parliament.

It would certainly prove a moſt laudable undertaking, if county hoſpitals were ſet on foot, and ſupported by voluntary ſubſcriptions and other charities of the well-diſpoſed of opulent fortunes, or eaſy circumſtances; and no doubt but this is a proper time to put ſuch undertakings forward, the age being remarkably well inclined to charities of that ſort; and ſo far the heads of the bill you gave us, page 153, of laſt month, are unexceptionable: But I doubt the 3d. and 6d. in the pound, to be aſſeſſed by way of pound rate, will have numerous opponents, as in many of the inland county diviſions, and hundreds, the latter ſum is near ſufficient to maintain their own poor, and they will think it hard to contribute to the maintenance of the poor of the manufacturing, maritim, and other market towns, as they may with reaſon ſay, it is but juſt that thoſe places who have advantage by people when in health, ſhould take care of them when ſick, or paſt their labour, or at leaſt be at the expence to paſs them to their proper ſettlements, where they muſt be taken care of—For the 3d. towards building the hoſpital there is leſs objection, as it muſt be productive of much good, yet raiſing that by a county ſtock would certainly be the better way; but inſtead of any pound rate (as thoſe rates are never much reliſhed by the many, on pretence of miſapplication) might not this end be better anſwered, by appropriating ſome of the very great ſurplus of waſte that there is in almoſt every county, to the uſe of an hoſpital; and ſuppoſe but five acres in every one hundred of the groſs? After which (and proper places built) let the townſhips, hundreds, &c. that have poor they muſt take care of, have liberty to ſend them there on paying per week, according to the circumſtances of health, age, &c. in the perſon ſent thither (if objects of charity) to be decently provided for; but if vagrants, idle, or debauched young huſſies, to be kept to hard labour, and not ſuffered to ſit idling their time in tea-drinking, as is the caſe in many places now, tho' thoſe that contribute towards it are obliged to go without it themſelves.—Such as have had an opportunity of obſerving the very extenſive waſtes in the northern and weſtern counties, will readily grant much more than 5 acres in 100 may be ſet apart for the foregoing purpoſe; and the great improvement in agriculture, and high price of corn and flax, will induce farmers to incloſe and improve on a long leaſe, from 3s. to 5 or 6s. per acre, without expence of building, if the places be properly choſen, ſo as that they may be laid to old farms. The poor always clamour moſt when waſte is incloſed, on which account no other method can be ſo proper as taking what they think their right, and applying it to their own uſe.

I did intend to ſay ſomething about the legacies, that might probably be left ſufficient in time for a fund, for the ſupport of the youth of both ſexes, until fit to go to ſervice; as alſo 5 per cent. in the manner of the collateral tax in Holland, which, with a tax on old bachelors, would be well applied (together with their own labour) in ſupport of thoſe crouds of wretches walking the ſtreets, and corrupting the unthinking youth in London, and whoſe miſerable life (notwithſtanding their affected gaiety) is a burthen to themſelves, but might be made uſeful hands in ſome of the various branches of our manufactures, when properly placed, and conducted in their reſpective county hoſpitals; but I find I have much exceeded the length I at firſt intended.

I am, &c.

J. M.

A Deſcription *of the Town of* SHREWSBURY: *With a beautiful* REPRESENTATION *of its South-Weſt Proſpect.*

SHREWSBURY is the chief town of Shropſhire, or of the county of Salop, and is ſometimes itſelf called Salop. It is 124 computed, and 157 meaſured miles N. W. from London; and is delightfully ſituate on an eminence in a kind of peninſula formed by the Severn, which encompaſſes it, except at the opening or neck of land where the caſtle ſtands, much in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe. It has two bridges over the river, and was a well-built and well-frequented place ſo long ago as the Norman conqueſt. At preſent it is one of the fineſt and largeſt towns in England, is very populous and wealthy, being the common mart betwixt England and Wales. It has markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays for corn, cattle and proviſions, and every Thurſday is the market for Welſh cottons, freezes, and flannels; of which here are ſold as much as comes to 1000l. a week, one with another. They all ſpeak Engliſh in the town, tho' it is inhabited both by Engliſh and Welſh; but on the Thurſday's market the chief language is Welſh. The ſtreets are large, and the houſes well-built, and the earl of Bradford's and ſome others have hanging gardens down to

to the river. It is ſaid, that K. Charles II. would have erected this town into a city, and that the townſmen valuing themſelves upon being, as they ſaid, the firſt town in England, refuſed this honour, upon which they were called *the proud* Salopians. However that be, it is certain, that this is a common expreſſion to this day. It A was formerly walled all round. The caſtle is now ruinous, but the walls built ſoon after the conqueſt, on that ſide of the town which is not incloſed by the Severn, are yet ſtanding, tho' pretty much neglected. Here are five churches, including St. Giles's pariſh, united to that of Holy-Croſs, or Abbey-Forgate, the B juriſdiction of which was granted to the corporation on the diſſolution of the abbeys, it being no part of the ancient borough of Shrewſbury, or the ſuburbs thereof. The four pariſh churches within the walls are St. Chad's, St. Mary's, St. Alkman's, and St. Julian's; the two firſt of which were formerly collegiate churches, and the college belonging to St. Chad's C is ſtill ſtanding. Here is one of the largeſt free-ſchools in England, which was firſt founded and endowed by K. Edward VI. by the name of the free grammar-ſchool: Q. Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. It is a fine ſtately fabrick, with a very good library, a chapel, and ſpacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges in Oxford and D Cambridge; in which laſt univerſity ſeveral ſcholarſhips are founded in its favour. Roger de Montgomery was earl of Shrewſbury in the time of the Conqueror; he built the caſtle, and founded an abbey here, whoſe abbot was mitred, and ſate in parliament: This was the abbey of St. Giles, or the Holy-Croſs. After the E Montgomeries, the town gave title of earl to the Talbots from the time of Henry VI. of whom earl Charles, in the reign of K. James II. went to Holland to join the prince of Orange, with whom he returned to England, and was by king William created marquiſs and duke of Shrewſbury, which titles ceaſed by his death without iſſue male; but the earl- F dom reverted to a deſcendant of his uncle, and is now enjoyed by a branch of the family, who is the firſt earl in England. Shrewſbury is a very antient borough, and appears to have been incorporated in Henry IIſt's time: At preſent it is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſteward, town-clerk, 24 aldermen, and 48 common- G council men, who have their ſword-bearer, 3 ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. It ſends two members to parliament, choſe by the burgeſſes, who are about 450. The preſent members are Sir Richard Corbet, Bart. and Thomas Hill, Eſq; Here are 12 trading companies, who repair on the Monday fortnight after Whitſuntide to a place called Kingland, on the ſouth ſide of the town, but on the oppoſite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation, in arbours or bowers, erected for the purpoſe, and diſtinguiſhed by ſome mottos, or devices, alluding to their arts and crafts. There is ſuch a plenty of proviſions of all ſorts at Shrewſbury, eſpecially ſalmon and other good fiſh, both from the Severn and the Dee, and the place itſelf is ſo pleaſant, that it is full of gentry who have aſſemblies and balls here, once a week, all the year round; it being a town reckoned not inferior to St. Edmundſbury, or Durham, for mirth and gallantry; but is much bigger than both together; and it is obſerved, that more gentlemens coaches are kept here than in any town in the north-weſt part of the kingdom, except Cheſter. One great ornament of this town, is that called the Quarry, from ſtones having been dug there formerly; but ſince converted into one of the fineſt walks in England. It takes in at leaſt 20 acres, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt ſides of the town, between its walls and the Severn, is ſhaded with a double row of lime-trees, and has a fine double alcove in the center, with ſeats on one ſide facing the town, and the other the river. There is a very noble gate upon the Welſh bridge, over the arch of which is the ſtatue of Llewellin, the idol of the Welſh, and their laſt prince, this being the town where the antient princes of Powiſland, or North-Wales, uſed to reſide. Here is an infirmary for 60 patients, which was opened in 1747. There is a good town-houſe here, and many publick houſes round it, which they call coffee-houſes. The antient Roman way, call'd Watling-ſtreet, comes hither from London, and goes on to the utmoſt coaſt of Wales: It is raiſed very high above the ſoil, and ſo ſtrait, that upon an eminence it may be ſeen 10 or 15 miles before and behind, over many hill-tops, anſwering one another like a viſta of trees.

Explanation *of the* View.

1 Haghmond hills. 2 The caſtle. 3 The grammar-ſchool. 4 St. Mary's church. 5 St. Alkman's church. 6 St. Julian's church. 7 St. Chad's church. 8 St. Giles's church. 9 Longnor. 10 The Wreken. 11 Kingland banks. 12 The river Severn. 13 Small fiſhing-boats, called Coracles.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 168.

As we had before had ſeveral Debates upon the late conteſted Election for Weſtminſter, *and the Caſe of Mr.* MURRAY, *ſome of which I ſent you, we reſolved laſt Winter to have a Debate in our Club upon the Expediency or Neceſſity of compelling that Gentleman to acknowledge his Offence, and beg Pardon upon his Knees; which Debate was, after reading the ſeveral Reſolutions and Orders of the preceding Seſſion relating to this Affair, opened by* P. Curiatius *in Subſtance as follows,* viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

AS the obſtinate contempt ſhewn by this gentleman to the orders of this houſe, during the laſt ſeſſion, and the arrogance with which he ſeemed to triumph over us upon his exit from Newgate, at the end of that ſeſſion, are ſo notoriouſly known, I hope, I need not uſe many arguments for convincing gentlemen, how neceſſary it is for the preſervation of our authority, to abaſe the pride of that gentleman, and to ſhew to the world, that no perſon within his majeſty's dominions ſhall with impunity dare to treat us with contempt. I ſhall always be againſt any cruel method of proceeding even againſt the moſt criminal offender; but, Sir, if we do not exert our power upon this occaſion, as far as we can ſtretch it, within the bounds of that humanity, which is ſo conſpicuous through the whole body of the laws of this country, and has always been the characteriſtick of this auguſt aſſembly, both our reſolutions and orders will become the ſcoff of all thoſe who can abſcond during a ſeſſion of parliament, or who can ſupport themſelves in jail until the end of that ſeſſion by which they have been committed. This way of deſpiſing the authority of this houſe, and evading the acknowledgment of that reſpect and ſubmiſſion, which every good ſubject of this kingdom will allow to be due to this aſſembly, has of late years been ſo often practiſed, that it is high time for us to put an end to it, by ſhewing, that tho' our power be ſuſpended, it is not annihilated by a prorogation, nor even by a diſſolution.

This, Sir, if we had no other reaſon, is ſufficient for inducing us to enforce the orders of laſt ſeſſion, by compelling that gentleman to ſubmit to the puniſhment which he ſo highly deſerved for his dangerous and ſeditious practices, and which he evaded by a contempt of your authority, Sir, ſtill more dangerous and more ſeditious. If he had ſince ſhewn the leaſt ſign of repentance, it might have been an argument for our overlooking and neglecting his paſt offences, as not worth our farther notice; but on the contrary, almoſt every inſtance of his behaviour ſince that time, has been a renewal of his contempt. He was not ſatisfied with walking out of Newgate, when the doors where opened to him at the end of the ſeſſion, but having collected a number of people, he made a ſort of cavalcade along the ſtreets in a triumphant manner, as if he had been ſuffering for the cauſe of liberty, and as if we, who are the guardians, were become the oppreſſors of the privileges of the people; and in this cavalcade, he was attended by magiſtrates, who, I am ſure, had no buſineſs there. Nay, I have great reaſon to ſuſpect, that he went ſtill further; for about the ſame time, or

May, 1752.

L— C——.

very ſoon after, a printed pamphlet was publiſhed, and moſt induſtriouſly diſperſed, intitled, *The Caſe of the Hon.* Alexander Murray, *Eſq; in an Appeal to the People of* Great-Britain, *more particularly the Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of* Weſtminſter; the very title of which pamphlet ſhews, that it was publiſhed with a deſign, if poſſible, to raiſe an inſurrection; and the pamphlet itſelf contains, in my opinion, and in the opinion of every gentleman I ever heard talk of it, one of the moſt impudent and malicious libels upon the proceedings of this houſe, that was ever publiſhed even in this country, where the preſs is indulged with a liberty, that in any other country would be deemed a licentiouſneſs of the moſt dangerous nature.

I hope, Sir, the houſe will take a proper method for diſcovering the author or authors of this pamphlet; but whoever was the author or authors, I have reaſon to ſuſpect, and indeed, every gentleman muſt have reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not publiſhed without Mr. Murray's approbation. If it was not, I am ſure, he deſerves the ſevereſt puniſhment this houſe can inflict upon him; but this is not the caſe now before us: I mention it only to ſhew what we may expect, if we allow any man whatever to contemn our orders with impunity; and I mention it as a preſumption of the ſtrongeſt kind, that he has not in the leaſt repented of his former tranſgreſſions; therefore if we have any thing of that magnanimity left, by which this aſſembly was directed in former ages, we muſt reſolve to bring this gentleman again before us, in order to ſubject him to that puniſhment which he laſt ſeſſion evaded; and when we have done ſo, we may mitigate that puniſhment, if he ſhould, by teſtifying a ſincere repentance, give us any reaſon to do ſo.

As the orders of laſt ſeſſion have been read, Sir, and as the facts are recent in every gentleman's memory, I think, I need add no more, and therefore ſhall conclude with moving, That the Hon. Alexander Murray, Eſq; who, &c. (his motion was much the ſame with what you have in your laſt year's Magazine, p. 364.)

Upon this T. Sempronius Gracchus *ſtood up, and ſpoke to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I AM extremely ſorry to hear this affair brought again before the houſe, becauſe I am perſuaded, that the wiſeſt thing we could have done, would have been to let it reſt in oblivion. The people of this country ſeem at preſent to be in a moſt quiet and peaceable diſpoſition, which is a diſpoſition that we ought to cultivate; and as great numbers were concerned in this affair originally, I am ſure, we ought not in prudence to irritate them, by a way of proceeding, which, tho' authorized by precedent, muſt be allowed not to be common. The noble lord talks of preſerving our authority: Sir, by agreeing to his motion we may give a freſh and a ſignal inſtance of our power; but I much fear, we ſhall thereby loſe our authority; for authority does not depend upon power, but upon the wiſdom and juſtice with which power is exerciſed. When power is wiſely and juſtly adminiſtered, it is accompanied with authority, and has therefore no occaſion for ſeverity; but when it is imprudently or unjuſtly exerciſed, it is forſaken by authority, and muſt therefore have recourſe to ſeverity, which appears to have been the caſe of all the cruel tyrants we read of in hiſtory.

I hope, Sir, that all the reſolutions and orders of the houſe laſt ſeſſion, in relation to the Weſtminſter election, or any perſon concerned in it, were founded in juſtice. As a member

E— of E——.

member of the houſe I am obliged to think ſo; but the people without doors do not lie under the ſame obligation, and it is certain that there are many who think otherwiſe. In all ſuch caſes prudence directs us to proceed with moderation, which will always be the moſt effectual for bringing people over to our way of thinking, and every one muſt allow, that in moderation there is more magnanimity than in ſeverity. As to the caſe of the Hon. gentleman now under conſideration, if it be rightly conſidered, it may perhaps be a caſe that deſerves the higheſt compaſſion, inſtead of the ſevereſt puniſhment: He was accuſed of facts which the houſe thought dangerous and ſeditious: Thoſe facts were proved by witneſſes which the houſe thought unexceptionable; yet ſtill he may be innocent, and he certainly knows better than any other man can. He either may not have been guilty of the facts laid to his charge, or he may not have been guilty of them in the manner they were repreſented to us, and from which we formed our judgment of them. Caſes of this nature, Sir, happen every day: Do not we often hear of perſons going to death with ſolemn declarations of their innocence, as to the fact for which they ſuffer? Has it not happened ſometimes, that after the death of the ſuppoſed criminal, his innocence has become manifeſt? Yet neither the judge nor the jury by whom he was condemned, were any way to blame, becauſe no human knowledge could take any exception to the evidence, and the judge was obliged to pronounce the ſentence appointed by law. Suppoſe that this ſhould be the caſe with reſpect to this gentleman: He himſelf ſtill inſiſts that it was; and he thought that his falling upon his knees to receive the ſentence of this houſe, would have been an acknowledgment of his guilt.

This, I ſhall grant, Sir, is a wrong way of thinking; but will you increaſe, will you perpetuate a man's puniſhment, becauſe he happens to be of a wrong way of thinking? This is not all, Sir, ſuppoſe he had fallen upon his knees to receive the ſentence of this houſe, which was for his being committed cloſe priſoner to Newgate, the meaning of which is always underſtood to be, that he ſhall remain there, until he gets a petition preſented to the houſe, confeſſing his fault, and begging pardon for his offence. This he muſt have done, or he muſt have remained in Newgate, as he did, until the end of the ſeſſion; and as this likewiſe would have been deemed a contempt, there would have been the ſame reaſon for renewing the order at the beginning of this ſeſſion. We have in this country, Sir, an antient and a very ridiculous law, that if a man accuſed of any crime refuſes to plead, he ſhall be preſſed to death: Suppoſe this law had been extended a little farther: Suppoſe the law had been, that if a condemned criminal refuſed to confeſs his being guilty of the crime, and to acknowledge the juſtice of the ſentence, he ſhould be preſſed to death, and I have been told they have in Holland ſome ſuch law, would not this be tyrannical, would it not be torture? What the noble lord now propoſes is really, in my opinion, ſomething of this kind; for if the gentleman be conſcious of his innocence, and at the ſame time firmly convinced, that his receiving his ſentence upon his knees would be a confeſſion of his guilt, he muſt continue an exile during life, or he muſt take up his quarters in Newgate from the beginning to the end of every future ſeſſion. I ſay every future ſeſſion, Sir, becauſe there would be the ſame reaſon for committing him at the beginning of next ſeſſion, and every future ſeſſion, that there is at the beginning of this, which, in my opinion, would be a moſt cruel proſecution.

As to the conſequences, Sir, of our not abaſing the pride of this gentleman, as the noble lord was pleaſed to expreſs himſelf, that is to ſay, of our not compelling him to confeſs himſelf guilty of what, he ſays, he knows himſelf innocent of, I believe, we need be under no apprehenſion; for in the firſt place, I hope, it will never again happen, at leaſt I may hope, that it will very rarely happen, that this houſe ſhall find a man guilty of what he knows himſelf innocent of; and if it ſhould ever happen, I believe, we ſhall much more rarely happen to meet with a man ſo tenacious of his honour or his opinion, as to lie a whole ſeſſion in Newgate without pen, ink, or paper, and without any perſon to ſee him, unleſs by the leave of the houſe, rather than depart from his opinion, or from a point in which he thinks his honour concerned; and if we ſhould ever again meet with ſuch a man, I ſhall always think ſuch a confinement for one ſeſſion ſufficient puniſhment for his obſtinacy. Would you baniſh a man, Sir, for ſuch a whimſical obſtinacy? Would you ſend him regularly to Newgate at the beginning of every ſeſſion, and keep him there under ſuch a ſolitary confinement; until he ſhould have reaſon to rejoice, and the whole nation, I fear, would with him rejoice at your ſeparation? Sir, I hope the character and dignity of this aſſembly will always be ſupported by the wiſdom and juſtice of our proceedings, not by the ſeverity of our puniſhments. By ſuch a method, Sir, we may for a while preſerve our power, but, like all other tyrants, we ſhall loſe our authority; and I can tell you, Sir, that our power depends upon our authority, not our authority upon our power; for every one knows who would be glad not to be troubled with ſuch an aſſembly; and if we ſhould ever, by the ſeverity of our proceedings, put an end to our authority, they then may, and they certainly will very ſoon put an end to our power, as Oliver Cromwell did to that very parliament which had given him his power.

The queſtion now before us is therefore, Sir, of much more conſequence than the noble lord imagines; and I was ſorry to hear it ſupported by an inſinuation of facts, of which we have no proof, nor can at preſent have any parliamentary knowledge. This is really, Sir, not a very fair way of proceeding; becauſe they may influence the opinion of ſome gentlemen, who would otherwiſe have been more inclined to mercy than ſeverity; and were the facts to be inquired into, they might perhaps appear in a light very different from that in which, I am convinced, they have been repreſented to the noble lord. If the gentleman was attended from priſon by ſome of his friends, it is what we cannot find fault with: He could not refuſe his friends the ſatisfaction of ſeeing him delivered from ſuch a tedious confinement; and if he was attended by his keepers, who had uſed him with all the humanity in their power, it was but grateful in him to invite them to an entertainment, it was but civil in them to accept of his invitation. This does not therefore deſerve our notice, but if his delivery became the topick of popular joy, it does, indeed, deſerve our notice, but far from exciting a continuance of our reſentment, it ought to be a warning to proceed with caution; for a general popular opinion, however founded, ought never to be neglected by thoſe in authority; and a wiſe magiſtrate will never perſiſt in a meaſure, if not abſolutely neceſſary, which he finds to be againſt the general bent of the people. This was queen Elizabeth's maxim, during the whole courſe of her reign, tho' her meaſures were generally ſo wiſely undertaken, that ſhe had ſeldom any occaſion to depart from them; but

ſhe readily did, as ſoon as ſhe found them unpopular, and upon a remarkable occaſion of this kind, ſhe made ſuch a ſpeech to her parliament as ought to be a leſſon to every future ſovereign of this kingdom; for none but popes and fools will ever pretend to be infallible.

As to the pamphlet mentioned by the noble lord, if, after I have heard it read, I ſhould be of opinion, that it is ſuch a libel as he repreſents, I ſhall be ready, Sir, to join in all proper meaſures for diſcovering and puniſhing, the author of it; but ſurely we are not to make it a handle for treating a gentleman with ſeverity, who, for what we know, was no way concerned in its compoſition or publication. When we conſider how ready bookſellers and their authors are to compoſe and publiſh a pamphlet upon every occaſion, which, they think, will promote a ſale, we may eaſily ſuppoſe, that it might have been wrote and publiſhed without his privity. We cannot ſuppoſe, that it was wrote by Mr. Murray himſelf, as it was publiſhed, it ſeems, preſently after his diſcharge from Newgate, and as he had neither pen, ink, nor paper, whilſt he was there, unleſs we ſuppoſe, that he wrote it as Fauſtus is ſaid to have wrote ſome of the books he firſt printed, *neque calamo neque atramento, ſed mirabili quadam arte.* As little can we ſuppoſe, that it was wrote by any of the people we allowed to ſee him in Newgate; for I have not heard that any of them ever attempted to be an author: I muſt therefore own, Sir, that I am at a loſs to comprehend, what reaſon the noble lord has to ſuſpect, that Mr. Murray approved of the writing or publiſhing this pamphlet. On the contrary, if it be ſuch a libel as the noble lord repreſents, it may have been wrote and publiſhed by one of Mr. Murray's enemies, on purpoſe to inflame the reſentment of the houſe againſt him; and whoever was the author, I am ſure, he could be no friend to Mr. Murray, becauſe he could not but foreſee the uſe that is now made of it. For this reaſon I ſuſpect, that the author was either an enemy to Mr. Murray, or a friend to a cauſe which I am aſhamed to name, becauſe it has ſo often been made uſe of in this houſe for very bad purpoſes; and if the friends of that cauſe have already begun to make their own uſe of that gentleman's caſe, it ſhould be a caution againſt our proceeding farther in that caſe with any extraordinary ſort of ſeverity; for whatever opinion ſome gentlemen may entertain of the judgment or conduct of the friends of that cauſe, their diſappointments hitherto have been more owing to the mildneſs and lenity of his majeſty's government, than to any miſtake or want of conduct in them. Whilſt the people conſider cooly the conſequences of things, and think that they can enjoy life with ſecurity, it is hardly poſſible to raiſe a rebellion againſt an eſtabliſhed government; but when their paſſions are inflamed by the ſeverity of puniſhments, and their ſecurity rendered precarious by proſecutions which they think unjuſt, they want only a leader for breaking out into rebellion; and we ought to conſider, that if ever the people of this country ſhould be worked up into ſuch a temper, they cannot be long without a leader, who has ſhewn, that he has courage to undertake the moſt dangerous enterpriſe, and ſuch a wiſdom to conduct the moſt difficult one, as could be overmatched by none but that royal prince who was at laſt ſent againſt him.

To conclude, Sir, ſuppoſe that Mr. Murray had behaved as I believe moſt men would have done upon the like occaſion: Suppoſe, that notwithſtanding his innocence he had ſubmitted to receive the ſentence of this houſe upon his knees, and that in a week or two afterwards he had got

a petition preſented, confeſſing and begging pardon for his offence, would you have rejected his petition? Would you have kept him confined in Newgate during the whole ſeſſion? I believe there are very few that hear me, who would have countenanced ſuch ſeverity. A fortnight's confinement in ſuch a noiſome and dangerous dungeon would have been thought puniſhment enough for the crime he had been convicted of, I believe, by a great majority of this houſe; therefore I muſt think, that ſuch a confinement for a whole ſeſſion was a moſt ſufficient puniſhment, not only for the practices he was convicted of, but alſo for the contempt he had been guilty of; and I am convinced that the generality of people without doors will be of the ſame opinion; eſpecially as that contempt was not owing to any want of reſpect for this aſſembly, but to a miſtaken point of honour, or I may ſay, a ſcruple of conſcience, for they are in effect the ſame; becauſe in both the opinion of other men is not to be regarded: A man muſt in his own opinion be ſatisfied that he is right before he can act: for no man of true honour will do what he himſelf thinks diſhonourable, no more than a man of true religion will do what he himſelf thinks irreligious, becauſe other people tell him it is not ſo; and to puniſh a man in either caſe for not doing is perſecution: To puniſh him ſeverely is cruelty: It is requiring of mankind ſomething more than paſſive obedience, it is requiring active obedience, which even a Jacobite would not require from a ſubject to his ſovereign; and our inſiſting ſo peremptorily upon ſuch an obedience, will, I am afraid, alienate the minds of all true whigs from this aſſembly, perhaps from this government: therefore, Sir, unleſs the noble lord will conſent to drop his motion, I muſt think myſelf bound in duty, to conclude with moving, That the houſe do now adjourn.

To this P. Curiatius *replied in Effect as follows:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I MUST confeſs, Sir, that the noble lord has ſaid every thing that could be ſaid in favour of this obſtinate offender, whoſe caſe is now under our conſideration, yet nothing his lordſhip has ſaid gives me ſuch a conviction, as can induce me to drop my motion. I have, 'tis true, a compaſſion for the wrongheaded obſtinacy of this gentleman, but I have a much greater compaſſion for the honour and dignity of this houſe, which is, I think, deeply concerned in the preſent queſtion. Call it proſecution or perſecution, which you will, it is what the culprit highly deſerves, becauſe he is himſelf the cauſe of it; for by his behaviour he has brought the affair to this ſhort queſtion, whether we ſhall depart from our honour and dignity, or he from his obſtinacy; and upon ſuch a queſtion, ſurely no member of this houſe can balance a moment how to determine. Moderation and mercy I ſhall always be for, as often as there can be room for any; but there can be no room for either, until the culprit ſubmits and confeſſes his fault. We have the greateſt, the moſt venerable example for denying forgiveneſs to thoſe who do not ſincerely repent of their tranſgreſſions; as to the ſincerity of the heart we cannot judge, 'tis true, with any certainty; but ſurely we ought to inſiſt upon all the outward ſigns of repentance, and theſe every man muſt exhibit, before he can lay any claim to our mercy. Before this to grant mercy is puſillanimity. It is *parvi et puſillanimi* not to exert our power againſt a man who diſdains to ſue for our compaſſion.

L—— C——.

There

There is no man in England, Sir, who has a greater regard for liberty of conſcience than I have, and I hope, I have as great a regard for honour as any man breathing; but even with regard to ſcruples of conſcience, there are ſome which cannot be indulged, becauſe they are inconſiſtent with the preſervation of ſociety. We know that we have in this country a numerous ſet of people, who pretend a ſcruple of conſcience againſt paying tithes; and we know the law dooms them to priſon till they pay their tithes. Did ever any man but a Quaker deem it perſecution to hold a man in priſon until he paid his tithes, or ſhewed he was not able to do ſo by ſurrendering all he had to his creditors. Theſe very people pretend a ſcruple of conſcience of fighting even in defence of their country; and I remember that during the laſt war, the Quakers in Penſilvania refuſed to pay a tax, becauſe it was impoſed for providing ſoldiers and arms to fight againſt the enemy; for ſaid they, as it is not lawful to fight, it is not lawful for us to pay towards ſupporting thoſe that engage in ſuch an unlawful act. This was a ſcruple of conſcience; but will any one ſay, that it would have been perſecution to impriſon a Quaker who refuſed to pay his quota of that tax, and to detain him in priſon until he paid it? Suppoſe a great majority of the people of this country were Quakers, and an invaſion ſhould happen, would it be perſecution to inſiſt even upon active obedience, by compelling them to fight againſt the invaders of their country? They might perhaps for ſome time adhere to their ſcruple of conſcience; but if they were put in the front of the battle, and once ſaw two or three friends killed, I believe, they would then make uſe of the prophane weapons that had been put into their hands, and fight as obſtinately in defence of their lives, as men who never pretended to any ſuch ſcruple of conſcience.

This has always been the caſe, Sir, with unreaſonable and ridiculous ſcruples of conſcience: They are ſupported by indulgence, but dropt as ſoon as you begin to treat them with the ſeverity they deſerve. And it will be the ſame with all unreaſonable and ridiculous points of honour, of which ſort I muſt reckon this gentleman's one; for ſuppoſing that he knew himſelf innocent of the practices laid to his charge, and ſo fully proved againſt him, his ſubmitting to receive the ſentence of this houſe upon his knees was no confeſſion of his being guilty, nor could by any man be underſtood as ſuch. It was only a ſign of his reſpect for this auguſt aſſembly, which all men have hitherto ſhewn, and which immemorial cuſtom has rendered it neceſſary for us to inſiſt on. Had he ſhewn this reſpect, he would, I ſhall grant, have been nevertheleſs committed to Newgate, and perhaps he could not during the ſeſſion have been diſcharged from thence without confeſſing his fault and begging pardon; but had he neglected, or reſolved not to do this, and conſequently had lain in Newgate until the end of the ſeſſion, he would then have ſuffered the puniſhment inflicted by the houſe upon his crime, and the houſe would probably have thought it a ſufficient puniſhment, therefore there would not have been the ſame reaſon for committing him again at the beginning of this; for I believe, the houſe never inſiſted upon a man's confeſſing his guilt and begging pardon, as a neceſſary conſequence of his commitment: The only conſequence is, that unleſs he does ſo, he muſt remain confined until the end of the ſeſſion; nor is this properly an aggravation of his puniſhment, it is only a refuſal of mercy to one who will not deign to ſue for it. Nay, I believe, the houſe would not inſiſt upon a man's expreſs confeſſion of his guilt, or of the fault he is charged

charged with: If in his petition he only expreſſed his ſorrow for having incurred the diſpleaſure of the houſe, which is no confeſſion of guilt, and begged to be diſcharged, I am perſuaded, the houſe would grant his petition, eſpecially if he had been committed for a fact which, tho' proved, he might poſſibly be innocent of.

As to the conſequences with regard to this particular caſe, I ſhall grant, Sir, that we have not much to fear; becauſe we may perhaps never again meet with ſuch a wrong-headed delinquent; but an opinion ſeems to prevail without doors, that we cannot in a future ſeſſion renew an order for a commitment made in a former. This opinion will be confirmed, ſhould we now neglect or refuſe to renew the order made laſt ſeſſion againſt this gentleman; and if this opinion ſhould become general, no man will regard our diſpleaſure in any caſe whatever. We ſhall meet with affronts every ſeſſion, ſhould people once begin to think, that by keeping out of the way until the end of the ſeſſion, they may evade all the effects of our reſentment. Therefore let our authority proceed from what it will, it is, I think, intimately concerned in the queſtion now before us. Among the peaceable and good, I ſhall admit, we may preſerve our authority by the wiſdom and juſtice of our proceedings; but among the ſeditious and wicked, we muſt preſerve our authority by the exertion of our power; and that exertion muſt be mild or vigorous, according to the circumſtances of the criminals that fall under our cogniſance. To the repenting offender we ought to ſhew mercy, but the obſtinate tranſgreſſor ought to be made to feel the ſevereſt effects of our vengeance.

It was only to inculcate this general principle, Sir, that I juſt mentioned this gentleman's triumphant exit from Newgate, and the ſeditious libel publiſhed in his name; for as to the motion I have made, it does not ſtand in need of any ſupport from thence. It is ſufficiently ſupported by the facts mentioned in it, and they are ſuch facts as every gentleman preſent knows to be true. But even as to the other facts, they are ſo notorious, that I hope, ſome inquiry will be made into them; for notoriety I have always heard to be a ſufficient foundation for a parliamentary inquiry. This, however, is a ſecond conſideration, which I may perhaps trouble you with, if the motion I have made be agreed to; and therefore I muſt inſiſt upon the queſtion.

T. Sempronius Gracchus *having upon this renewed his Motion to adjourn, the next that ſpoke was* T. Sicinius, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

I WAS glad to hear the noble lord own that any thing could be ſaid againſt our proceeding farther in an affair which, I am afraid, will confirm an old proverb: I wiſh with all my heart that it had had ſuch weight with his lordſhip, as to prevail with him to drop his motion; but ſince it has not, I think myſelf obliged to ſecond the motion made by my noble friend near me. How the noble lord who moved firſt in this affair, came to talk of magnanimity or puſillanimity I cannot underſtand; for ſurely there can be no magnanimity in a proſecution carried on by the commons of Great-Britain with the utmoſt ſeverity againſt a ſingle private gentleman, nor could there be any puſillanimity in their dropping ſuch a proſecution. This way of talking ſeems to intimate, that the noble lord knows of there being ſomething more in this affair than at firſt view appears; and for my life I cannot ſuggeſt

H—— S——.

ſuggeſt to myſelf what more there can be in it, unleſs it be, that there is a hidden deſign, by means of this proſecution to ſhew, that no commoner of England ſhall for the future with impunity dare to be active in any election againſt the candidate who comes recommended by the miniſterial *fiat*. If this be the deſign, I ſhall grant there is ſomething more than magnanimity in puſhing it; but I cannot grant, that there would be puſillanimity, on the contrary, I muſt think there would be great wiſdom in dropping it.

But, Sir, whatever deſign the noble lord and his friends may have in puſhing this proſecution, from all the converſations I have had upon the ſubject, I have reaſon to fear, that the people without doors will look upon it as carried on with ſuch a deſign; and what muſt they think of a houſe of commons, that under the pretence of vindicating their privileges, ſhall render themſelves ſubſervient to ſuch a deſign? For this will be the light in which it will be put by many of the electors, not only in Weſtminſter, but in every part of Great Britain. They will be apt to look upon that point of honour, which the noble lord was pleaſed to call unreaſonable and ridiculous, as a point which we ought to have allowed as an excuſe; and really in this age of libertiniſm, when all points of honour, except merely that of a perſonal affront, are turned into ridicule, this houſe ought not to be the firſt to puniſh a man for adhereing too ſtrictly to what he may think, tho' erroneouſly, a point in which his honour is concerned. I hope, we have ſtill many, but I wiſh we had many more men of ſuch nice honour; for as to ſcruples of conſcience, they ſeem to be entirely laid aſide, in every affair, in which a man's intereſt is any way concerned. Even the Quakers ſeem of late to be grown very little ſcrupulous as to many points of which they were formerly extremely tenacious; and if they were ſtill ſo, one of them might very probably be guilty of the ſame ſort of contempt from a ſcruple of conſcience, which this gentleman has been guilty of from a point of honour.

Suppoſe, Sir, a Quaker of the antient caſt, ſhould be brought before us for ſome malverſation at an election, and we ſhould order him to be committed to Newgate, and to receive his ſentence, at the bar of this houſe, upon his knees. We know that when brought to our bar, he would neither be uncovered, nor fall upon his knees. Should we look upon this as a contempt of our authority? Should we doom him to perpetual exile, or a long impriſonment, every year of his life, for this contempt? If we did, moſt people without doors would, 'tis true, laugh at him for his ridiculous ſcruple, but at the ſame time they would hate us for our ridiculous ſeverity. The caſe of the gentleman now under conſideration is much the ſame, but with this difference, that his point of honour is not ſo ridiculous as the Quaker's ſcruple of conſcience; for I am perſuaded, there are many men in this kingdom, who would go to death rather than to acknowledge themſelves guilty of a crime they were innocent of, or to do any thing that might ſeem to infer ſuch an acknowledgment; and for this reaſon ſuch a ſeverity againſt him, will be more hateful to the people. In ſhort, Sir, there is hardly, I believe, a man in England, who will ſuppoſe that ſuch a ſeverity proceeds from our reſentment of the contempt he has been guilty of: They will ſuppoſe, either that we are governed by the perſonal reſentment or private advantage of ſome of our members, or that there is ſuch a latent deſign as I have mentioned; and neither of theſe ſuppoſitions can, I am ſure, contribute to the preſervation of our authority, honour, or dignity, even

among the peaceable and good part of his majeſty's ſubjects; for the regard of them alone can be properly called authority, becauſe that which the wicked and ſeditious have for us, is not authority but fear; and this, I own, muſt always be preſerved by a vigorous exertion of our power; but I hope, we ſhall never exert it in ſuch a manner as to become terrible to the virtuous as well as the vicious, much leſs in ſuch a manner as to become terrible chiefly to men of true honour and principle.

To ſhew mercy to the repenting, and ſeverity to the obdurate offender, is, I own, Sir, a very good rule for our conduct; but as we cannot judge always with certainty of a man's guilt, no more than we can of the ſincerity of his repentance, we ſhould be the more inclined to mercy, eſpecially when there is a poſſibility of his being innocent, becauſe in ſuch a caſe we may miſtake innocence for obſtinacy, which may be the caſe with this gentleman; for tho' the majority of this houſe thought otherwiſe, I never thought that the proof againſt him was ſo very full and unexceptionable as the noble lord ſeems to think it was; and if the gentleman is innocent, I ſhould be glad to know what his lordſhip would have him repent of. He cannot repent of a crime he never committed; and if he thought it would be diſhonourable to do what might be taken for a confeſſion, he cannot repent of not having done what he at the time thought to be diſhonourable. He may now, perhaps, have altered his opinion, and may be ſorry for the error he was in; but there would be a good deal of danger in his coming to our bar to own it, for he is not ſure but that the houſe would inſiſt, and ſome gentlemen, I believe, would inſiſt upon his juſtifying our reſolution, by confeſſing himſelf guilty of what we, by that reſolution, have declar'd him to be guilty of; the conſequence of which would be, or at leaſt might be, his lodging for another ſeſſion in Newgate, and being at the beginning of the next ſeſſion in the ſame ſituation he is at preſent; for I am perſuaded, he never will confeſs himſelf guilty of what he is charged with by our reſolution of laſt ſeſſion.

The rule laid down by his lordſhip is not therefore applicable to the caſe now before us; and if it were, it is not, ſurely, to be enforced againſt this gentleman by facts of which we have the leaſt tittle of proof; the mention of them ſeems to be attacking the character and behaviour of the perſon accuſed, which is never allowed to the proſecutor, unleſs the proſecuted puts himſelf upon his character, which this gentleman has never done; and if they were proved, they could neither ſtrengthen nor weaken the general principle his lordſhip was pleaſed to mention, which depends upon the nature of things, not upon facts of any kind. Theſe can only ſerve for directing us in the application of the principle to any particular caſe; and for this purpoſe no fact ſhould ever be mentioned but what has been fully proved; therefore I muſt concur with my noble friend near me in thinking, that it was not altogether fair to mention them upon this occaſion; which is, I think, of itſelf a ſufficient reaſon for our not coming to any determination relating to this affair at preſent; and if it ſhould be entirely dropt, I am ſure, it could produce no bad conſequence, becauſe no man of common knowledge ever imagined, that it was not in our power, in a future ſeſſion, to renew an order for commitment made in a former; but as it is an extraordinary method of proceeding, we ſhould never have recourſe to it, when the offender has already undergone what moſt men will think a ſufficient puniſhment for all the offences he was accuſed of; for even with reſpect to the vindication of our privileges, we ſhould take

care not to give mankind any room to think, that we have acted in too rigorous, or in a tyrannical manner; which, I am afraid, may be the conſequence of our agreeing to the noble lord's motion, and therefore I ſhall conclude with ſeconding my noble friend's motion for adjourning.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

Among the Miſcellanies *in Proſe and Verſe, by Mrs.* MARY JONES, *lately printed at* OXFORD, *is the following Humorous* Letter.

Bond-Street, June, 1742.

I Remember, formerly, to have read and heard very credible and affecting ſtories concerning witchcraft; and tho' I've ſometimes been ſo faithleſs as to doubt of the facts, as well as the teſtimonies of my authors, yet having aſſured me they've been eye and ear witneſſes (to things which neither eye nor ear ever ſaw or heard) 'twou'd, I think, argue great want of credulity to heſitate any longer about 'em. 'Tis likewiſe certain, that in all country places, there are always one or two witches, at leaſt, in the neighbourhood; and your ladyſhip, ſince you became a mother, I dare ſay, has heard how they ſtick pins and needles into young children, to make 'em cry; and when they're ricketty, or don't thrive, how they look upon 'em with an *evil eye*. The phraſe is different in different countries, tho' the belief is the ſame; and a lady of my acquaintance, who lived at the Madeiras, told me — that her child gradually pined away for ſeveral weeks, and no-body could tell what was the matter with it; till her phyſician aſſured her 'twas in vain to evacuate, or phlebotomize any more, for that the child was certainly *over-look'd*.

I had been phlebotomized by the advice of a very able phyſician juſt before I came from Oxford, and had taken a gentle cathartic or two beſides; but what my caſe is at preſent, I'm at a loſs to comprehend. For I've ſuch an extraordinary flow, and flurry of ſpirits, (not apparitions) ſuch a groupe of images working, and chaſing each other thro' my brain, that unleſs your ladyſhip will permit me to write 'em off, either in verſe or proſe, (as you know I'm a great friend to evacuations whenever they can be ſafely procur'd) I know not what may be the conſequence. Whether any *evil* eyes have been upon me, I can't tell; but there's an old lady over the way, I a little ſuſpect, who has very *bad* ones; and I'm pretty ſure I've been *over-look'd* by her twenty times, for ſhe's for ever at her window. 'Tis now paſt four o'clock, clear morning! (as the watchman ſays) and I have not yet had a wink of ſleep; my imagination hurrying me away from thought to thought involuntarily, and, as it were, mechanically. I'm neither in malice, hatred, nor love (that I know of) have neither ſpleen, vapours, nor a ſingle paſſion to torment me. Every body likes to ſee me, that I like to ſee; and thoſe who love me, and I love, write to me. What evil thing then can have taken poſſeſſion of me, to diſturb my ideas ſo that I can't ſleep? Your ladyſhip talks of coming to town; I wiſh you may come ſoon; for I've been talking to you this half hour in my imagination, and have a notion, that if ſome good being was but to anſwer me, 'twou'd compoſe my ſpirits. I'll tell you how Mrs. W. pleaſes and entertains me; how many congreſſes I've had the honour to be preſent at with lady F. W. how *The Laſs of the Hill* * is become the faſhion of the town; how lady L. has juſt learnt it, in order to carry it to Paris; how Miſs T. ſings it here like a nightingale; and how 'tis now cry'd about the ſtreets, among 24 other excellent new ballads, for ſo ſmall a price as one half-penny. I'll tell you moreover, how I loſe my dinners in York-ſtreet, and my reſt near Hanover-ſquare; how I ſuffered one of your workmen to lock me into your garden at Somerſet-Houſe, one evening after they were all gone, that I might indulge my love of ſociety, by a total ſeparation from all human kind; how I paſſed one of the moſt charming hours of my life there alone, and no one near me; how I had very few apprehenſions about being knocked o' the head, and buryed under the rubbiſh; or ſtrangled, as Sir Edmundbury Godfrey was, pretty near the ſame ſpot; but how a frightful white poſt, with a round head upon't, on the ſtair-caſe (the window being open) often ſtartled me, when I turned that way; and how I recollected my ſelf again, when I found 'twas but a poſt. In ſhort, now I've ſeen how this ſpecimen looks in writing, I ſhall reſerve the reſt of the wondrous things that have paſſed thro' my poor brain this night, till your ladyſhip arrives in Burlington-ſtreet; and once more try to ſhut my eyes, if the ſun, and that old lady will let me. — Lady Lovelace, who has thought me bewitched for theſe three days, bid me be ſure to mention ſomething I've forgot, which was the chief reaſon of my writing by this poſt. But taking it for granted your ladyſhip knows every thing that paſſes here, by intuition; I've diſcharged my truſt, and remain, (for I can by no means reſt)

Your ladyſhip's, &c.

* *A ſong written by Mrs.* Jones.

An ESTIMATE of the DEBT of his Majesty's NAVY on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on Dec. 31, 1751.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.	Particulars. £. s. d.	Total. £. s. d.
Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.		
DUE to pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	416620 14 2	
To pay off and discharge bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	46784 4 5	
For freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, for which no bills were made out on Dec. 31, 1750, also several bills of exchange	62674 5 10	818942 8 8
To his majesty's yards and rope-yards for the ordinary and extraordinary	224349	
For half pay to sea officers according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	68514 4 3	
Seamens Wages.		
Due, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	269016 1 11 ½	
To ships in sea pay, on December 31, 1751	417660	704098 10 8 ½
To discharge and pay off all the bills entered in course for pilotage, surgeons necessaries, bounties to widows and orphans of men slain at sea, &c.	17422 8 9	
Victualling debt as per *estimate received from those commissioners*, viz.		
Due, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	15378 9 8	
For paying off all the bills entered on their course	311687 2 10	
For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on Dec. 31, 1751	6633 7	346752 4 6
For necessary-money, extra-necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies	1221 18 4	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports	11831 6 8	
Sick and hurt, the debt of that office as per *estimate received from those commissioners*, viz.		
Due, for the quarters and cure of sick and wounded seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said service	— — — —	13228 19 5
The total amounts to — — — —	— — — —	1883022 3 3 ½
From whence deducting the money in the treasurers hands	108963 4 4 ½	
And also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year, as on the other side	98266 2 3 ½	207229 6 8 ½
The debt will then be — — — —	— — — —	1675792 16 7 ¾
N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1750, and Dec. 31, 1751	8644 10 8 ½	
And it appears, by an account received from the commmissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1750, and Dec. 31, 1751, amounts to	1654 19 9 ½	10299 10 6
For which sum of 10,299l. 10s. 6d. no provision has been made by parliament, but if thought fit, to be granted as the like was provided for in former years		
The nett debt of the navy will then be	— — — —	1665493 6 1 ¾

was remaining in the Hands of the late and preſent Treaſurers of the NAVY *on* Dec. 31, 1751, *in Money as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards ſatisfying the aforeſaid Debt of the Navy.*

		On the HEADS *of*											
	In MONEY.	*Wear and tear ordinary and tranſp.*			*Seamens wages.*			*Victuals.*			*Total.*		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In money		3079	10	11 ½	1379	1	7	98	1	8	4792	18	1 ½
Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	236	3	11	—	—	—			
In money		7816	4	1 ½	182	19	6 ½	1827	19	8	10485	5	3 ½
Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	658	2		—	—	—			
In money		6779	7	5 ½	16610	9	11 ½	201	15	5 ½	25466	5	11 ½
Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	1874	13	1 ½	—	—	—			
In money		15375	8	2 ½	44883	3	1 ½	5239	17	10 ½	68218	14	11 ½
Do towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		—	—	—	2720	5	9 ½	—	—	—			
		33050	10	8 ½	68544	19	½	7367	14	7 ½	108963	4	4 ½

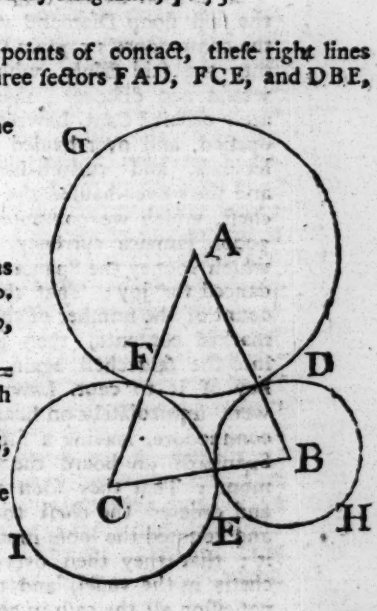
e remained on Dec. 31,
o come in of the ſup-
the year 1751, 98266l.
½.

A SOLUTION *to the* GEOMETRICAL QUESTION *in* February Magazine, *p.* 75.

the circles touch, and join their centers.

Now ſince the right lines joining their centers paſs thro' the points of contact, theſe right lines light-lin'd triangle, whoſe area is equal to the areas of the three ſectors FAD, FCE, and DBE, area of the curvilineal triangle FDE.

efore the area of the right-lin'd triangle, *minus* the area of the ctors, equal to the area of the curvilineal one. *Q. E. D.*



CALCULATION.

ueſt, the circles are given, therefore ſuppoſe their radius's as , viz. ⊙ GFD = 40, ⊙ FEI = 30, and ⊙ EHD = 20. he ſides of the right-lin'd triangle are given, viz. AC = 70, 60, and BC = 50. Conſequently its area = 1469, 8075. rigonometry the angles are FAD = 44° 21′ 36″, FCE = 2″, and DBE = 78° 31′ 12″. Hence the length of the arch 0, 96328, of FE = 29, 90232, and of DE = 27, 40348. rea of the ſector FAD = 619, 2656, of FCE = 448, 5348, DBE = 274, 0348; their ſum = 1341, 8352. efore 1469, 8075—1341, 8352 = 127, 9723, the area of the eal triangle FED. *Q. E. D.*

FRANCIS KING.

The

The following authentick Piece is of too intereſting a Nature to be omitted.

JAMAICA, ſſ. Kingſton.

PATRICK Roney, John Holt, and Francis Welch, paſſengers on board the ſloop Diamond, of New-York, Nathaniel Lawrence, commander, being ſeverally and duly ſworn on the Holy Evangeliſts, depoſe and ſay, That they ſailed from Port-Royal in the ſaid ſloop Diamond, the 23d day of Dec. 1751, bound for Charles-Town in South-Carolina: That on Jan. 2 following, being then off Cape Nicholas, they ſaw a ſloop coming out of the Mole, ſteering cloſe by the wind, which they took to be a ſloop bound to Boſton, that ſailed from Jamaica a ſmall time before them. That the ſaid ſloop got the wind of them; then bearing down within gun-ſhot of them, they hoiſted a French pendant; the ſloop Diamond then put her helm a-lee, and made ſail to the northward, and was chaſed by the other ſloop, who being in our wake, fired a ſhot at us. Capt. Lawrence ſhortned ſail, and the ſaid ſloop, on coming up with us, ordered our boat out immediately; but as we made no diſpatch, they directly hoiſted their own crafts out, manned with 12 or 14 Spaniards and a Spaniſh officer, who took poſſeſſion of the ſaid ſloop Diamond, and carried her into Cape Nicholas Mole. That upon our being carried under the ſtern of their commodore, called the Victoria, Don Domingo Santio, commander, were ſaluted with drums, trumpets, and loud huzzas. That as ſoon as we came to an anchor, the ſaid ſloop Diamond was boarded by the commodore's captain that brought us into the ſaid Mole, whoſe names they would not diſcover; that they immediately ordered Capt. Lawrence's cheſt to be opened, and over-hauled the governor's let-paſs, and cuſtom-houſe clearances, and then over-hauled the caſh in the ſaid cheſt, which we computed amounted to 3000l. Jamaica currency, at the ſight of which money the Spaniards ſhouted and danced for joy: That they took an account of the number of the bags, and the marked contents, then put the money into the ſaid cheſt again, and gave the key of it to capt. Lawrence, and then went immediately on board the aforeſaid commodore, leaving a ſufficient guard of Spaniards on board the ſaid ſloop Diamond: That they ſoon returned again, and ordered the cheſt to be re-opened, and counted the looſe money that was in it; that they then over-hauled all the cheſts in the veſſel, and took into their poſſeſſion all the caſh in general that was found in her: That the Spaniſh ſailors rummaged and plundered the ſteerage and hold, ſtripping the ſailors of all they could poſſibly take from them; their officers likewiſe behaved very little better than pirates. That on the third of the ſaid January, the captain of the ſmall ſloop, and the commodore's lieutenant, whoſe names we could not learn, came on board capt. Lawrence, and ordered all the priſoners to go on board a ſchooner, which they had taken two days before out of ſight of land, on her voyage from Philadelphia to Jamaica; but capt. Lawrence inſiſting peremptorily, that he and his people would ſtay by his ſloop, and wait the iſſue of a trial, in order to proceed on his intended voyage, if acquitted, the Spaniards left us for the preſent; but in the morning, the aforeſaid Spaniſh officers compelled the above-named deponents, with five of capt. Lawrence's ſailors, to go on board the aforeſaid ſchooner, leaving capt. Lawrence, his mate, and four ſailors on board his own ſloop. As ſoon as the aforeſaid paſſengers and ſailors were on board the ſaid ſchooner, the Spaniards ſent their craft on board for the deponent Patrick Roney, and carried him on board the ſaid ſloop Diamond; that they there examined him from whence the ſaid ſloop Diamond came, and how the ſaid Spaniſh money came on board her: That this deponent told them, that the ſealed bags were money taken in on freight for South-Carolina, and thoſe unſealed was money for the returns of the ſaid ſloop's cargo from New-York. That they then drew up a writing on a paper, and deſired the ſaid deponent Patrick Roney to ſign it; that on his refuſing to ſign the ſaid writing, they hailed the commodore, who ordered the ſaid deponent Roney on board of him; that he was there threatened very hard to make him ſign it; that he then told them he was ignorant of what they wrote, and apprehended it was ſome villainy, which they wanted to force him to ſign: That on refuſal again to ſign it, the aforeſaid Don Domingo Santio took the ſaid deponent by the ears, ſwearing he would cut them off, if he did not ſign the aforeſaid paper. That after ſeveral threatnings of the like kind, he was forced to ſign thro' fright and terror, tho' he did not underſtand one word of the contents: That he was then ordered on board the ſaid ſchooner, who weighed anchor, and ſailed for Jamaica, where we arrived on the 6th inſtant.

Sworn before me, this 11th day of January, 1752.
THO. HIBBERT.

Patrick Roney,
John Holt,
Francis Welch.

Extract

Extract from the Supplement, lately publiſhed, to the Memoirs of the Houſe of BRANDENBURG.

THERE are two rocks which judges ought to avoid ſplitting upon; corruption and error: Their conſcience ſhould ſecure them againſt the firſt; and the legiſlator againſt the ſecond. This is principally effected by the perſpicuity of the laws, which leaves no room for cavilling; and in the next place, by the ſimplicity of the pleadings. The council may be ordered to confine themſelves to a plain narration of the fact, ſupported by ſome proofs, and terminating in an epilogue, or a ſhort recapitulation. Nothing bears ſuch a ſway with it, as the art of managing the paſſions, in the mouth of an eloquent orator; he ſeizes, as it were, on the mind of the judge; he ſecures him in his intereſt; he excites his paſſions; and he impels him, in fine, like a torrent: Thus the juſtice of the cauſe is ſacrificed to the bewitching charms of eloquence. Lycurgus and Solon prohibited this kind of oratory; and if we meet with ſome inſtances of it in Demoſthenes's Philippics, and in the orations pro Corona by him and Æſchines, we are to obſerve that they were not pronounced before the court of Areopagus, but before the people; that the Philippics are of the deliberative kind; and that thoſe pro Corona are rather of the demonſtrative than of the judicial kind.

The Romans were not ſo ſcrupulous as the Greeks in regard to their judicial pleadings. There is not one of Cicero's pleas, but is worked up with all the art of moving the paſſions. I am ſorry to ſay it of this great orator; but we find in his oration pro Cluentio, that he had pleaded before for the oppoſite party; and tho' Cluentius's cauſe does not ſeem abſolutely good, yet it was carried by the impoſing art of the orator. Cicero's maſter-piece is, without doubt, the peroration pro Fonteio; it gained his client the cauſe, tho' he appears guilty. What an abuſe of eloquence, thus to evade the very beſt of laws, by its illuſive charms!

Pruſſia has followed the example of Greece, by baniſhing the dangerous ſubtleties of eloquence from her courts of judicature; and for this, ſhe is indebted to the wiſdom of the high chancellor, whoſe probity, learning, and indefatigable activity, would have been an honour to the Greek and Roman republicks, even at the time when they were moſt fruitful in great men.

There is ſtill another article remaining, which ought to be included under the obſcurity of laws; this is the tedious practice of the courts, or the number of delays, which the parties at law muſt go thro', before the ſuit is determined. Whether they are injured by the iniquity of the laws; or whether their rights are confounded; or whether the length of the proceedings ſwallows up the very property for which they are conteſting, and deprives them of the advantages due to them; it all amounts to the ſame: One may be a greater evil than the other; but all abuſes want a reformation. Whatever lengthens the courſe of proceedings, gives a conſiderable advantage to the rich over the poor; they find means to ſpin out the cauſe from time to time, till they ruin their adverſary, and are left to run the race by themſelves.

Law ſuits formerly laſted in our country above an hundred years. Even when the cauſe had been decided by five courts, the party who was caſt, might appeal, in open contempt of juſtice, to the univerſities; and the civilians altered the ſentence as they thought proper. Thus the party at law muſt have been very unlucky indeed, if, in five different courts, and I know not how many univerſities, he could meet with no body whoſe heart was open to venality and corruption. This method of proceeding is now aboliſhed; cauſes are determined finally in the third inſtance; and judges are allowed only the ſpace of a year to decide the moſt intricate cauſes.

The following ingenious Letter is ſaid to be wrote by a Country Curate to his Siſter.

Dearest Suſan,

CONGRATULATIONS on the new-year flow from every pen, and proceed out of every mouth. Let not me be found tardy in expreſſing mine to you. To wiſh you many and happy, is downright ſelfiſhneſs. To tell you I have read lord O——y, and to ſay I admire him as a letter-writer, ſeems tautology. He has drawn Dr. Swift in an odd ſort of contraſt*. Had I the picture for part of my furniture, I ſhould be at a loſs what light to place it in; ſometimes I ſhould think the ſtrongeſt the moſt advantageous; at others, I ſhould wiſh to caſt all the ſhade upon him I could. Sometimes the portrait attracts my admiration, but oftener my indignation. Now, I am led to envy his genius; then, I heartily contemn his mal-application of it.

Were I poſſeſſed of lord O——y's pen, I find I ſhould be in the humour to cavil at his account of the dean; but, alas! his ſtile and title are equidiſtant from me. By tranſlating Pliny he ſeems to have caught,

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for laſt year, p.* 483.

caught, as it were, the pithy conciſeneſs peculiar to that elegant Roman. Yet, when I write to you, I boaſt myſelf his lordſhip's equal in one particular; he loved his Hamilton, I my Suſan. As a token of my love, I here ſend you his lordſhip's letters. I hope you have not yet ſeen them, as one would always prefer a future to a paſt enjoyment. I know your curioſity will oblige you to read, and your ſtrong ſenſe to reliſh them. Next to his lordſhip's, mine, I gueſs, will be an entertainment to you; and the more ſo, as I intend this, and perhaps ſome ſubſequent ones, ſhall contain my opinion of that work of his lordſhip's, intitled, *Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr.* Swift.

The only preface I ſhall make, is, that neither vanity, nor a critical ill-nature, but much leiſure, a narrowneſs of income that incapacitates me for much company, and a ſituation where the Indies could not purchaſe it *, has prompted this undertaking.

Begin we then with his lordſhip's firſt letter. His exordium has a natural eaſe and delicacy. He puts his ſon in mind of his happy ſituation at Oxford, and the advantages of a learned converſation, as a hint to make proper improvements by them. When I read this, it brings to my memory my *Alma Mater*. It makes me reflect, as grown up people who have miſuſed their parents indulgencies generally do, what benefits I might have received from her foſtering breaſt. With equal pride and truth I write it—I converſed freely with my ſuperiors every way, and was entertained by them as their equal. But enough of ſelf—proceed we now to lord O——y.

I cannot help admiring the confeſſion his lordſhip makes in his ſecond paragraph. For men of his ſtrength of genius to wiſh retirement is an error certainly, I had almoſt ſaid an unpardonable one, and nothing but his manner of employing that ſolitude could have atoned for it. The man of parts ſhould be buſy in the world. Not to exert, is not to merit talents. Achilles ſkulking in a female dreſs to avoid a Trojan fight, excites the indignation of a ſchool-boy. Achilles in the field inflames the full-grown ſoldier.

His lordſhip's impartiality to his two honourable ſons beſpeaks the real parent. Each, as his due, ſhares the ſalutary labours of his pen. The one, he made acquainted with the inimitable Pliny; the other, with the foremoſt wit of all the world, Dr. Swift.

The general view his lordſhip gives us of the dean's character ſeems vaſtly enigmatical; filled with almoſt contrarieties; a mixture of panegyrick and ſatyr: In one ſentence we are taught to adore his boundleſs genius, in the next we are led to deteſt his pride, his ſpirit, or his ambition, repreſented equally ſo. To give deſerved praiſe is undoubtedly worthy of a noble pen. To diſcover the foibles of one's intimate is, methinks, unworthy of a friend's. Lord O——y and Dr. Swift were dear to each other. Brutus and Caſſius were no leſs ſo; and I cannot help thinking one of Caſſius's ſpeeches to Brutus, in Shakeſpear's Cæſar, a little applicable to his lordſhip.

A friend ſhould bear a friend's infirmities,
But Brutus makes mine greater than they are.

The remaining part of this firſt letter of his lordſhip's affords little matter for obſervation. It contains an account of the time, place, and the legitimacy of the dean's nativity, together with his genealogy; none of which, I dare anſwer for it, is apocryphal.

The circumſtance of Dr. Swift's being refuſed his degree, on account of his neglect of the mathematicks, is matter of no amazement to me. Had he been of one of our univerſities he might have met the ſame refuſal. All I can ſay to excuſe his deſpiſing that uſeful ſcience is, that it ſeems rather adapted to a fixt attention of mind, than a ſoaring genius.

If this attempt amuſes you, my Suſan, obſervations on the reſt of his lordſhip's letters ſhall follow, not with a deſign to vent the ſpleen of a critick, but to ſhew the tender affection of a

BROTHER.

Having given in our laſt an Abſtract of the BILL *for the Relief of the* POOR, *we ſhall now give an Abſtract of a Bill of the ſame Nature, which was brought in but not paſſed into a Law laſt Seſſion, intitled,* A Bill for the better Maintenance and Employment of poor Children, within that Part of Great-Britain, called England.

THIS bill was brought in, and the paſſing of it ſuſpended for the ſame reaſon as the former, and the preamble ſets forth the preſent burden of the poors rates, the neglect of applying any part of them towards the employment of the poor, or the education of their children, the advantage that might accrue from this application, and that this cannot be ſo well effected, whilſt the poor are maintained in ſmall numbers, and within diſtinct families, as in large and well ordered houſes, ſet apart for that purpoſe; therefore the bill enacts,

1. That the juſtices of the peace in each county or riding in England, ſhall ſet out and

* *The moſt obſcure part of Eſſex.*

and divide their county or riding into ſo many diſtricts as they ſhall think proper, ſuch diviſion to be tranſmitted by the clerk of the peace to the privy council, to be approved or altered at their diſcretion; and every pariſh to be deemed within that diſtrict, where the pariſh church, or greateſt part of the lands of any extra-parochial place lies.

2. That within each diſtrict there ſhall be a corporation, conſiſting of the juſtices of the peace reſiding therein; and of persons inhabiting within the ſame, and having at leaſt a freehold or copyhold eſtate for life, or an eſtate for years determinable on one or more life or lives, of the clear value of over and above all incumberances, to be choſen thus: That the juſtices for each county or riding ſhall direct the conſtables, or other proper officers, to return upon oath liſts of all ſuch perſons: That the clerk of the peace ſhall write the name, addition, and place of abode of every perſon ſo returned, on diſtinct pieces of parchment or paper, of equal ſize and colour, to be rolled up ſeparately, in the ſame manner, and put into a box or glaſs: That from this box or glaſs, ſome indifferent perſon ſhall in open court draw out of the ſaid paper or parchment rolls, one after the other, and the name upon each to be read aloud: That the juſtices of the peace ſhall take out any thereof; and that the remaining perſons, whoſe names ſhall be ſo drawn, ſhall, together with the juſtices reſiding within ſuch diſtrict, be the firſt guardians of the poor for that diſtrict, and ſhall ſo continue until and until others be choſen in their room; which ſaid perſons, together with the ſaid juſtices, ſhall be, and be called, guardians of the poor for that diſtrict, which ſhall take its name from the pariſh or place where the houſe of induſtry herein aftermentioned ſhall be ſituated.

3. That to the end theſe guardians may have perpetual ſucceſſion, all conſtables and other proper officers, in their reſpective counties and ridings, ſhall at the quarter ſeſſion, which ſhall be in the year, and at every quarter ſeſſion after, return upon oath as before, the clerk of the peace to do as before, and of the ſaid rolls to be drawn as before; and the juſtices then preſent to chuſe out of the names ſo drawn perſons to ſucceed of the former guardians for the ſame, who ſhall go out of their offices in manner hereafter limited; that is to ſay, thoſe of the firſt drawn guardians at the quarter ſeſſion which ſhall be in the year ſhall go out of their offices on the day of and afterwards thoſe which have been longeſt guardians ſhall go out of their offices on the in every ſucceeding year; and ſuch perſons ſhall not be capable of being elected again till after the expiration of And if any of the ſaid guardians ſhall refuſe to act, ſhall die, or ſhall remove out of the diſtrict, the juſtices at their next general quarter ſeſſion, ſhall chuſe out of the liſts laſt returned, another or others in his or their room. And if any guardian choſen ſhall neglect to give notice to the clerk of the peace of his acceptance within after his having had due notice thereof (which under a penalty the conſtable is within required to give) it ſhall be deemed a refuſal.

4. That if any perſon ſhall give the ſum of or ſecure, to be paid yearly, the ſum of for years, for the uſe of the poor of any diſtrict, he ſhall be one of the guardians for that diſtrict, and continue for the ſpace of and ſo in proportion for any greater ſum.

5. That the perſons thus appointed guardians for every diſtrict ſhall be a corporation, with all the powers uſually given to corporations; but their by-laws to be approved of by the juſtices of aſſize, or one of them, coming into that county.

6. That no ſuch corporation ſhall take or hold lands, tenements, or hereditaments, except as after mentioned.

7. That every ſuch corporation may chuſe a perſon for their treaſurer, having a year in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in fee ſimple, who ſhall give ſecurity, and be removable at diſcretion, and take by way of ſalary or retain what they think reaſonable, not exceeding in the pound; and that they ſhall from time to time appoint ſuch other officers and ſervants, with ſuch ſalaries or wages as they ſhall think fit, all removable at pleaſure.

8. That every ſuch corporation ſhall within or as ſoon after as may be, enter into contracts for the purchaſe, in fee ſimple, of lands, for the uſe of the corporation, not exceeding acres, with or without buildings thereon, lying within, and as near as may be to the center of their diſtrict, and upon or near ſome waſte, which they ſhall judge moſt convenient for placing the houſe of induſtry aftermentioned, ſo as that the price do not exceed years purchaſe of the true annual value.

9. That every ſuch corporation ſhall within next after build or cauſe to be altered, fitted up, and repaired, in a plain and durable manner, on the land ſo purchaſed, ſuch houſe, and other convenient buildings, as they ſhall judge neceſſary, for lodging and employing, at leaſt of the poor of ſuch diſtrict, which ſhall be called the houſe of induſtry of that pariſh where the houſe and lands, or the greateſt part, thereof ſhall be.

10. That every ſuch corporation ſhall within next after ſuch houſe ſhall be finiſhed, provide and furniſh the ſame; and ſhall alſo provide a convenient ſtock of flax, &c. to ſet the poor on work, and may ſet up any trade, myſtery, or occupation.

11. That they ſhall provide for the maintenance and employment of the poor ſent or taken into their houſes; or may contract with any perſon for that purpoſe; and take the benefit of their work, labour, and ſervice; and take care to have them inſtructed in the principles of the church of England; and that they attend divine ſervice.

12. That all charitable benefactions, and voluntary contributions, collected in the ſeveral pariſhes, as hereafter directed, ſhall be applied towards making good what ſhall be wanting for purchaſing, erecting, and providing theſe houſes of induſtry, after application of the moneys herein after directed to be raiſed for that purpoſe. And if there ſhould ſtill be a deficiency, the guardians ſhall order a rate to be made upon the ſeveral pariſhes within the diſtrict, not exceeding in the pound, to be raiſed by the pariſh officers as herein is directed with reſpect to the rates to be aſſeſſed upon each pariſh for the ſupport of theſe houſes of induſtry. Thoſe rates to be allowed to the tenants by their landlords.

13. That for raiſing money for the ſupport of theſe houſes, the overſeers of the poor of each pariſh within the diſtrict, or one of them, ſhall attend the courts of the guardians, who ſhall compute how much it will be neceſſary to raiſe for the enſuing of the year; which ſum ſhall be proportioned on each pariſh, according to the number of the poor, in the houſe, on account of each pariſh for the preceding of the year. And the guardians ſhall by warrant under their hands and ſeals authoriſe the pariſh officers to aſſeſs and raiſe the ſums ſo proportioned upon their reſpective pariſhes. The guardians neglecting to hold ſuch courts to be fined; and if no courts held, ſuch rates to be made by any juſtices of the county or riding; or if no ſuch rates made, the rates of the enſuing ſhall be the ſame as for the preceding

14. The churchwardens and overſeers of the poor ſhall have the ſame powers for levying the moneys ſo proportioned, as they now have for the poors rates; and ſhall within pay the ſame to the corporation's treaſurer.

15. That the parſon and pariſh officers of every pariſh ſhall ſometime within after erecting theſe houſes of induſtry reſpectively, and ſo from time to time, as the guardians in each diſtrict ſhall think proper, not exceeding in each year, aſk and receive the charitable contributions of all well diſpoſed perſons, and forthwith pay the money to the treaſurer of the diſtrict.

16. That as ſoon as the houſe of induſtry in any diſtrict is finiſhed and furniſhed, the guardians ſhall give notice to the pariſh officers to bring in their reſpective poor; and the ſaid officers ſhall from time to time ſend or convey thither all the children of parents who are not able to maintain them, and have ſought relief from the pariſh; all children of parents who ſhall make oath before ſome juſtice, that they are not worth above the ſum of over and above their houſehold goods and wearing apparel; all baſtards wanting relief; all vagrant children, or travelling with vagrants; and after ſuch poor ſhall be capable of being ſent to the houſe of induſtry, the pariſh officers ſhall not relieve any poor whoſe neceſſities ariſe from their number of children, except upon ſudden and emergent occaſions, and during the continuance thereof only, in every which caſe they ſhall provide ſuch relief as may be thought neceſſary by any juſtice in or near that diſtrict. And that all foundling children, whoſe parents are unknown, ſhall be taken care of and relieved by the pariſh officers where they are left, and ſhall within days be conveyed to the ſaid houſe, where they and ſuch as ſhall be left there ſhall be taken care of, if there be room. But that no foundling or vagrant child ſhall be placed to the account of the pariſh wherein it ſhall be found. And that if the guardians think that any poor perſon ſent to their houſe ought not to be relieved therein, they may cauſe ſuch perſon to be conveyed before juſtices in or near the diſtrict, who may, if they ſee cauſe, order ſuch perſon to be conveyed back to the pariſh from whence ſent.

17. That the juſtices ſhall, at their general quarter ſeſſions, direct what allowances per mile, or otherwiſe, ſhall be paid for conveying the poor from any pariſh to the houſe of induſtry, or otherwiſe.

18. That it ſhall be lawful for the guardians to detain in the ſervice of their corporation ſuch poor children, until their reſpective ages of years; or with the aſſent of juſtices in or near the diſtrict, to bind them out apprentices until their ages, the man child of years, and the woman child of years, or the time of her marriage.

19. That the act ſhall not extend to cities or corporations, unleſs they deſire it ſhould; nor to work-houſes erected in any cities or towns by particular acts of parliament; nor to pariſhes, where houſes of induſtry are now, or ſhall within months be erected, whilſt uſed as ſuch.

20. That the guardians may, upon any reaſonable cauſe, diſcharge any poor perſon; and that they ſhall, upon application from any perſon wanting a ſervant, diſcharge any poor child, on ſuch perſon's contracting to hire ſuch child at reaſonable wages, for And that upon any perſon's wanting a number of ſuch children for a ſhort time, as in harveſt, or ſuch like, they ſhall let out the number required, on a contract for their labour and maintenance, at ſuch rates as ſhall be reaſonable.

21. Fines and forfeitures for offences committed within any diſtrict, where the whole or any part is for the poor, ſhall be paid to the treaſurer of the diſtrict.

22. Any conſtable or parochial officer within London or Weſtminſter, or miles of the ſame, may take up and ſecure any child or children begging, or going about with any perſon begging, and appearing to be under the age of , and place ſuch children in any work-houſe, to be there detained until they attain, or by inſpection may be ſuppoſed to have attained, the age of , during which time they may be ſet to work, and may be corrected for miſbehaviour.

Theſe are the moſt material clauſes; and then in order to raiſe money for the purchaſe of lands, and providing houſes of induſtry, there follow a great many clauſes, in the uſual form, for eſtabliſhing a lottery, out of the prizes of which per cent. is to be deducted for this purpoſe; and the money ſo to be deducted is to be diſtributed by directions from the treaſury, not exceeding the ſum of for any one diſtrict, or the ſum of for any one county.

Some more Extracts from M. VOLTAIRE'S Siecle de LOUIS XIV.

"THIS piece, as the author himſelf ſays, is rather a hiſtory of the human mind, in the moſt clear-ſighted age that ever was, than a hiſtory of one ſingle man; and he begins with obſerving, that all ages have produced heroes and politicians, every people have undergone revolutions, all hiſtories are nearly the ſame for thoſe who think of nothing but treaſuring up facts in their memory; but as to thoſe that have reflection, and which is ſtill leſs common, thoſe who have a taſte, they reckon but four ages in the hiſtory of the world. The firſt of theſe was that of Philip and Alexander, or that of Pericles, Demoſthenes, Ariſtotle, Plato, Apelles, Phidias, Praxiteles; and this honour was confined within the narrow limits of Greece; the reſt of the world were Barbarians.

The ſecond was that of Julius and Auguſtus Cæſar, made ſtill more famous by the names of Lucretius, Cicero, Titus Livius, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, Varro, and Vitruvius.

The third was that which followed the taking of Conſtantinople by Mahomet II. when the world ſaw that done by a family of private citizens, which ought to have been undertaken by the monarchs of Europe. The family of Medicis invited to Florence the arts, which the Turks had hunted out of Greece: This was the time of Italy's glory. All the ſciences aſſumed a new life: The Italians honoured them with the name of *Virtue*, as the old Grecians had characteriſed them by the name of *Wiſdom*: Every thing tended towards perfection: The Michael Angelo's, the Raphaels, the Titians, the Taſſo's, the Arioſto's flouriſhed: Engraving was invented: The beautiful architecture made again its appearance, even more admirable than in Rome triumphant; and the Gothick barbarity, which every way disfigured Europe, was baniſhed Italy, to make room for a good taſte of all kinds.

The arts, always tranſplanted from Greece to Italy, found themſelves in a favourable ſoil, where they immediately took root, and fructified apace, France, England, Germany, Spain, endeavoured in their turn to have ſome of the fruit; but they either did not take root in thoſe climates, or they degenerated too ſoon.

Francis I. gave encouragement to learned men; but they were ſuch as were only learned: He had architects; but he had neither a Michael Angelo, nor a Palladio: He in vain endeavoured to ſet up ſchools for painting: The Italians he brought to France made to French *Eleves*. Some epigrams and ſome licentious ballads made up the whole of our poetry: Rablais was our only faſhionable book in proſe at the court of Henry II.

In a word, the Italians alone had the whole, if you except muſick, which was then but in its infancy, and experimental philoſophy, which was every where equally known.

Laſtly, The fourth age is that we call the age of Lewis XIV. and is, perhaps, that which approaches neareſt to perfection: Enriched by the diſcoveries of the three former, it has done more in ſome kinds than all the three put together. All the arts, it is true, have not been puſhed farther than under the Medicis, under Auguſtus and Alexander; but the human mind in general is become more perfect. True philoſophy was unknown before this age; and one may truly ſay, that to begin from the laſt years of cardinal Richlieu, to thoſe which enſued after the death of Lewis XIV. there has happened with reſpect to our arts, our minds, and our manners, as well as to our government, a general revolution, which will ſerve as an eternal mark of true glory to our native country. This happy influence did not confine itſelf to France alone: It extended itſelf to England; and excited an emulation which that ingenious and ſagacious nation ſtood then in need of. It carried taſte into Germany; the ſciences into Muſcovy: It even re-animated Italy, which began to languiſh; and Europe owes its politeneſs to the court of Lewis XIV."

The author then gives a ſort of critical account of the ſtate of France, and the other countries of Europe, for ſome ages paſt: In that of Holland, he has this remark upon what contributed to their eſtabliſhment and power. Vol. I. p. 24.

"The calviniſt religion, being the eſtabliſhed religion in Holland, contributed likewiſe to their power. That country, then ſo poor, could neither have been ſufficient for ſupporting the magnificence of biſhops, nor for maintaining religious orders; and in a country where they muſt have numbers of people, they could not admit of thoſe who have engaged themſelves by oath to leave, ſo far as depends upon them, the human ſpecies to periſh. They had the example of England, which was become by one third more full of people, ſince the miniſters of the altar had enjoyed the comforts of marriage, and the hopes of families were no more buried in the celibacy of a cloiſter."

And his account of England is as follows, p. 27.

"England, much more powerful (than Holland) affected the ſovereignty of the ſeas, and pretended to keep the balance between the ſeveral powers of Europe; but Charles I. who had reigned ever ſince 1625, far from being able to ſupport the weight of that balance, already felt the ſceptre ſlipping out of his hand. He had undertaken to render his power in England independent of the laws, and to change the religion in Scotland *: Too obſtinate to deſiſt from his deſigns, too weak for carrying them into execution: Good huſband, good maſter, good father, honeſt man, but an ill adviſed monarch: He engaged himſelf in a civil war, which made him at laſt loſe his throne, and his life upon a ſcaffold, by a revolution almoſt without example.

This civil war, begun in the minority of Lewis XIV. for a time prevented England from entering into the concerns of her neighbours. With her tranquillity ſhe loſt their regard: Her commerce was interrupted: Her neighbours fancied her buried in her own ruins, even to the moment ſhe became all at once more formidable than ever, under the government of Cromwell, who ſubdued her with the bible in one hand, the ſword in the other, and the maſk of religion on his face; and who cloaked all the crimes of an uſurper under the qualities of a great king."

In talking of the French ambaſſador's being inſulted at Rome, our author has this remark, p. 131.

"Italy looked upon all the nations by which it had been over-run, as Barbarians, and upon the French as being of all others the moſt gay, but the moſt dangerous Barbarians, who brought into every houſe they came to, contempt with their gallantries, and with their debaucheries their inſults."

After mentioning the death of king James II. he remarks as follows, p. 274.

"Few kings have been more unhappy, and there is not in hiſtory an example of a family that has been ſo long unfortunate. The firſt of his anceſtors, kings of Scotland, who bore the name of James, after having being 18 years priſoner in England, was with his queen aſſaſſinated by his ſubjects. James II. his ſon, was in

* *At the ſame time this ill adviſed prince made all the common people in Scotland his enemies, by attempting to force a form of publick worſhip upon them, which they were ſtrangers to, he ſet down a revocation of all his father's grants, by which he made all the great proteſtant families in that kingdom his enemies; becauſe they from thence ſuppoſed, that he intended to ſtrip them of all the church-lands and tithes granted them by his father. To attempt both theſe together, when he had ſuch a ſtrong party in England againſt him, could proceed from the adviſe of none but a Laud or a Peters. This Voltaire was perhaps ignorant of; as it is not mentioned by Rapin.*

in the 29th year of his age killed in fighting against the Engliſh. James III. was impriſoned by his own people, and afterwards killed in battle by the rebels. James IV. periſhed in a battle which he loſt. Mary Stuart, his grand-daughter, drove from her throne, a fugitive in England, having languiſhed 18 years in priſon, was condemned to die by Engliſh judges, and beheaded. Charles I. grandſon of Mary, king of Scotland and England, ſold by the Scots, and ſentenced to die by the Engliſh, loſt his life upon a publick ſcaffold. James, his ſon, the ſeventh of the name, and ſecond in England, whom I here ſpeak of, was drove from his three kingdoms, and to compleat his misfortunes, even the very birth of his ſon conteſted. This ſon attempted to remount the throne of his anceſtors, only to cauſe his friends to periſh by the hands of the executioner; and we have ſeen the prince Charles Edward, uniting in vain the virtues of his parents, and the courage of king John Sobieſki his maternal anceſtor, perform exploits and endure misfortunes the moſt incredible. If any thing can juſtify thoſe who believe in a fatality, which it is impoſſible to ſurmount, it is this continual courſe of misfortunes which has perſecuted the family of Stuart for more than 300 years."

His account of the war begun in 1688, he concludes thus, p. 301.

"Of all the enterprizes of this war, the moſt criminal was the only one that was truly fortunate. In every thing William ſucceeded entirely both in England and Scotland: In all the others the ſucceſſes were counter-balanced. When I call this enterprize criminal, I do not inquire whether the nation, after having ſpilt the blood of the father, was in the right or wrong to proſcribe the ſon, and to aboliſh his rights with his religion. I only ſay, that if there be any juſtice upon earth, it was not the part of the daughter and ſon-in-law of James to drive him from his houſe."

Upon this we muſt obſerve, that the author being a papiſt, does not conſider, that as the proteſtant religion was in danger, the behaviour of king William and queen Mary was the more meritorious as they ſacrificed the ties of nature to the preſervation of their religion, eſpecially in an age when moſt other princes are apt to ſacrifice their religion to their views of ambition.

Upon the partition treaty our author obſerves thus, p. 325.

"The actions of kings, however much flattered, are always expoſed to ſo many criticiſms, that the king of England himſelf met with reproaches in his parliament, and his miniſters were proſecuted, for having made the partition treaty. The Engliſh, who are more maſters of reaſon than any people whatever, but whoſe reaſon is ſometimes ſtifled by the rage of party ſpirit, at the ſame time exclaimed againſt king William, who made this treaty, and againſt Lewis XIV. who broke it."

In the account our author gives of Janſeniſm, he tells us, that the biſhops of France had drawn up a formulary, or article of faith, which every body was obliged to ſign, and by which they declared, that they condemned the five propoſitions contained in Janſenius's book, a large book wrote in Latin, and which, as many who had read the book inſiſted, contained no ſuch propoſitions. This formulary the nuns of Port-Royal refuſed to ſign, becauſe, ſaid they, they could not in conſcience declare, that any propoſitions were contained in a book they had never read, nor could underſtand; for which refuſal they underwent a ſevere perſecution; and upon this our author has this remark, Vol. II. p. 281.

"It is difficult to ſay, which is moſt extraordinary, the acknowledgment demanded of girls that five propoſitions were contained in a Latin book, or the obſtinate refuſal of theſe nuns."

The INSPECTOR. No. 374.

The ſoul's dark cottage, batter'd and decay'd,
Lets in new light through cracks that time has made.
COWLEY.

THE conditionof human nature is, in many things, better than it appears. We complain that our pleaſures affect us more in the purſuit and expectation, than under the enjoyment: The caſe is the ſame in our ſufferings; and what we are loſers on the one hand we gain on the other. The diſpenſation is equal: It is from our partial or our intereſted views that it ſometimes appears ſevere.

The charms of love and of ambition ſwell in the proſpect to the overwhelming every conſideration: But we complain under the moſt perfect enjoyment of them; on the one part, that we have loſt the tranquil pleaſures which attend retirement; and on the other that nature has not made the means of that adoration eternal which finds the object continued.

What the conſtitution of our minds denies in theſe ſcenes of tranſport, it repays in thoſe of ſorrow. Many a misfortune terrifies in the approach, which, when fallen upon us, we find it no difficulty to bear. The alarm of death, fearful as it

is

is beyond all other human conſiderations, often owes that terror to hurry of the onſet. What ſhocks our natures in the firſt aſſault, becomes leſs formidable as we view it nearer; becomes familiar as we employ our thoughts more frequently upon it; to a man, not trembling at the account he is to make, it becomes eligible. He ſees it in the light of an incident that muſt happen ſome time; that may happen at any time; from which he is not a moment ſecure. He looks into the great round of being, and ſmiles at the unconſequential part himſelf bears in it; he ſpreads before his enlarged mind what it can comprehend of eternity, and he finds the period allotted to his life at the utmoſt extent ſo inconſiderable that, if taken away, the gap could not be diſcerned: What trifling then, to be in care whether it be continued through a part more or a part leſs of a whole, which is ſo very near a nothing!

There may be circumſtances under which it were a matter of leſs pain than in others to part with this painted bubble: The child may be more reſigned that the floating film ſhould burſt, when only dirt and ſtones are reflected from it, than when its glittering ſurface is painted with palaces and equipage: But did he conſider that the very breath which raiſes it may ſhake it into nothing; did he know that uninjured by accidents, that preſerved with the moſt ſervile aſſiduity, if raiſed to the gaudieſt appearance, it could not laſt above a moment longer, how would he laugh at his own cares. The beggar may ſubmit with eaſe to loſe his being, becauſe it affords him no indulgence; but even with the monarch, what more can be the real value of that which has no permanency?

Torn from a riſing fortune!—What a ſound! To be ſnatched, to be thrown off from the ſtage of being, juſt when a courſe of tedious preparation was ripening into reward!—How aggravating the circumſtance!—There may be engagements nearer, more intereſting yet to the human heart. All theſe are mine! Yet ſuch is the power of preſſing to an acquaintance with the moſt diſtaſteful objects, that could I leave one orphan happy, I could ſubmit to all the reſt without a look of ſorrow.

We know, the moſt uninformed among us is not ignorant of it, that this is not the laſt period of our exiſtence. The phantom death, which gives us entrance to eternity, eclipſes the radiance of that glorious object behind his own opake and ugly form; he diſcourages the enquiry, by the means thro' which he gives it to be proſecuted; and till we find it neceſſary, we never think it eligible to look him in the face. Till either by a natural or forced courage we walk up to his demeſnes, we are not in the point of view to comprehend the glorious landſchape which extends behind him. Security leads to a negligence of all that may concern us; while the fabrick is entire we look on it as one continued whole; and pay no regard to what we are told of its ſtructure: When it is diſturbed; when but one wheel of the complex movement is out of order, we ſee it as it is. We then feel an actuating and enlivening ſomething, whoſe own ſenſations aſſure it that it is immortal, breaking its way from that priſon, we had once thought a palace, and we hardly wiſh to ſtop its meditated flight.

When the living ſtream, that once flowed placid thro' its thouſand thouſand rivulets, throbs and trembles in every channel, threatening to ſtop its courſe, or burſt its confines; when languors ſeize the fluttering ſource of life; when the faint limbs forget their obedience to the will, and ſeem no longer parts of the machine; when ſwimming eyes, when giddineſs and inſenſation even at the ſeat of reaſon play with the mind; when the invigorating organs that ſhould fan the vital flame perform but half their office, and threaten its extinction; when the chill horror of the approaching enemy courſes along each fibre, ſhivers about the heart, and tingles in every pore; when inſtant diſſolution preſents itſelf not to the reaſon only, but to the ſenſations: 'Tis then we recollect the union: Then we recognize the thouſand traces we have before careleſly paſſed over in the ſearch; we feel within a nobler principle than ſuch as can be capable of decays, and we grow weary of the load of ſuffering earth with which it has been clogged. We now look forward to that country, whence we ſhall not be torn; we ſee ourſelves in an exiſtence capable of no farther change; and is there any thing, except our crimes, that can prevent our eagereſt deſires of entering on it; of paſſing thro' a period of inſenſibility, rather than of pain, into a ſtate in which we claim our place among ſuperior beings!

On ſuch plain and unrefined, and therefore on true reaſons, is built the expectation, which, in the wiſe and innocent, takes the place of that which, in others, is the dread of death. When we conſider the combined ſtructure under which we paſs our preſent ſtate, we cry out with David, *I am fearfully and wonderfully made!* When we dart the ſight forward into eternity;

nity; when we contemplate the pure form under which we are to enjoy its pleaſures, there is no form of words that can expreſs the expectation; but he who gave us being to enjoy, has alſo prepared us for it, by an infelt tho' inexpreſſible conception.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IT has been ſaid, by the legiſlative power, *That the late frequency of committing the horrid crime of murder, is contrary to the known humanity and natural genius of this nation,* and with the ſtricteſt truth: For, ſurely, no people on earth were ever, by nature, more inclined to clemency, or more remarkable for being humane and merciful to their fellow-creatures. Nor was the genius of this kingdom formerly more famous for humanity, than for that great and national virtue, the love of their country, and its laws and liberties.

By what means the natural genius of this nation becomes inverted, ſhould therefore be our firſt labour, and principal inquiry, and to find out ſome remedy for that; for otherwiſe, to puniſh the effect, and yet ſuffer the cauſe to remain, is but acting like unſkilful phyſicians, who ſtruggle to remove ſymptoms, without knowing or endeavouring to cure the cauſe of the diſeaſe. The grand queſtion then is, From whence this change proceeds? Whence, but from corruption? Corruption, like a deluge, has overflowed the land; and the people, like a flock of infected ſheep, are univerſally tainted.

Luxury has been long induſtriouſly promoted to make the people poor, that their poverty might pave the way for corruption. When a people are become poor, luxurious, and corrupt, what can laws avail? Can any laws make men honeſt, that are corrupt? Can honour and corruption be coupled together? Or can luxury and induſtry be united? We may as well expect grapes from the thorn, or peaches from the thiſtle, as generoſity of ſoul from a corrupted people. Corruption is a baneful weed, near which no virtuous flower can grow: It chaſes away all love for others, all affection for our country; and makes all the laws, human and divine, ſubmit to ſome ſordid, ſelfiſh deſigns.

By what method the people, of all ranks, became thus univerſally corrupted, is too well known to need any farther explanation: Let us therefore rather conſider how they may be reformed, and how this Augæan ſtable may be cleanſed. But where muſt the reformation begin? Can we reaſonably expect it from the lower claſſes of people? That would, indeed, be rolling the ſtone of Syſiphus; for the evil examples of the great would more than counteract the effect of any good laws. To endeavour to reform the lower claſſes of mankind by any other method than by the examples of the higher, would be but ſtriving againſt the ſtream, writing upon water, or whiſtling to the winds. But if it were poſſible for the lower claſſes of mankind to be firſt reformed, would the rich and great follow their example? No; on the contrary, it would be the ſtrongeſt bar againſt their reformation at all; for they would as ſoon follow the faſhion of the poor in dreſs, as in morals. We have, indeed, ſuch a natural averſion to poverty, that, if the morals of the poor were the beſt, and moſt perfect, we ſhould, to avoid imitating them, even prefer and practiſe the worſt: Such is the unreaſonable homage we pay to riches and titles; and ſuch our antipathy to every production of poverty, that if a poor man preſumes to offer the moſt prudent advice, do we not always deſpiſe it?

Or if he writes with all Apollo's fire,
Our tongues will damn it, tho' our hearts admire:
But if my lord inſcribes the happy lines,
O! how the ſun in its full luſtre ſhines!
How all the Muſes, all the graces join;
Each word is wit, each ſentiment divine!

Our paſſions hoodwink our reaſon, and beget this ſtrange partiality in favour of the rich and great; and ſuch, indeed, is our contempt of copying the patterns of the poor, that we ſhould, like the rulers of the Jews, deſpiſe even the example of our God again, if he appeared again in poverty.

It is the duty of thoſe who would inculcate virtue, to dare always to ſpeak impartial truths. To praiſe the real virtues of the rich and great, is both juſt and uſeful: But nothing is more common, nothing more eaſy, or, perhaps, more ſelf-advantageous, than to give the great unmerited applauſe; yet to flatter the corrupt, however dignified, is itſelf baſe corruption.

The poor, in every ſtate, that is thoroughly corrupted, will ever be doubly diſtreſſed; for the eyes of juſtice will always wink at the crimes of the rich, while the poor are ſure to feel her ſevereſt ſtrokes: She will keep up her formalities only to ſmother right; and will be a coat of impenetrable armour to the great and golden villain, while ſhe pours down a multitude of penal laws, like a tempeſt of hail, upon the poor and little one. Juſtice is the chief band of human ſociety; if juſtice therefore be not impar-

tially

tially executed on all offenders, great as well as small, the band is broke, and nothing can be expected, in such a commonwealth, but confusion.

If, in any state, the poorer part of the people see the great ones plunder the publick with impunity, will they not be tempted to private robberies? If they see their superiors live like libertines, wallowing in luxury and corruption, can any laws make them honest, frugal and industrious? Though industry and frugality are the parents of wealth, and are indeed the very life of trade; yet, how rarely are those commercial qualities to be seen? Almost every tradesman, now-a-days, must have his horse and country house; and his wife, her balls and routs: The ridiculous pride of copying the patterns of the court, has made more bankrupts than the waves or winds.

If we take a survey of the gentry thro' the kingdom; where we find one that lives within the compass of his income, we shall find a hundred that exceed it. Some part indeed may perhaps be owing to the pressure of our taxes, but more to our luxury. Luxury as naturally begets pains and poverty, as fasting does hunger, or bad ministers do confusion in a state. Men once corrupted, like females once defiled, seldom stop at single vices: For when the guard of honour's gone, every other kind of immorality finds an easy entrance.

The genius of nations vary with the times; and the spirit of a people often seems to change its climate. How gloriously does the present parliament of Paris struggle for the laws and rights of their country! Our's did so formerly: Our's may do so again. What tho' corruption so far prevails over every rank and degree, that it is now become the very characteristick of the kingdom; yet I would not have it thought irremediable: Because the annals of our ancestors inform us, that publick virtue has been as low fallen before, and yet restored. They acquaint us, that when our kings assumed the power of prolonging parliaments at their pleasure, corruption was so far countenanced in this kingdom, that it controlled the highest courts; and that we had once a parliament so very corrupt, that it was nick-named *The Pensionary*. It is an incontestable truth, that nothing can tend so much to the corruption of a parliament, as the length of it. Long parliaments and corruption, like age and infirmities, do indeed naturally go together; nor is it possible for human prudence to part them.

Upon the whole therefore, if we are in earnest to mend the morals of the people, and to restore the natural genius of the nation, we should first of all stem the present raging torrent of corruption. But who can direct us how that may be done, while we continue long parliaments?

BRITANNICUS.

DRAWING *in* PERSPECTIVE. *With a curious Plate, explaining the first Principles of this* ART.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Salisbury, May 1, 1752.

AS I have been a constant reader of your Magazine from the beginning, and have with pleasure observed, that you endeavour to make it as useful and entertaining as possible, I was desirous to contribute something towards your laudable and excellent design: For which purpose I herewith send you an essay on drawing in perspective, illustrated with some sketches, which, if you please, you may copy.

I am, Sir, &c.

PERSPECTIVE, when applied to drawing, is the art of delineating objects on a plain surface, as they appear to the eye at any supposed height or distance. It is an art founded in nature, and more particularly derives its origin from the structure of the eye; for as by drawing or painting any visible object may be brought in view, in its just proportions, so as to be a perfect copy of what it is designed to represent, so by perspective, objects are represented with all the circumstances of distance, and diminution of form, in which they appear to the view of the beholder. A man, a plant, or a flower, may be represented on paper or canvas in the exactest proportions, without the least impropriety; but a multitude of men, groves and woods, mountains and plains, and the various objects that inhabit them, must be drawn according to the rules of perspective; for, if in an extended prospect, all objects were to be of a size, and the distant as large as those near at hand, the scene would appear absurd and unnatural; and for this reason the following rules have been made for reducing the size of objects in proportion to the distance, in order that there may be an exact conformity between the copy and the appearance of the original.

1. To elevate a perpendicular from the end of a line, place one of the points of your compass at C, *fig.* 1. and turning the



Fig. 1.

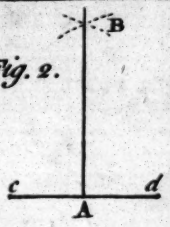


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

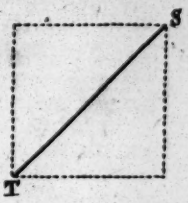


Fig. 4.

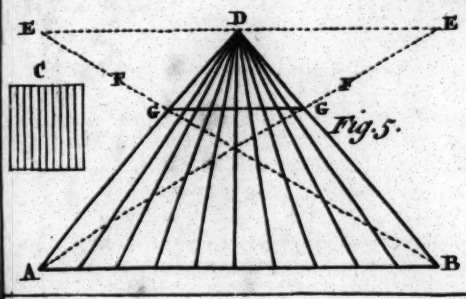


Fig. 5.

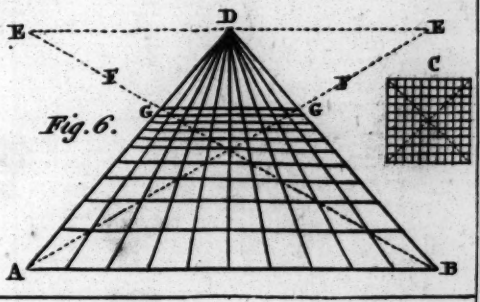


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7

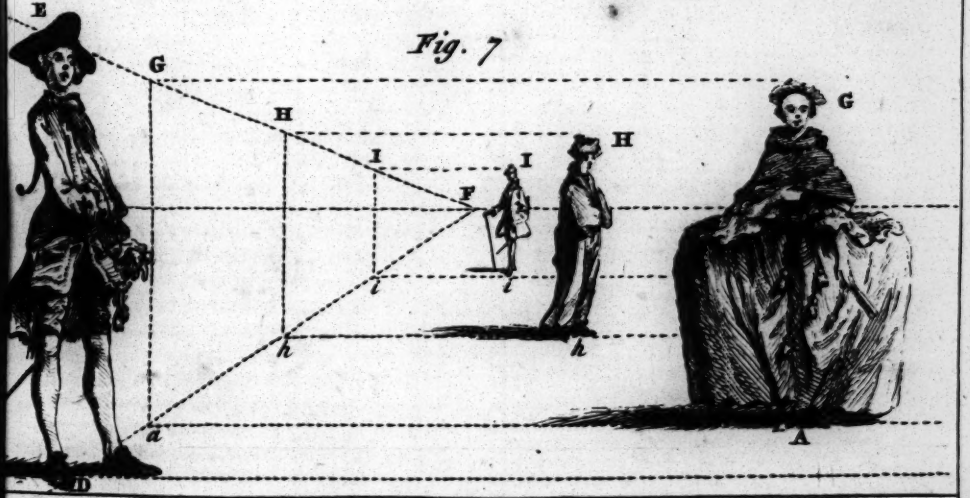
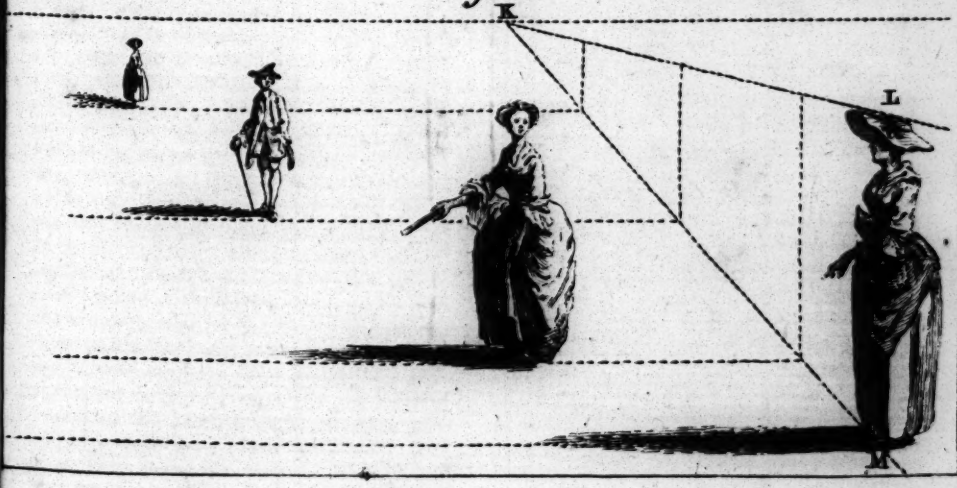


Fig. 8.




FEB

the other, make any ſuppoſed circle, as E D, then ſet the compaſs at the point E, and divide the circle as in F, then placing the point of your compaſs at F, make the arch G H, after which, draw with your ruler a line from E, thro' the place where the arches interſect each other at F, till you interſect the arch G H, then draw your perpendicular from the interſection of the arch G H, to the point C, the perpendicular required.

2. If you would elevate a perpendicular from the middle of your baſe, as in *fig.* 2. draw a horizontal line, and with your compaſs divide it in the middle at A, then from the ends of this line extend your compaſſes to the points *c d*, and make the arches which interſect each other at B, then draw your perpendicular from the place where theſe arches interſect each other, to the middle of your line before mark'd at A.

3. The horizon is the moſt diſtant part of a plain, where the clouds, ſeeming to touch the earth, limit the ſight. The horizontal line gives the height of the eye, for we cannot ſee any thing above the horizon, which does not ſurpaſs this height; yet a mountain may raiſe its ſummit above the horizon, tho' its foot be far beneath it.

The horizontal line in a landſkip, is a line parallel to the baſe, placed at the extremity of your proſpect; and the method of making this and all other parallel lines, is by fixing your compaſſes in your baſe, and then drawing two or more ſemicircles, as in O P, *fig.* 3. and then drawing your parallel line, ſo as juſt to touch the upper part of theſe arches, as in Q R.

4. The diagonal line is drawn from one angle to another, as in S T, *fig.* 4.

5. To draw a geometrical plane, where the ſides are all equal, and the lines are interſected at equal diſtances, you muſt firſt divide your baſe and your horizon into ſo many equal diviſions as you propoſe to repreſent, and then mark out this firſt diviſion, by lines drawn from the baſe to the horizon, as in C, *fig.* 5. Then drawing faintly two diagonal lines, you need only obſerve where theſe diagonal lines interſect thoſe you had before drawn from the baſe to the horizon; for if you draw your croſs lines from the interſections made by your diagonals, as in C, *fig.* 6. your diviſions will be on all ſides as exactly equal, as if the ſides as well as your baſe and horizon had been meaſured by the compaſſes.

6. Theſe ſquares viewed in perſpective, will appear in the form of a triangle: To repreſent which, your baſe muſt be divided as before, into a certain number of equal parts, expreſſed by lines drawn from the baſe to a point in the middle of the horizon, as in *fig.* 5. where A B repreſents the baſe, E E the horizon parallel to the baſe, and D the point of ſight, to which all the lines in the baſe are directed. Here to repreſent the lines parallel to the baſe in the ſame view in which they appear to the ſight, draw the diagonal lines F F from each end of the horizon, from E to A, and from E to B, and where-ever theſe diagonals interſect thoſe lines which extend to D, there you are to draw your croſs lines, as in *fig.* 6. To explain the uſe of this rule, let us ſuppoſe this figure to repreſent a wood formed into a number of viſta's, and that the whole being finiſhed on a large plain, the diagonals rubbed out, and a tree placed at the interſection of every croſs line, the diſtance of the trees from each other, as they appear to the eye, in viſtas where the trees are regularly planted, will be exactly repreſented, the viſtas will be continued as far as G G, when ſeeming to cloſe by the length of the proſpect, the viſtas will join, and all beyond G G will be loſt in the wood.

Elevation in perſpective, or ſcenography, is the art of bringing any thing elevated to a true proportion, according to the diſtance in which it is placed, that all objects may be diminiſhed according to their diſtance in a picture, in the ſame degree in which they are diminiſhed by diſtance in a natural proſpect. This is done by taking the firſt or neareſt object, and drawing a line from its head to the horizon, and another from its foot to the ſame place, as in *fig.* 7. where a line is drawn from the head of the man at E, to the point of ſight at F, and another line from between his legs at D (a ſuppoſed perpendicular from E) to the ſame point of ſight at F, and where-ever you would place your men or women, this will be a guide for the height of your figures; for inſtance, if you would place a woman at a ſmall diſtance backward, make a point where you would have her ſtand, as at A, then drawing a line from this point parallel to the baſe, till it interſects the line D F at *a*, make a perpendicular from that part of the line D F from *a*, as high as the other line E F, and this perpendicular will be an exact rule for determining her height. Thus the woman G, being placed on a line parallel to the baſe, and joining to the perpendicular G, this perpendicular is exactly the perſpective height of the woman at G, tho' it is to be ſuppoſed, that ſhe is really as tall as the man at E. If you would have a man

placed ſtill farther diſtant, as the man H, draw the baſe line *b b* on which he is to ſtand, and the perpendicular, as at H, and this perpendicular will give the height of the man H. Thus by the ſame rule, the perpendicular I, will be the height of the man I, (the baſe line *i i* being given.)

This rule holds good, whether your horizon lies low, as in *fig.* 7. or high, as in *fig.* 8. in both caſes the lines which determine the height of your objects, are drawn from the head and foot of your firſt figure. Thus in *fig.* 8. where the horizon is placed high, the lines L K and M K being the height of the neareſt woman, every other man or woman muſt be diminiſhed in proportion to the diſtance, in the ſame degree as theſe lines approach to each other, and therefore the perſons oppoſite to the perpendiculars againſt which they are placed, ought to be of the ſame height as thoſe perpendiculars, nor ought any of theſe figures to be taller than the ſpace between the lines L K and M K, in that part of theſe lines over-againſt which they ſtand.

As we have given our Readers, in our Magazine *for* May *laſt, p.* 240, *an Account of the Act for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar; we ſhall now mention the ſeveral Articles, contained in an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament for amending the ſaid Act.*

THE firſt clauſe relates to communities, or bodies politick or corporate, where the election of officers, or their entrance upon the execution of their offices, or the doing of other corporate acts, may by charters, cuſtoms, or uſage, be fixed or required to be on ſome certain nominal day or days of the month of September, falling between the 2d and 14th days of the ſame month, which nominal days are by the firſt recited act required to be dropt or omitted for this preſent year, ſo that there will not in fact be any nominal days between the ſaid 2d and 14th days of September, for this preſent year, whereon ſuch corporate acts can be done: Wherefore it is enacted by this preſent act, that ſuch elections and entrance on offices, and other corporate acts, ſhall be done on the ſame natural day or days of this year only, as ſuch acts would, might, or ought to be done, in caſe the ſaid firſt recited act had not been made.

The ſecond clauſe relates to the times for opening and uſing, for common of paſture, or other purpoſes, certain lands and grounds, and again incloſing them and ſhutting them up, and for the payment of certain rents, &c. which may be to be done upon ſome of the moveable feaſts, or upon certain days or times depending upon, or to be computed from the ſame: All which, after Sept. 2, 1752, are to take place according to the new calendar, and the tables and rules in the firſt recited act directed to be uſed, and not according to the method of ſupputation heretofore uſed, or to the tables heretofore commonly affixed to the book of common prayer.

The third and laſt clauſe relates to the annual meeting of the citizens of London for the admiſſion and ſwearing of the mayor in the Guildhall there, which uſed to be on Oct. 28, being the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude; and which by the general clauſe in the ſtile act was left to be on the ſame day. But whereas by the late act for the abbreviation of Michaelmas term, the ſolemnity of preſenting and ſwearing the mayors of London before the barons of the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, in the manner and form heretofore uſed on Oct. 29, is from and after Michaelmas day, in the year 1752, to be kept and obſerved on Nov. 9, in every year; it is therefore directed by the preſent act, that the annual admiſſion and ſwearing of the mayor of London at the Guildhall there, ſhall not at any time hereafter be performed on Oct. 28, but on Nov. 8, in every year, being the day next preceding the ſaid 9th day of November, which is now fixed for what is commonly called the *Lord Mayor's Day*, in all time to come.

DUBLIN, May 7.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the commons of Ireland in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to aſſure your majeſty of our unfeigned attachment to your royal perſon and government.

Truly ſenſible of the many bleſſings that ariſe from the good harmony, mutual confidence and affection of your majeſty's ſubjects of theſe kingdoms, and full of gratitude for the protection and ſupport we have at all times received from the crown of Great-Britain, on the continuance of which our very being depends, we ſhall on all occaſions exert our utmoſt endeavours to cultivate the ſame good underſtanding, and merit the like ſupport and protection.

We

We further beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that any attempts to create jealouſies between your ſubjects of Great-Britain and Ireland, or to diſunite their affections, can only proceed from the ſelfiſh and ambitious views of deſigning men, who have an intereſt ſeparate and diſtinct from that of your majeſty and of your faithful ſubjects of this kingdom, ever ready and determined to maintain and ſupport, to the utmoſt of their power, the honour and dignity of your majeſty's crown and government, and the united intereſts of both your kingdoms, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes.

The ſame Day his Grace the Duke of Dorſet, *the Lord Lieutenant, went to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Ceremony, ſent for the Commons, and gave the royal Aſſent to ſuch Bills as were ready for that Purpoſe. And then his Grace made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE extraordinary length of your attendance, and the advanced ſeaſon of the year, will, I am perſuaded, make it as agreeable to you, as it muſt be advantageous to your ſeveral countries, that a concluſion ſhould be now put to this ſeſſion of parliament.

The effectual execution of the many uſeful laws to which the royal aſſent hath been given, will greatly depend upon your authority and example: And I particularly recommend to you, to exert your utmoſt influence, to enforce obedience to the act now paſſed, which provides againſt that diſgrace to government, a tumultuary and violent obſtruction to the free adminiſtration of publick juſtice.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you thanks in the king's name for the ſupplies, which you have granted with your uſual chearfulneſs and unanimity. The declarations in your late addreſs to his majeſty, of your unfeigned attachment to his royal perſon and government, of your gratitude for the protection and ſupport received at all times from the crown of Great-Britain, and of your reſolution to cultivate a good underſtanding and harmony between the two kingdoms, cannot but be extremely acceptable to his majeſty, who will juſtly reſent, as the father of all his people, any attempts to propagate jealouſies, or to diſunite the affections of his common ſubjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many obliging expreſſions in your addreſſes to me demand my repeated thanks. Be aſſured I will not fail to repreſent to his majeſty, in the trueſt light, the loyalty and duty of his people of Ireland. I have long endeavoured, upon all occaſions, to contribute to their proſperity; and ſhall make it my conſtant ſtudy to diſcharge the high truſt which his majeſty has graciouſly repoſed in me, by ſteadily purſuing thoſe meaſures that may moſt effectually maintain the honour and dignity of the crown, and promote the inſeparable intereſt of his majeſty and his faithful ſubjects of this kingdom.

Obſervations on MONEY. *By* GEORGE SAVILE, *Marquis of* Halifax.

IF men conſidered how many things there are that riches cannot buy, they would not be ſo fond of them.

The things to be bought with money, are ſuch as leaſt deſerve the giving a price for them.

Wit and money are ſo apt to be abuſed, that men generally make a ſhift to be the worſe for them.

Money in a fool's hand expoſeth him worſe than a py'd coat.

Money hath too great a preference given to it by ſtates, as well as by particular men.

Men are more the ſinews of war than money.

The third part of an army muſt be deſtroyed, before a good one can be made out of it.

They who are of opinion that money will do every thing, may very well be ſuſpected to do every thing for money.

On falſe LEARNING. *By the ſame.*

A Little learning miſleadeth, and a great deal often ſtupifieth the underſtanding.

Great reading without applying it, is like corn heaped that is not ſtirred; it groweth muſty.

A learned coxcomb dyeth his miſtakes in ſo much a deeper colour: A wrong kind of learning ſerveth only to embroider his errors.

A man that hath read without judgment, is like a gun charged with gooſe-ſhot, let looſe upon the company.

He is only well furniſhed with materials to expoſe himſelf, and to mortify thoſe he liveth with.
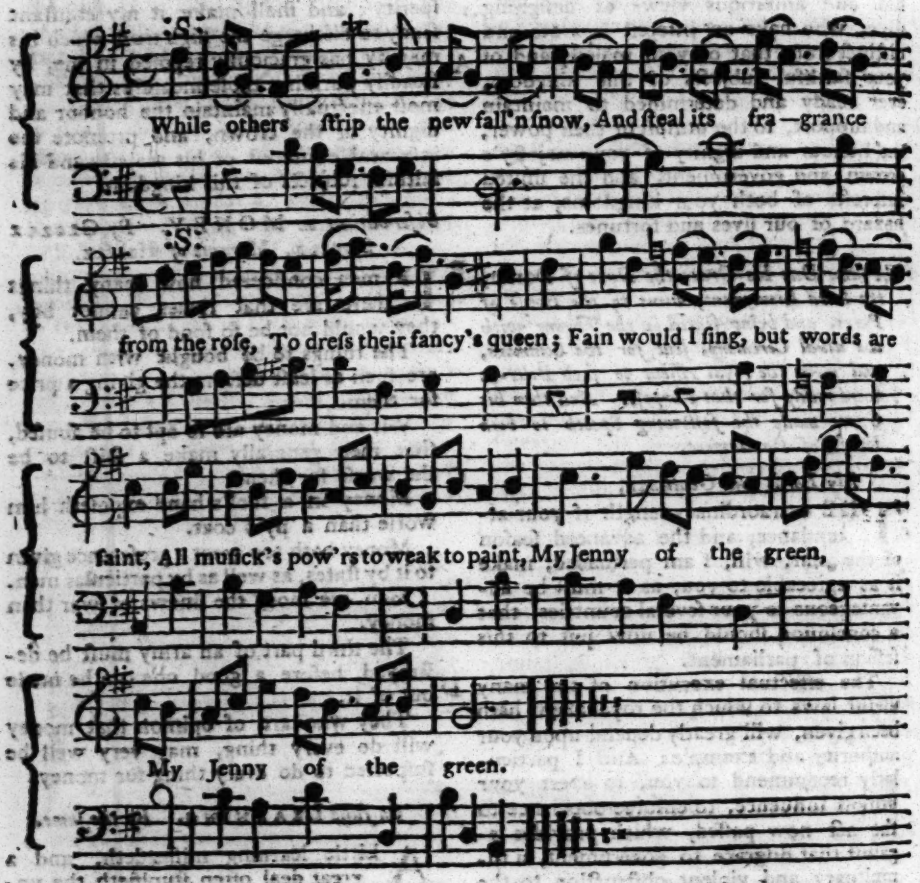
The reading of the greateſt ſcholars, if put into a limbeck, might be diſtilled into a ſmall quantity of eſſence.

The reading of moſt men, is like a wardrobe of old cloaths, that are ſeldom uſed.

Weak men are the worſe for the good ſenſe they read in books, becauſe it furniſheth them only with more matter to miſtake.

A NEW SONG.

Sung by Mr. LOWE *at* Vaux-Hall.



2.

Beneath this elm, beſide this ſtream,
How oft I've tun'd the fav'rite theme,
And told my tale unſeen;
While faithful in the lover's cauſe,
The winds would murmur ſoft applauſe
To Jenny of the green.

3.

With joy, my ſoul, reviews the day,
When deck'd in all the pride of May,
She hail'd the Sylvan ſcene;
Then ev'ry nymph that hop'd to pleaſe,
Firſt ſtrove to catch the grace and eaſe
Of Jenny of the green.

4.

Then deaf to ev'ry rival's ſigh,
On me ſhe caſt her partial eye,
Nor ſcorn'd my humble mien;
The fragrant myrtle wreath I wear,
That day adorn'd the lovely hair
Of Jenny of the green.

5.

Thro' all the fairy land of love
I'll ſeek my pretty wand'ring dove,
The pride of gay fifteen;
Tho' now ſhe treads ſome diſtant plain,
Tho' far apart, I'll meet again
My Jenny of the green.

6.

But thou, old time, till that bleſs'd night,
That brings her back with ſpeedy flight,
Melt down the hours between;
And when we meet, the loſs repay,
On loit'ring wing prolong my ſtay
With Jenny of the green.

To Mr. Benjamin Wilson, *F. R. S. Author of a curious Treatise on* Electricity. *Upon his excellent Paintings, and much-admired Etchings.*

——*ſpiratque coloribus arte*
Eximiâ, et celebrem picturâ fatetur Apellem.

WILL you, rare genius! for a while unbend,
And, 'midſt the great, to rural ſtrains attend,
Accept the tribute of theſe artleſs lays,
The meed of merit, friendſhip's honeſt praiſe.
Leave then th' abſtruſe, the philoſophick lore,
And deep reſearches in th' electrick pow'r,
Nor aim additions to th' inſtructive page,
Which rouſes thought, and does each ſenſe engage;
Strange is that heat, the magick ſhock inſpires,
While glows our clay with new Promethean fires.
Far diff'rent thrills your pencil-pow'r imparts
They ſmite the fancy, and impreſs the heart;
The living figures our rapt eyes ſurvey,
Whilſt you the charms of beauteous Belle's diſplay;
Tho' theſe rich nature's every grace command,
Yet nature's ſelf ſeems mended from your hand;
There finiſh'd traits, in ſolemn guiſe, declare
The ſtudious mood, th' inveſtigating air:
Here, to your teints, illuſtrious peers ſubmit,
Thoſe firſt in learning, eloquence, and wit,
The pride and glory of Britannia's iſle,
What need to name a Stanhope, or a Boyle?
But ſee, * what next our all attention draws,
That firm aſſertor of his country's cauſe;
'Tis he!——Behold that well-known ſocial mein,
That aſpect open, and that front ſerene;
See publick ſpirit in his look ariſe,
Glow on his cheek, and ſparkle in his eyes:
Him honour guided, and high worth adorn'd,
Oh much too early loſt, and ever mourn'd!
The ſtrong reſemblance darting on our ſight,
Gives pleaſing anguiſh, and a ſad delight.
The taſk now varies:—Lo! the pencils ceaſe,
(Employ when vary'd, is a grateful eaſe)
You next the ſmoothly wax-ſmear'd plate prepare,
Now lightly trace it with an eaſy care;
The fiery fluid then purſues its courſe,
And on each hair-like tract imprints its force.
This † Rembrandt practis'd, far-fam'd Belgian ſage,
Rembrandt, the Titian of a later age;
His ſtrokes the height'nings of this art diſplay'd,
The full free contraſt between light and ſhade,
Thoſe oppoſites could happily unite,
And ſweetly blend the gloomy and the light,
Thence to the piece could full perfection give,
And bid th' expreſſive mimick breathe, and live.
'Tis yours, to equal this great maſter's fame;
Alike your genius, and your art the ſame;
Much do our doubts your each performance raiſe,
If he deſerv'd, or you deſerve, the praiſe;
Then Rembrandt's wreath to you, we muſt allow,
Since what once Rembrandt was, is Wilſon now.
Chester.

Contemplation. *Continued from p.* 188.

NOW on the flow'ring turf I lie,
My ſoul converſing with the ſky,
Far loſt in the bewild'ring dream,
I wander o'er each lofty theme;
Fain would I ſearch the perfect laws,
That conſtant bind th' unerring Cauſe;
Why, all its children, born to ſhare
Alike a father's equal care,
Some weep, by partial fate undone,
The raviſh'd portion of a ſon;
Whilſt he whoſe ſwelling cup o'erflows,
Heeds not his ſuff'ring brother's woes;
The good, their virtues all forgot,
Mourn need ſevere, their deſtin'd lot;
While vice, invited by the great,
Feaſts under canopies of ſtate,
Ah! when we ſee the bad preferr'd,
Was it eternal juſtice err'd?
Or when the good could not prevail,
How could Almighty proweſs fail?
When underneath the oppreſſor's blow
Afflicted innocence lies low,
Has not th' All-ſeeing eye beheld?
Or has a ſtronger arm repell'd?
Next the bold enquiry tries,
To trace our various paſſions riſe;
This moment hope exalts the breaſt,
The next it ſinks by fear depreſt;
Now fierce the ſtorms of wrath begin,
Now all is holy, calm within;
How we in conſtant friendſhips join,
How in conſtant hates combine;
And how, in each unguarded part,
Monimia's form aſſails my heart.
Ah me! what, helpleſs, have I ſaid?
Unhappy by myſelf betray'd!
I deem'd, but ah I deem'd in vain,
From the dear image to refrain;

* *A portrait of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. etched by Mr. Wilſon, and juſt now publiſhed.*

† *A celebrated Flemiſh painter, who flouriſhed, circ. A. D.* 1640. *His works have been much admired, eſpecially his etchings, done in a manner peculiar to himſelf; and lately happily imitated, and improved upon, by the ingenious gentleman, to whom the above lines are addreſſed.*

For

For when I fix my muſing thought,
Far on ſolemn views remote;
When wand'ring in th' uncertain round
Of mazy doubt, no end I found;
O, my unbleſt and erring feet!
What moſt I fought to ſhun, ye meet.
Come then my ſerious maid again:
Come and try another ſtrain;
Come and nature's dome explore,
Where dwells retir'd the matron hoar;
There her wond'rous works ſurvey,
And drive th' intruder love away.
'Tis done. Aſcending heaven's height,
Contemplation, take thy flight:
Behold the ſun, thro' heav'n's wide ſpace,
Strong as a giant, run his race:
Behold the moon exert her light,
As bluſhing bride on her love-night:
Behold the ſiſter-ſtarry train,
Her bride-maids, mount the azure plain.
See where the ſnows their treaſures keep;
The chambers where the loud winds ſleep;
Where the collected rains abide
'Till heav'n ſet all its windows wide,
Precipitate from high to pour,
And drown in violence of ſhow'r:
Or gently ſtrain'd they waſh the earth,
And give the tender fruits a birth.
See where thunder ſprings his mine;
Where the paths of light'ning ſhine.
Or, tir'd thoſe heights ſtill to purſue,
From heav'n deſcending with the dew,
That ſoft impregns the youthful mead,
Where thouſand flow'rs exalt the head;
Mark how nature's hand beſtows
Abundant grace on all that grows,
Tinges with pencil ſlow unſeen,
The graſs that clothes the valley green;
Or ſpreads the tulip's parted ſtreaks,
Or ſanguine dyes the roſe's cheeks,
Or points with light Monimia's eyes,
And forms her boſom's beauteous riſe.
Ah! haunting ſpirit, art thou there?
Forbidden in theſe walks t' appear.
I thought, O love! thou would'ſt diſdain
To mix with wiſdom's black ſtay'd train;
But when my curious ſearching look,
A nice ſurvey of nature took,
Well pleas'd the matron ſet to ſhow
Her miſtreſs-work, on earth below;
Then fruitleſs knowledge turn aſide,
What other art remains untry'd,
This load of anguiſh to remove,
And heal the cruel wounds of love?
To friendſhip's ſacred force apply,
That ſource of tenderneſs and joy;
A joy no anxious fears profane,
A tenderneſs that feels no pain:
Friendſhip ſhall all theſe ills appeaſe,
And give the tortur'd mourner eaſe;
Th' indiſſoluble tye, that binds
In equal chains, two ſiſter-minds:
Not ſuch as ſervile int'reſts chuſe,
From partial ends and ſordid views;
Nor when the midnight banquet fires
The choice of wine-inflam'd deſires;
When the ſhort fellowſhips proceed,
From caſual mirth and wicked deed;
Till the next morn eſtranges quite
The partners of one guilty night;
But ſuch as judgment long has weigh'd,
And years of faithfulneſs have try'd,
Whoſe tender mind is fram'd to ſhare
The equal portion of my care,
Whoſe thoughts my happineſs employs
Sincere, who triumphs in my joys,
With whom in raptures I may ſtray,
Thro' ſtudy's long and pathleſs way,
Obſcurely bleſt, in joys alone,
To the excluded world unknown:
Forſook the weak fantaſtick train
Of flatt'ry, mirth, all falſe and vain;
On whoſe ſoft and gentle breaſt
My weary ſoul may take her reſt,
While the ſtill tender look and kind
Fair-ſpringing from the ſpotleſs mind,
My perfected delights enſure
To laſt immortal, free and pure.
Grant, heav'n, if heav'n means bliſs for me,
Monimia ſuch, and long may be.
Here, here again! how juſt my fear!
Love ever finds admittance here;
The cruel ſpright intent on harm,
Has quite diſſolv'd the feeble charm;
Aſſuming friendſhip's ſaintly guiſe,
Has paſt the cheated centry's eyes,
And once attain'd his helliſh end,
Diſplays the undiſſembled fiend.
O ſay! my faithful fair ally,
How didſt thou let the traitor by?
I from the deſart bade thee come *,
Invok'd thee from thy peaceful home,
More to ſublime my ſolemn hour,
And curſe this dæmon's fatal pow'r;
Lo! by ſuperior force oppreſt,
Thou theſe three ſeveral times haſt bleſt.
Shall we the magick rites purſue,
When love is mightier far than thou?
Yes, come, in bleſt inchantment ſtill'd,
Another altar let us build;
Go forth, as wont, and try to find,
Where'er devotion lies reclin'd;
Thou her fair friend, by heav'n's decree,
Art one with her and ſhe with thee.
Devotion, come with ſober pace,
Full of thought, and full of grace;
While humbled on the earth I lie,
Wrapt in the viſion of the ſky,
To noble heights and ſolemn views
Wing my heav'n-aſpiring Muſe;
Teach me to ſcorn, by thee refin'd,
The low delights of human kind:
Sure thine to put to flight the boy
Of laughter, ſport, and idle joy.
O plant theſe guarded groves about,
And keep the treach'rous felon out.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

BEAUTY

* *Numbers, chap.* xxiii.

BEAUTY *and* VIRTUE. *An* ODE.

Immortalia ne ſperes, monet annus——
HOR.

NOW ſpring begins her ſmiling round,
Laviſh to paint th' enamell'd ground;
The birds exalt their chearful voice,
And gay on every bough rejoice.
The lovely graces, hand in hand,
Knit in love's eternal band,
With dancing ſtep at early dawn,
Tread lightly o'er the dewy lawn.
Where-e'er the youthful ſiſters move,
They fire the ſoul to genial love.
Now, by the river's painted ſide,
The ſwain delights his country bride:
While pleas'd, ſhe hears his artleſs vows,
Above the feather'd ſongſter wooes.
Soon will the ripen'd ſummer yield
Her various gifts to ev'ry field;
Soon fruitful trees, a beauteous ſhow,
With ruby-tinctur'd births ſhall glow;
Sweet ſmells from beds of lilies born,
Perfume the breezes of the morn.
The ſunny day, and dewy night,
To rural play my fair invite;
Soft on a bank of violets laid,
Cool ſhe enjoys the evening-ſhade:
The ſweets of ſummer feaſt her eye,
Yet ſoon, ſoon will the ſummer fly.
Attend, my lovely maid, and know
To profit by the moral ſhow;
Now young and blooming thou art ſeen,
Freſh on the ſtalk, for ever green;
Now does th' unfolded bud diſcloſe
Full-blown to ſight the bluſhing roſe:
Yet, once the ſunny ſeaſon paſt,
Think not the coz'ning ſcene will laſt;
Let not the flatt'rer hope perſuade:
Ah! muſt I ſay that this will fade?
For ſee the ſummer poſts away,
Sad emblem of our own decay.
Now winter, from the frozen north,
Drives his iron chariot forth;
His grizly hand in icy chains
Fair Tweda's ſilver flood conſtrains:
Caſt up thy eyes, how bleak and bare
He wanders on the tops of Yare!
Behold his footſteps dire are ſeen
Confeſs'd on many a with'ring green.
Griev'd at the ſight, when thou ſhalt ſee,
A ſnowy wreath clothe ev'ry tree,
Frequenting now the ſtream no more,
Thou fly'ſt diſpleas'd the barren ſhore.
When thou ſhalt miſs the flow'rs, that grew
But late to charm thy raviſh'd view,
Shall I, ah horrid! wilt thou ſay,
Be like to this another day?
Yet, when in ſnow and dreary froſt,
The pleaſure of the field is loſt,
To blazing hearths at home we run,
And fires ſupply the diſtant ſun;
In gay delights our hours employ,
We do not loſe, but change our joy;
Happy abandon ev'ry care,
To lead the dance, to court the fair,
To turn the page of ancient bards,
To drain the bowl, and deal the cards.
But when the beauteous white and red
From the pale aſhy cheek is fled;
When wrinkles dire, and age ſevere,
Make beauty fly we know not where:
The fair whom fates unkind diſarm,
Have they for ever ceas'd to charm?
Or is there left ſome pleaſing art,
To keep ſecure a captive heart?
Unhappy love! might lovers ſay,
Beauty, thy food does ſwift decay;
When once that ſhort-liv'd ſtock is ſpent,
What art thy famine can prevent?
Virtues prepare with early care,
That love may live on wiſdom's fare;
Tho' extaſy with beauty flies,
Eſteem is born when beauty dies.
Happy to whom the fates decree
The gift of heav'n in giving thee:
Thy beauty ſhall his youth engage,
Thy virtues ſhall delight his age.

A RIDDLE.

BEHOLD the Lilliputian throng,
Nor male, nor female, old nor young;
Five inches tall, of ſlender ſize,
Who've neither mouth, nor ears, nor eyes:
Who never from each other ſtray,
But ſtand in order night and day,
Like ſoldiers marſhall'd in array.
A bloody enſign each doth bear,
Yet none of them were train'd to war.
Their actions gentler paſſions move,
And quench, or fan, the flames of love;
Soften the unrelenting fair,
And ſooth the penſive ſtateſman's care.
Nimble as thought, they ſkip, they dance,
Yet ne'er retreat, nor e'er advance,
Nor order change; like the world's frame,
Always unalterably the ſame.
Tho' nimble, and to motion free,
Yet move they never willingly,
But in their ſecret cavern ſleep
Time without end; nor ſtir, nor peep,
Until ſome heav'nly genius comes,
To raiſe them from their ſilent tombs.
By pow'r unſeen, then up they ſpring,
Without the help of leg, or wing,
They mount, and as they mount they ſing.

To Miſs S—— W——, *in* London.

PALE froſts no more the hoary ſeaſon glaze,
But vernal ſuns diffuſe their genial rays.
The fields once more their gay embroid'ry wear,
And hills and dales in lively green appear.
The daiſies peep from forth their vernal beds,
And purple vi'lets raiſe their velvet heads.

Fair

Fair landskips now in vary'd prospects rise,
To warm the fancy, and to charm the eyes;
The cluster'ring buds the bending boughs adorn,
And dew-drops now depend from ev'ry thorn.
The trees, that erst were leafless and decay'd,
Now spread their arms, and lend a friendly shade;
Sweet Philomela, on a fragrant spray,
Pours in melodious strains her am'rous lay.
The gardens, whilom drench'd by winter show'rs,
Now shine with green, or smile with gaudy flow'rs.
The sun, the glorious father of the year,
Gilds with his beams again our hemisphere;
Dispersing watry clouds, and sable night,
Again he spreads around his chearing light.
The tow'ring lark again repeats her lays,
And lowing herds in painted vallies graze.
Where'er I tread, where'er I turn my eyes,
Gay nature dances, and gay scenes surprize.
Haste, Delia, haste, forsake the flatt'ring beaus,
And taste the joys that innocence bestows;
Quit the dull town, and instantly repair,
Where truth and honour breathe serener air.
Here let us wander thro' the fragrant shade,
For love sincere, and sacred friendship made;
And when the sun descends the western sky,
And stains th' horizon with a crimson dye,
In painted vallies, and in flow'ry meads,
Pluck the pale poppies from their velvet beds:
And when nocturnal shades stretch o'er the ground,
And silver Cynthia walks her solemn round,
When peaceful swains to cottages repair,
And birds no longer warble in the air,
Let us retreat to love's untainted joy,
Where fraud nor force can innocence annoy.
Haste, lovely Delia, leave the noisy town,
Flora for thee prepares the lovely crown;
With thee enrich'd, "I'd leave all meaner
"things, ["kings."
To low ambition, and the pride of

The SACRIFICE.

An EPISTLE *to* CELIA.

If you, dear Celia, cannot bear
The low delights that others share:
If nothing will your palate fit,
But learning, eloquence, and wit;
Why, you may sit alone (I ween)
Till you're devour'd with the spleen:
But if variety can please
With humble scenes and careless ease;
If smiles can banish melancholy,
Or whimsy with its parent folly;
If any joy in these there be,
I dare invite you down to me.

You know these little roofs of mine
Are always sacred to the Nine;
This day we make a sacrifice
To the Parnassian deities,
Which I am order'd by Apollo,
To shew you in the words that follow.

As first, we purge the hallow'd room,
With soft utensil, call'd a broom;
And next for you a throne prepare,
Which vulgar mortals call a chair,
While Zephyrs from an engine blow,
And bid the sparkling cinders glow;
Then gather round the mounting flame,
The priestess and assembl'd dames,
While some inferior maid shall bring
Clear water from the bubbling spring,
Shut up in vale of sable dye,
Secure from each unhallow'd eye:
Fine wheaten bread you next behold,
Like that which Homer sings of old,
And by some unpolluted fair
It must be scorch'd with wond'rous care;
So far 'tis done: And now behold
The sacred vessels not of gold:
Of polish'd earth must they be form'd,
With painting curiously adorn'd.
These rites are past: And now must follow
The grand libation to Apollo,
Of juices drawn from magick weeds,
And pith of certain Indian reeds.
For flow'r of milk the priestess calls,
Her voice re-echoes from the walls;
With hers the sister voices blend,
And with the od'rous steam ascend.
Each fair one now a sibyl grows,
And ev'ry cheek with ardour glows,
And (tho' not quite beside their wits)
Are seiz'd with deep prophetick fits;
Some by mysterious figures show,
That Celia loves a shallow beau;
And some by signs and hints declare,
That Damon will not wed Ziphair:
Their neighbours fortunes each can tell,
So potent is the mighty spell.

This is the feast, and this, my friend,
Are you commanded to attend:
Yes, at your peril! But adieu,
I've tir'd both myself and you.

On Miss CHARLOTT CLAYTON'S BIRTH-DAY. *Being the* 11*th of* December. (*See p.* 188.)

WHY this day's shorter than the rest,
A modern bard full well has guest.
The sun who shines the year about,
And ev'ry lesser light puts out,
This day submits, and will not rise,
But lends his rays to Stella's eyes.

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.

ON the 28th of last month the court of King's-Bench was moved, on the affidavits of the jury, for a new trial of Simons, the Poliſh Jew; and a rule of court was granted for the proſecutor to ſhew cauſe, why a new trial ſhould not be granted next aſſizes for the county of Eſſex. (See p. 137.)

MONDAY, May 4.

One Nixon, who was the principal perſon concerned in the conſpiracy againſt the Hon. Edward Walpole, Eſq; was brought to the court of King's-Bench, Weſtminſter-Hall, to receive ſentence; which was, to be impriſoned two years, to find ſecurities for his good behaviour, to be bound in a recognizance of 50l. each, and himſelf in 100l. and to ſtand once in the pillory at Charing-Croſs. (See Mag. for laſt year, p. 570.)

WEDNESDAY, 6.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a bill was read to oblige all lawyers, publick notaries, and others, exerciſing the art and myſtery of a ſcrivener within the city of London, to be free of the ſaid company; which, after many long debates, was agreed to.

The trial of Mr. Owen, the bookſeller, which was to have come on the ſame day at the court of King's-Bench, in Weſtminſter-Hall (for publiſhing the Caſe of Alexander Murray, Eſq;) was poſtponed to the firſt Wedneſday in Trinity-Term, which happens on the third of June next: It was occaſioned by a miſtake in the ſummons's, by which the jurymen were ordered to meet at Guildhall inſtead of Weſtminſter-Hall. Freſh ſummons's were indeed iſſued at ten on Tueſday evening, but it was ſuppoſed too late for the jurymen to receive them, of whom only 11 were preſent in court, after the judges had continued there ſome time.

FRIDAY, 8.

Benjamin Woodſworth, the bell-man or common cryer of Selby, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, made proclamation, by ring of his bell, in the publick ſtreets of the ſaid town, for the inhabitants to bring their axes and hatchets at 12 o'clock that night, in order to cut down the turnpike erected at that place by act of parliament; and on that and ſome following days, divers perſons aſſembled in an outrageous manner, and cut down and totally deſtroyed the great gate of the ſaid turnpike, and five ſeveral rails belonging to the ſame; and information having been received, that the ſaid riotous proceedings were ſtill carried on by perſons unknown, their excellencies the lords juſtices, to diſcover and bring to puniſhment the perſons concerned in the ſaid crimes, were pleaſed to promiſe his majeſty's moſt gracious pardon to any perſons concerned therein, except the ſaid Benjamin Woodſworth, who ſhould diſcover and apprehend his accomplice or accomplices, ſo that he or they may be apprehended or convicted thereof. And as a farther encouragement, their excellencies promiſed a reward of 50l. to be paid by the lords commiſſioners of his majeſty's treaſury, upon the conviction of ſuch offender, or offenders. And the acting commiſſioners for managing the affairs of the ſaid turnpike, likewiſe promiſed a reward of 20l. upon the ſaid conviction.

The Badger ſloop of war, arrived at Plymouth from the coaſt of Guiney, which place ſhe left the beginning of March, brought advice, That upon commodore Buckle's arrival there with 3 men of war and the above ſloop, he found 3 French men of war on the ſaid coaſt, viz. one of 64, one of 54, and another of 20 guns, who were about building a fort, in order to make a ſettlement at Anamaboe: Upon which the commodore deſired them to deſiſt, the property or right to that place being in the crown of Great-Britain, otherwiſe he ſhould be obliged to compel them by force to abandon their enterprize; and accordingly he made ready for an engagement: But the French commodore, after a little parlying and conſideration, thought fit to ſheer off and quit the coaſt. Commodore Buckle having afterwards had ſome conferences with the natives of the country, they told him, that they ſhould be very glad to ſee a ſettlement made at Anamaboe, and rather by the Engliſh than by the French, and therefore deſired that our nation would go to work as ſoon as poſſible, for they wanted to ſee a good trade carried on there. One in the aſſembly indeed obſerved, that there was room enough on the coaſt for both Engliſh and French, and that it was indifferent to them which of the two prevailed, provided they would deal fairly with his countrymen. After theſe conferences, commodore Buckle

ſailed to Cape-Coaſt caſtle, and there had intelligence, that the captains of the aforeſaid French men of war, a little before abandoning Anamaboe, told the natives, that they might expect to ſee them again in ten months at leaſt; for as they had given a valuable conſideration (about 15,000l. ſterling) for leave to ſettle there, they were reſolved to carry their point ſooner or later.

SATURDAY, 9.

Mr. Aſhley's counſel were on this day to have ſhewn cauſe before the court of King's-Bench, why the rule ſhould not be granted for a new trial of Simons, the Jew; but as the court had a multiplicity of buſineſs upon their hands, and as the term was near an end, time did not permit the counſel to go thro' with their reaſons, and the affair was put off to next term.

The ſame day Mountefort Brown, Eſq; ſurrendered himſelf before juſtice Fielding, to anſwer the complaint of Dr. Hill, for a ſuppoſed aſſault at Ranelagh; when, upon the affidavit of an eminent phyſician, that Dr. Hill was not in any danger of his life, Mr. Brown was admitted to bail, two houſekeepers of great credit and ſubſtance becoming his ſureties.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

Was held the annual general court of the Foundling-Hoſpital, when the duke of Bedford was elected preſident; the earl of Macclesfield, lord Charles Cavendiſh, lord Vere, Sir John Heathcote, Bart. Peter Burrel and Joſeph Fawthorp, Eſqrs. vice-preſidents; Taylor White, Eſq; treaſurer, and 42 more members to compoſe the general committee for the year enſuing: After which the governors dined together in the hoſpital, and ſeveral benefactions were received. Mr. Harman Vereiſt was continued ſecretary.

THURSDAY, 14.

A wether full grown was ſhewn to the Royal Society, having a horn growing under its throat, of the ſhape of an elephant's tooth, about two feet long, and weighing upwards of 30lb.

SATURDAY, 16.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when James Brown, alias Thompſon, and Morris Saliſbury, received ſentence of death, for returning from tranſportation.

About this time his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed, by letters under his ſignet and royal ſign manual, to grant unto the Right Hon. John Smith, earl of Clanricarde, the Hon. Ulick Burke, and the Hon. Thomas Burke, and their deſcendants, full power, leave and authority, to reaſſume, take, and uſe the name of De Burgh, which was the name that family uſed, from the time of William the Conqueror, till the year 1535.

SUNDAY, 24.

The birth-day of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 15th year of his age.

MONDAY, 25.

One Thomas Wilford, a young fellow, but juſt turn'd of 17, and born only with one arm, was committed to Newgate by juſtice Fielding for the murder of his wife, by giving her ſeveral ſtabs, and cutting her throat in ſuch a manner as almoſt to ſever her head from her body. He confeſſed the fact, and ſaid that he had married this woman on Wedneſday laſt, that he had a very violent love for her, and that jealouſy was the motive to this raſh action.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 26, *N.S.*

From ſeveral electrical experiments performed by our moſt conſummate naturaliſts, in purſuance of thoſe by Mr. Francklyn, in Philadelphia, to find whether the tonitruous and electrical matter be not analogous; it appears, that to fix on the higheſt part of buildings, or ſhips, ſharp-pointed iron-bars of 10 or 12 feet, and gilt to prevent ruſt, with a wire hanging down on the outſide to the ground, or about one of the ſhip's ſhrouds, is a preſervative againſt thunder. The Sieur Dalibard having placed in a garden at Marly, an iron bar on an electrical body, at the height of 40 feet, was informed, that on the 10th of May, about 20 minutes after two, a tempeſt paſſing over that ſpot, the pariſh prieſt and other perſons drew from the bar ſuch ſparks and agitations as are ſeen in the common electrical performances. On the 18th the Sieur de Lor having fixed a bar at the height of 99 feet, on a cake of roſin 2 feet ſquare, and 3 inches thick, drew coruſcations from it during half an hour betwixt 4 and 5, whilſt the cloud was over it: Theſe ſcintillations were perfectly like thoſe emitted by his gun-barrel, when the globe is rubbed only with the bruſh, the ſame fire, the ſame crackling; whilſt the rain mixed with a little hail, fell from the cloud without any lightning or thunder, tho' it appeared to be the progreſs of a tempeſt which had happened elſewhere: Both theſe experiments have been reported to the Royal Academy of Sciences, and both evince that thunder clouds may be deprived of their fire, by iron bars faſhioned and fixed as above.

NEW MEMBERS.

NOrth-Allerton in Yorkſhire, Daniel Laſcelles, Eſq; in the room of his father, who has accepted of a place.

Catton

Gatton in Surrey, Hon. capt. Bateman, in the room of admiral Knowles, made governor of Jamaica.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

April 27. ROBERT Swete Tompion, Eſq; of a conſiderable fortune in Jamaica, to Miſs Elizabeth Porter, of Tower-ſtreet, a 12,000l. fortune.

May 1. Thomas Hoſkins, Eſq; of Kenſington, to Miſs Iſabella Atkins, of Bromley.

7. Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. to Miſs Harriot Aſkham, of Connington, in Cambridgeſhire.

9. Jonathan Wharton, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq; to Miſs Molly Wilſon, of Southampton-Buildings.

10. Sir Edward Littleton, of Teddeſley Coppice, in Staffordſhire, Bart. to Miſs Horton, of Catton, in Derbyſhire.

12. Rt. Rev. Dr. Edmund Keene, the now biſhop of Cheſter, to Miſs Andrews, daughter of Lancelot Andrews, Eſq; of Edmonton.

13. Capt. Paulett, ſon of the Rt. Hon. the lord Paulett, to Miſs Nunn, of Eltham, in Kent.

Rev. Dr. Squire, rector of St. Anne's, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Ardeſoif.

18. William Mullins, Eſq; of Hinton, in Surrey, to Miſs Maria Thorne, of Newington.

James Clarkſon, Eſq; a gentleman of a very large fortune near Newcaſtle, to Miſs Charlotte Morgan, of Hereford, a 10,000l. fortune.

Peter Holford, Eſq; one of the maſters in chancery, to Miſs Nutt, of Camberwell.

19. William Jacomb, of Laurence-Poultney-Hill, Eſq; to Miſs Snell, of the ſame place.

21. —— Baſtard, Eſq; of Devon, to Miſs Hagar, daughter of the late admiral Hagar.

Mr. Tobias Maynard, of the South-Sea Houſe, to Miſs Elizabeth Bright, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

Thomas Taylor, of Denbury, in Devonſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Peirce of Exon, a 20,000l. fortune.

22. Edward Barker, of Cuckfield, in Suſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Wrexter, of Lewes, an heireſs.

24. —— Rolles, Eſq; of Kingſton upon Thames, to Miſs Davenport, only daughter and heireſs of the late Sir Peter Davenport, of Cheſhire, Bart.

May 4. Counteſs of Effingham, delivered of a daughter.

Marchioneſs of Tweedale, of a daughter.

7. The Lady of major Johnſton, of a ſon.

11. The Lady of Sir Ludovick Grant, Bart. member of parliament for Elgin, in Scotland, of a daughter.

The lady of Sir Alexander Dick, of Prieſtfield, Bart. of a ſon.

The lady of Joſeph Townſend, Eſq; member of parliament for Wallingford, of a ſon and heir.

19. Counteſs of Plymouth, of a ſon.

The lady of John Battie, Eſq; of a ſon.

25. Lady viſcounteſs Guernſey, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

April 25. LADY Williamſon, relict of the late Sir William Williamſon, at Durham.

26. Chriſtopher Wyvill, Eſq; comptroller of the caſh in the Exciſe-office.

Lady Aſton, relict of Sir Thomas Aſton, Bart. in Cheſhire.

27. Hon. Mrs. Broderick, relict of the late Hon. Sir John Broderick, eldeſt ſon of lord Middleton. She was ſiſter to the late lord Hillſborough, and aunt to the preſent earl.

28. Samuel Foſter, Eſq; an eminent Portugal merchant.

Hon. Sir John Bennet, Bart. in the ſhire of Fife in Scotland.

29. Rt. Hon. William Clayton, lord Sundon of the kingdom of Ireland, and member of parliament for St. Maws in Cornwall, aged near 80. He formerly repreſented the city of Weſtminſter, the boroughs of St. Albans, Woodſtock, Plimpton, &c.

Matthew Michell, Eſq; member for Weſtbury in Wiltſhire, who was capt. of the Glouceſter in the voyage round the world with lord Anſon: He was afterwards appointed commodore and commander in chief of all his majeſty's ſhips on the coaſt of Holland in the late rebellion, and commanded ſeveral others in the Mediterranean, &c. during the late war.

30. Rt. Hon. lady Bellewe, of the ſmall-pox.

Richard Crackenthorpe, Eſq; one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for Weſtmoreland.

May 3. James Clitheroe, Eſq; ſeveral years in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

Lady Heſter Tyrrel, widow of Sir Harry Tyrrell, of Thornton in Bucks, Bart. and mother of Sir Thomas, Sir Harry, and Sir Charles Tyrrell, Barts. all deceaſed.

4. Mrs. Uſher, widow of the late archdeacon Uſher, and mother of the Rt. Hon. lady Moleſworth.

13. Mr. Champion, only ſon of Sir George Champion, Knt. and alderman.

The lady of the late governor Harriſon, of Balls, in Hertfordſhire, and mother of the Rt. Hon. the lady viſcounteſs Townſhend.

14. Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. of Myton, in Yorkſhire, and one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms.

15. Mr. Samuel Newey, linen-draper, over-againſt the Manſion-Houſe, and many years deputy of Broad-ſtreet ward.

Lady Caſtlehill, relict of Sir John Sinclair, of Stevenſon, Bart.

16. Rev. Mr. John Weatherly, miniſter to a congregation of diſſenters at Pinners-Hall.

20. The lady of the Right Hon. the lord chief juſtice Lee.

24. Samuel Hawkins, Eſq; an eminent malt diſtiller at Hockley in the Hole.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Maurice Gleyre, preſented by the earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Eaſtling in Kent.

John Linton, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Freſton, in Lincolnſhire.

Michael Marlow, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Naſſing, in Eſſex.

Mr. Byrch, miniſter of St. Mary's church in Dover, by the abp. of Canterbury, to the rectory of Great Mongham, in Kent.

Mr. Thomas Lowndes, B. L. by the lord chancellor, to the living of Aſtwood, in Buckinghamſhire,

Mr. Thomas Bambridge, to the living of Eaſt-Baddon, in Hampſhire.

Peter Petit, M. A. by the biſhop of London, to the vicarage of Royſton, in Hertfordſhire.

Charles Lind, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Payleſham, in Eſſex.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

HANOVER, May 13. The king has been pleaſed to appoint the Rt. Hon. John earl of Rothes, lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, to be col. of the third regiment of foot-guards, and likewiſe to be captain of a company, in the ſaid regiment, in the room of John earl of Dunmore, deceaſed.

John Campbell, Eſq; lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, to be colonel of the royal regiment of north Britiſh dragoons, and likewiſe to be captain of a troop, in the ſaid regiment, in the room of the earl of Rothes.

Rt. Hon. William earl of Panmure, to be colonel of the royal regiment of north Britiſh Fuzileers, and likewiſe to be capt. of a company, in the ſaid regiment, in the room of lieut. gen. Campbell.

Rt. Hon. william earl of Home, to be colonel of the regiment of foot, in Ireland, and likewiſe to be captain of a company, in the ſaid regiment, late under the command of the earl of Panmure.

Thomas Dunbar, Eſq; to be colonel of the regiment of foot in Ireland, and likewiſe to be captain of a company in the ſaid regiment, late under the command of the earl of Home.

The king has been pleaſed to appoint —— Lindſey, Eſq; to be capt. of that company whereof —— Stafford, Eſq; deceaſed, was late capt. in the regiment of foot commanded by Henry Pulteney, Eſq; lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces: And to appoint Barclay Cope, Eſq; to be capt. of that company whereof the Rt. Hon. the earl of Glaſgow was late capt. in the regiment of foot commanded by lieut. gen. John Johnſon.

From other PAPERS.

Samuel Hazard, Eſq; made ſerjeant at arms to his majeſty, in the room of Thomas Coke, Eſq; who reſigned.—Charles Vanſittart, Eſq; unanimouſly choſen verdurer for the foreſt of Windſor.—William Jones and John Probyn, Eſqrs. choſen verdurers of the foreſt of Dean, in Glouceſterſhire, the former in the room of Thomas Pyrke, Eſq; deceaſed, and the latter in the room of lord viſc. Gage, who reſigned.—Sir Daniel O Carrol, Bart. ſon to the late Sir Daniel O Carrol, lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, made a captain in the regiment of horſe, commanded by Sir John Ligonier.—Robert Andrews, Eſq; made comptroller of the caſh of the Exciſe, in the room of Chriſtopher Wyvill, Eſq; deceaſed.—Mr. Tubb, apothecary, at Lambourn, elected coroner for the county of Berks.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM Legg, of Portſmouth, diſtiller.—David Kennedy, of Marlborough, linen-draper.—Richard Hill, of Falmouth, merchant.—John Grafton, late of Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark, taylor and dealer.—George Nixon, of the Strand, haberdaſher of hats.—Thomas Blake, of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, fruiterer and dealer.—Forteſcue Jones, of Neath, in Glamorganſhire, tanner.—Wm. Bullock, of New Brentford, innholder and victualler.—Thomas Saltren, of Launceſton, in Cornwall, mercer.—Wm. Greenwood, of Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax, chapman.—Richard Goodwin, of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, grocer.—Wm. Torrington, of Coventry, ſilkman.—Robert Howill, late of

of Bell-Alley, Coleman-ſtreet, taylor.—Wm. Weſt, of Briſtol, linen-draper.—Robert Howorth, of Bridgnorth, baker and maltſter.—John Rice, of Portſea, bricklayer and brick-merchant.—Seymour Walford, late of Wolverton, in Warwickſhire, dealer.—John Howell, now or late of Trenewydd, in Pembrokeſhire, drover.—Robert Goater, of Newington, in Surrey, ſaleſman.—James Ravenſcroft, of St. George, Bloomſbury, linendraper.—Wm. Simpſon, of St. Clement-danes, taylor.—Thomas Prichard, of Cornhill, London, woollendraper.—Rachel Stephenſon, late of Newington, in Surrey, ſpinſter, dealer in chandlery wares, and ſhop-keeper.—Iſaac Chaloner, of Briſtol, ſhipwright.—Henry Linford, of the pariſh of St. James, in the county of Middleſex, corn-chandler and dealer.—Norriſſon Coverdale, late of Whitby, in Yorkſhire, merchant.—Joſeph Simpſon, of Sunderland, grocer.—John Preſton and Thomas Jeffreys, of Bartholomew-Cloſe, partners, dealers and chapmen.—Robert Glibborn the younger, late of Dublin, in Ireland, and now of Carliſle, merchant.—Richard Dedicott, late of Birmingham, grocer.—Thomas Dean, of Exeter, weaver.—Solomon Goad, of Mansfield-ſtreet, in Goodman's-fields, merchant.—Richard Taylor, of the pariſh of St. Andrew Wardrobe by Black-Friars, diſtiller.—James Franks, of the Precinct of St. Catherine's, in Middleſex, baker.—Richard Felton, of Elbow-lane, London, wine-merchant.—John Troy, of Ludgate-ſtreet, mercer.—William Seccull, of the pariſh of St. George Hanover-ſquare, ſtone-maſon.—George William Pope, of the Strand, draper.—James Nelſon, late of the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn, apothecary.—William Collins, late of Kennington-Common, in Surrey, but now of St. Clement Danes, in Middleſex, victualler.—Joſeph Allen, of Twiſter's-Alley, in the pariſh of St. Luke, in Middleſex, Snuff-box maker, lapidary, and gilder.—Collin Innes, late of Water-lane, London, dealer.—John Baker, of London, merchant.—George Buchanan and William Hamilton, of London, merchants and partners.—Bartholomew Fleming, of St. Mary le Strand, in Middleſex, taylor.—Thomas Bolland, late of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, grocer and dealer.—John Coulſon, of Scarborough, mariner, dealer and merchant.—Sarah Goodwin, of Macclesfield, in Cheſhire, linen-draper.—Thomas Hodgſon, late of Ovenden, in the pariſh of Halifax and county of York, ſhalloon-maker.—Eſther Caſtle and Sarah Caſtle, late of Briſtol, ſpinſters, hoſiers, chapwomen and partners.—John Hill Lee, now or late of Colman-Hill, in that part of the pariſh of Haleſowen which lies in the county of Worceſter, ſcythe-ſmith.—James King, late of London, merchant.—Elijah Pyt, of Glouceſter, money-ſcrivener.—Richard Romayne, of the pariſh of St. Luke, in Middleſex, victualler.

ODE *performed at* Ranelagh *on* Monday *Evening*, May 25, *on Account of the* Birth-Day *of his* ROYAL HIGHNESS *the* PRINCE *of* WALES. (See p. 238.)

The Words by Mr. HAVARD.

The Muſick by Dr. BOYCE.

RECIT.

ANOTHER paſſing year is flown;
The op'ning bud is fuller blown:
Ye ſons of muſick, ſtrike the lyre!
Be thankful Britons, and admire!

AIR.

Before him ſtrew each fragrant flow'r,
The gift of laviſh May;
Erect the arch, and deck the bow'r,
'Tis GEORGE's natal day.
Beneath his mighty grandſire's ſhade,
The illuſtrious plant expands;
By his fond care more comely made,
More lofty by his hands.

DA CAPO.

RECIT.

Old Time unlocks, and ſhuts up ſprings,
He builds new thrones, and pulls down kings;
Yet all his ruins we forgive,
Our full amends we now receive.

AIR.

Tho' his ſcythe has mow'd down all
The mighty lords, that rul'd this ball,
Yet this moſt important hour
All his waſte does over-pay;
All his rage and wide decay,
Are remember'd now no more.

RECIT.

This laviſh day does ev'ry bleſſing bring,
In greater plenty than an Eaſtern ſpring;
Britons, begin, your notes of tranſport raiſe,
And pour your gratitude in ſongs of praiſe.

AIR.

'Tis GEORGE's day—Awake to joy!
'Tis GEORGE's day—Your ſongs employ:
Sound the trumpet, beat the drum,
Peace and plenty both are come.
Now no more
The cannons roar;
Britain happy ſhall remain,
Britain miſtreſs of the main.

DA CAPO.

DUETTO.

Briſk trade ſhall increaſe, and fair ſcience appear,
And none but the tyrant, and faithleſs ſhall fear.

PRICE

PRICES of STOCKS in MAY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	144 ½	189		105 ¼	106 ¼	106 ¼	105 ¾	103 ¼	103 ¼	61. 9s	3 12 6	N. W.	rain
2	144	189		105 ⅞	106 ⅛	106 ¼ ⅜	105 ¼ ⅜	103 ⅛ ¼	103 ¼	61. 9s	3 12 6	N.	cloudy
3	Sunday												
4	144 ¼ ½	189 ¼	118 ¾ ¾	106 ¼	106 ⅛ ¼	106 ¼ ½	105 ¼ ⅛	103 ⅝ ⅞	103¼ 104	61. 9s	3 12 6	N. E. by E.	fair
5	144 ¼ ½	190 189½	118 ⅞	106 ¼ ⅜	106 ⅛ ¼	106 ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼	104 103⅞	104	61. 8s	3 12 6	S.	rain
6	144	189 ¼	118 ⅛	106 ¼ ½	106 ⅛		105 ⅛ ¼	104 ⅛	104 103⅞	61. 7s	3 12 6	S. W. by S.	cloudy
7	144	189 ¼	118 ¼	106 ½ ⅝		106 ½	105 ⅛ ¼	104	104	61. 5s	3 12 6	S. W.	clou. fair
8	144	190	118 ¼	106 ¼			105 ¼	104 ⅛	104 ¼	61. 8s	3 12 6	S. by E.	rain
9	144 ⅛	190½ 190		106 ¼	106 ⅞		105⅝ 106	104 ⅛	104 ⅛ ¼	61. 9s	3 12 6	E. S. E.	fair
10	Sunday											S. E. by E.	fair warm
11	144⅜ 144	190 187½	119 118¾	106 ⅛	106 ⅞	106⅞ 107	105¼ 106	104 ⅛ ¼	104 ⅛	61. 9s	3 12 6	N. E. by N.	fair
12	143 ⅞ ¼	189 ¼	118 ⅞	106 ¼ ⅛	106⅞ 107⅛		105 ¼ ⅞	104 ¼	104 ⅛ ¼	61. 11s	3 12 6	N. N. E.	fair
13	143⅛ 144	189 ½ ¼	118 ⅞		107	107	105 ¼ ⅝	104 ⅛ ¼	104 ⅛ ¼	61. 12s	3 12 6	N. by E.	fair
14	144 ¼ ½	190 189½	119 ⅛		107 ¼ ½	106 ⅞	105 ¼ ⅞	104 ¼	104 ¼ ⅜	61. 12s	3 12 6	N. E.	fair
15	144 ½	189 ¼	119 ¼		107 ¼		106	104 ¼	104 ¼	61. 12s	3 12 6	E. N. E.	clou. cool
16	144 ¼ ½	189 ½	119 ¼ ⅜ ½	107	107 ⅛		106 ⅛ ¼	104 ½	104 ¼ ⅜	61. 12s	3 12 6	N. N. E.	fair cool
17	Sunday											S. E. by S.	fair
18	144 ¼ ½	189 ½	119 ¼ ¼ ½	107	107 ⅛		106 ⅛ ⅜	104 ¼	104 ¼ ½	61. 12s	3 12 6	S. E.	clou. fair
19	144 ¼ ½	189 ½	119 ¼ ¼ ½	107	107 ⅛		106 ⅛ ⅜	104 ¼	104 ¼ ½	61. 12s	3 12 6	S. S. E.	fair
20	145	189 ¼	119 ¼		107 ⅛		106 ¼	104 ¼	104 ⅛	61. 13s	3 12 6	S. by E.	rain
21	145 ½	190	119 ¼		107 ⅛ ¼	107 ¼ ¼	106 ¼	104 ⅛	104 ¼	61. 13s	3 15 0	S. E. by S.	rain
22	146	190	119 ⅛	107 ¼	107 ⅛		106 ⅛ ¼	104¼ 105	105	61. 13s	3 15 0	S. S. W.	rain
23	146	190	119 ⅛	107 ¼	108		106¼ 107	104¼ 105⅜	105 ⅛	61. 14s	3 15 0	S. W. fresh	rain fair
24	Sunday											S.	fair
25		190	120	107 ⅜	108	107 ¼	106 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅛	105	61. 15s	3 15 0	N. E.	fair
26	146 145¾	189 ¼	120	107 ⅜ ½	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	106 ¼ ⅜	105	105	61. 15s	3 15 0	S. W.	clou. fair
27	145 ¼	190		107 ¼	107 ⅛		106 ¼ ⅜	105 ¼	105 ⅛	61. 15s	3 15 0	S. by E.	rain
28	146	190	120 ¼	107 ¼	107 ⅛	107 ¼	106¼ 107	105 ⅛	105 ⅛	61. 15s	3 15 0	S. E.	clou. rain
29	146	190	120	107 ¼	107 ⅛	107 ⅛	106 ¼	105 ¼	105	61. 15s	3 15 0	S. S. E.	fair
30	146	190	120 ¼	107 ¼	107 ⅛	107 ¼	107	105 ⅛	105	61. 15s	3 15 0	E. S. E.	fair
31	Sunday											S. E.	fair

BILL of MORTALITY from April 21. to May 26.

Christ.	Males 789	Femal. 804	1593
Buried	Males 1113	Femal. 1097	2210
Died under 2 Years old			826
Between 2 and 5			279
5 and 10			110
10 and 20			78
20 and 30			192
30 and 40			192
40 and 50			166
50 and 60			147
60 and 70			119
70 and 80			73
80 and 90			24
90 and 100			4
			2210

Buried		
Within the Walls		186
Without the Walls		468
In Mid. and Surrey		1020
City & Sub. West.		536
		2210

Weekly	April 28	458
	May 5	421
	12	414
	19	461
	26	456
		2210

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s.
Peafe 20s. to 25s. per Quar.

Price of corn

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Crediton.
Wheat	30s to 34s qu	10l. 05s load	10l. 15s load	09l. 18s load	10l. 0s load	10l. 10s load	34s to 46 qr	40s to 48 qr	5s 4d bush.	4s 9d bush.
Barley	16s to 19s	19s to 00 qr	16s to 22 qr	16s to 19 qr	16s to 20 qr	18s to 20	16s to 22	17s to 23	2s 06d	2s 9d
Oats	12s 6d to 16s	16s to 16 6d	17s to 20	14s to 18s	14s to 19	15s to 17 0d	14s to 18	16s to 18	1s 9d to 2s	1s 6d
Beans	20s to 21s 0d	24s to 26 0d	22s to 25	23s to 27s	22s to 25	28s to 30	18s to 19	32s to 38	3s 4d to 0s	

THE ſtates of the province of Holland came ſome time ago to a reſolution to make a great reduction in the expence, without much reducing the numbers of their army, by reducing two or three companies of each regiment of foot and horſe in their ſervice, except the guards, giving penſions to the officers ſo reduced, and incorporating the private men into the other companies; by which it is computed the publick would gain a preſent ſaving of 800,000 florins per ann. and it might ſoon amount to 1,500,000; but the ſtates of the other provinces, as many of their relations would be involved in this reform, make a difficulty of agreeing to this new piece of œconomy. The affair of the proviſional tutelage of their young ſtadtholder is at length determined, the prince of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel being appointed vice-ſtadtholder, during the minority of his ſerene highneſs, in caſe her royal highneſs his mother ſhould happen to die before he arrives at full age.

The French have, ſince our laſt, met with a new diſappointment, by the dauphineſs having again miſcarried; and the diſappointment is the greater, as it was a male infant. What adds to the uneaſineſs of the people in that country is the revival of the diſputes about the religious differences between the Jeſuits and Janſeniſts; for ſome of the biſhops, and particularly the archbiſhop of Paris, had given orders to the prieſts not to adminiſter the ſacraments to any dying perſon, unleſs ſuch perſon ſhewed a certificate from the father confeſſor, of his having accepted the bull Unigenitus. In purſuance of theſe orders, one of the pariſh prieſts at Paris refuſed to adminiſter the ſacraments to a dying perſon, ſo that he went to the next world without the uſual paſſport. Of this complaint was made to the parliament of Paris, who iſſued an arret, forbidding any prieſt to require ſuch a certificate; and againſt this arret the archbiſhop was going to publiſh his mandate. But his moſt chriſtian majeſty has interpoſed, and directed both not to proceed further in this affair. However, the parliament have every day like complaints brought before them, and they are like to be ſupported by all or moſt of the parliaments in that kingdom. In the mean time his majeſty has reſolved to appoint a council of biſhops and ſtateſmen, to conſider of and determine what ſhall be done in this affair; but this has raiſed a new diſpute, for the biſhops inſiſt that, as it is an affair of a religious nature, no layman ought to intermeddle in it; which queſtion his majeſty has not yet decided.

As the military men in France do not trouble their heads with thoſe religious diſputes, they are ſtill going on with great diligence in building new ſhips of war, and in adding to the fortifications and conveniencies of all their ſeaports; and every ſhip from the Eaſt-Indies brings them ſome good news. Their friend Mouzaferſingue, king of Golconda, had, it ſeems, been killed in an action with the Patans, and Salabetzingue, brother to Nazerſingue, thereupon choſen king; but he preſently ſent for the commanding officer of the French detachment, by whoſe means the Patans had been defeated, and confirmed all the grants made by his predeceſſor; and being conducted by that detachment to Edarabat, now the capital city of Golconda, he loaded both the officers and ſoldiers with rich preſents, and from thence marched, ſtill accompanied by the ſame detachment, to Aurengabad, a large city, which lies 140 miles S. E. of Surat, having in his way reduced every place that attempted to make the leaſt reſiſtance.

From Madrid we hear, that, April 29, N. S. the treaty for preſerving the tranquillity of Italy was ſigned there by the king's miniſters and the counts Eſterhaſi and Magazzi, miniſters plenipotentiary from their Imperial majeſties. By this treaty that of Aix-la-Chapelle is confirmed, and the parties contracting are to furniſh for the defence of their reſpective poſſeſſions in Italy, as follows: The empreſs-queen 6000 men; the emperor as duke of Tuſcany 6000; the king of Spain 6000; the king of the Two Sicilies 6000; and the duke of Parma 1600.

The king of Portugal and his miniſters are under a great alarm at the news of the French having eſtabliſhed a factory at the mouth of the river Senna, which is in the middle of the Portugueſe ſettlements on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa; but whether they will reſolve to drive the French from thence is a queſtion.

The Hanoverian miniſter to the diet of the empire at Ratiſbon, having in March laſt delivered a memorial to that aſſembly, demanding, that the king of Pruſſia as elector of Brandenbourg, ſhould be referred to the emperor and Aulick council of the empire, for the deciſion of the diſpute between him and his Britannick majeſty as elector of Hanover, concerning the right to Eaſt-Frieſland, notwithſtanding the declaration made ſome time ſince by his Pruſſian majeſty, that he would not ſubmit to have it decided by that tribunal, this affair begins now to be very ſerious; for the diet having lately begun to proceed thereon, the Pruſſian miniſter has entered a very ſtrong proteſt

against their proceeding, upon pretence, that their intending to do so should have been previously communicated to him, of which he presently sent a circumstantial account to his master, as the Hanoverian minister likewise did to his, and both have received fresh instructions as to their future conduct. As to his Britannick majesty, he has ordered his minister to demand, that the diet should deliberate thereupon, and to declare, that he desires nothing more than to see this affair determined by the impartial decision of a competent judge; and that, as his rights are well known, he will entirely acquiesce in the determination of the general assembly of the states of the empire; but as the king of Prussia is in possession, he will probably be against running the risk of a decision.

Since his Britannick majesty's arrival at Hanover he has enjoyed a perfect state of health; and our letters from thence of the 19th inst. N. S. say, that col. Yorke has been ordered to remonstrate to the states general of the United Provinces, against the unfriendly practices of the Dutch on the coast of Guinea.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* May, 1752.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. THE Way to Divine Knowledge. By W. Law, A. M. pr. 2s. 6d. Innys.

2. The hidden Life of a Christian. By T. Gibbons, pr. 2s. Buckland.

3. A Vindication of the Lord Shaftsbury, on the Subjects of Morality and Religion. By C. Bulkeley, pr. 1s. 6d. Noon and Baldwin.

4. The Force of the Argument for the Truth of Christianity. By J. Rotheram, pr. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

5. A Scriptural Exposition on the Baptist Catechism. By Benjamin Beddom, pr. 1s. Ward.

Miscellaneous.

* 6. The Humourist; Being Essays upon several Subjects. By T. Gordon, Esq; 4th Edit. 2 Vols. pr. 5s. Browne.

7. A Letter from Miss Blandy in the Shades, pr. 6d. Cooper.

8. Observations on Tacitus. By T. Hunter, pr. 4s. Manby.

9. Memoirs illustrating the Manners of the Age. By M. du Clos, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Whiston.

10. An exact List of all the Fairs in England and Wales, altered according to the new Calendar, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

11. Life of Nell Gwynn, pr. 1s. Jeffery.

12. An Address to the Jurymen of London, pr. 2d. Corbett.

13. A Call to the Publicans, pr. 6d. G. Woodfall.

14. A Supplement to the Works of Dr. Swift, pr. 2s. 6d. Cogan.

15. An Account of six Years Residence in Hudson's Bay. By J. Robson, pr. 3s. 6d. Payne.

* 16. A compleat Guide to all Persons who have any Trade or Concern with the City of London or Parts adjacent. 5th Edit. pr. 3s. 6d. Baldwin.

17. The Antiquities and Chronology of the most ancient Kingdoms. 3 Vols. 4to. By John Jackson, pr. 1l. 16s. Noon.

18. Genuine Speech of the Hon. Mr. ——, at the Trial of Miss Blandy, pr. 6d. Roberts.

19. Some Observations on the Writers of the present Age. Cooper.

20. A new Method of stating and explaining the Scripture Chronology. By J. Kennedy, pr. 5s. Millan.

21. A clear compendious History of the Gods and Goddesses. By D. Watson, M. A. pr. 3s. Ward.

22. Modern Dissertation on a Piece of Houshold Furniture, pr. 6d. Kent.

23. Remarks on Mr. Mason's Elfrida, pr. 1s. Tonson.

Physick *and* Philosophy.

24. Essays on natural History and Philosophy. By J. Hill, M. D. pr. 5s. Whiston.

* 25. The best and easiest Method of preserving uninterrupted Health to extreme old Age. 2d Edit. pr. 2s. Baldwin.

Poetry *and* Entertainment.

26. A new Translation of the Works of M. de la Bruyere. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Browne.

27. Twenty-fourth of May, pr. 6d. Wilson.

28. Woman weighed with Man, pr. 1s. 6d. Wilson.

29. The Fair Parricide, pr. 1s. Waller.

30. A Midnight's Contemplation in the Country, pr. 6d. Owen.

31. The Friendly Rivals, pr. 1s. 6d. Barnes.

Sermons.

32. A select Number of Sermons and Discourses. By W. G. Barnes, M. A. Lecturer of St. Bride's. Two Vols. pr. 10s. 6d. in Sheets. C. and J. Ackers, Printers, in St. John's-street.

33. The Excellency of the English Liturgy: A Sermon. By S. Shuckford, D. D. pr. 3d. Tonson.

34. A Sermon preached before the London Infirmary, March 19, 1752. By Frederick [Cornwallis] Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, pr. 6d. H. Woodfall.

35. A Sermon at St. James's in Bristol. By T. Broughton, A. M. pr. 6d. Tonson.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. Extracts from Dr. Huxham, of the different Qualities of the Air.
II. A Deſcription of the Shetland Iſles, famous for the Herring Fiſhery.
III. A Summary of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, continued.
IV. An Account of the Turnpike Roads Act.
V. Two ingenious Letters from a Lady.
VI. Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled, A Five Weeks Tour to Paris.
VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECH of Servilius Priſcus on the Motion concerning Mr. Murray; and the SPEECHES of Horatius Cocles and C. Mænius, in the DEBATE on the Army.
VIII. A judicious and intereſting Letter concerning Juries.
IX. Of Lightning and Electricity.
X. Dr. Ruſſel's Aphoriſms, of the Uſe of Sea-Water in Diſeaſes.
XI. An Account of the Indian Brachmanes or Bramins.
XII. Great Diſtreſs at Sea.
XIII. Of the Diſputes about Eaſt-Frizeland.
XIV. Of the piratical States of Barbary.
XV. A Deſcription of COVENTRY.
XVI. An Arithmetical Queſtion.
XVII. A uſeful Geometrical Problem.
XVIII. Charles XII. of Sweden defended.
XIX. POETRY: On the Death of an excellent Lady; Deſcription of a Cottage; Epilogue on the Duke of Dorſet's leaving Ireland; a young Lady's Advice to one lately married; *in Laudem tũ Negus*; Contemplation, concluded; the Dream, an Ode ſet to Muſick, &c.
XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Lord Mayor's Death, and Election of a new one; Sir Peter Warren choſen Alderman, but declines; Malefactors executed; Knights of the Garter inſtalled, &c. &c.
XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXIV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXV. Catalogue of Books.

With a fine VIEW of the South Proſpect of the CITY of COVENTRY, elegantly engraved; alſo a new and correct MAP of the ISLANDS of SHETLAND.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row: Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

A Letter concerning juries, and the uſe and abuſe of them 247
That they are judges of law as well as fact 248
Of ſpecial verdicts, and libels 248, 249
The effects of lightning and electricity the ſame 249 B
Of the diſputes about Eaſt-Friſeland ibid. F
Its ſituation, and ſome account of it 250
A letter from a lady to another lady ibid.
Account of the three piratical ſtates of Barbary 251
A deſcription of the city of Coventry ibid. C.
Story of the lady Godiva 252
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued 253—263
SPEECH of Servilius Priſcus in favour of the motion for compelling the Hon. Alexander Murray, Eſq; to acknowledge his offence, and beg pardon on his knees 253
That orders for commitment may be renewed not only in a new ſeſſion, but in a new parliament 254
DEBATE on the number of troops the army ſhould conſiſt of 256—263
SPEECH of Horatius Cocles for the leſſer number 256
Bad effects of a ſtanding army 256, 257
SPEECH of C. Mænius for the greater number 260
A warlike ſpirit not to be expected among the people in a country where commerce, manufactures and induſtry have been introduced ibid. F, and 261 F
Inſtanced in the Greeks and Romans 261
A defence of Charles XII. king of Sweden 263
An arithmetical queſtion 264
A uſeful geometrical problem ibid.
Extract from Dr. Huxham, of the different qualities of the air, and their effects on the human body ibid. F
A ſummary of the moſt important affairs in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament 266—271
Of the gum Senaga bill, with an explanation of that affair 266 F, 267
Of the malt and land acts, &c. 267
The African company bill ibid. G, and 268
Of the act for the better preventing theſts and robberies, &c. 268 C
Of the Iriſh wool bill 269
Of the Scotch forfeited eſtates bill, with a large account of that affair 269, 270
Of the annuities bill 271
An account of thoſe Indian philoſophers, called Brachmanes, or Bramins ibid. F
Extracts from a pamphlet, entitled, A five Weeks Tour to Paris, &c. 272—275
Of the houſes of entertainment at Calais and Boulogne 274
Poſt road from Calais to Paris, with the ſums to be paid at each place 275
A general account of the Shetland iſles, ſo famous for the herring fiſhery 275
The iſlands particularly deſcribed 277
Dr. Ruſſel's aphoriſms, of the uſe of ſea-water in diſeaſes 278
Another ingenious letter from a lady 279
POETRY. The dream, an ode, ſet to muſick 280
On the death of an excellent lady, who died in a poor retirement ibid.
On ſeeing the ſubſcription for her works ibid.
A country dance 281
Deſcription of a cottage, lately rebuilt by the earl of Orrery ibid.
A young lady's advice to one lately married 282
Contemplation, concluded 283
Ad amicum Philippum Fuſcum, *anglice ſermone* Brown *dictum, in laudem tũ negus* 284
Wrote at the end of Dr. Butler's analogy ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 285
Great diſtreſs at ſea ibid.
Marble ſtatue of Duncan Forbes, Eſq; late lord preſident, with the inſcription ibid.
Malefactors executed ibid.
Epilogue ſpoke by Mrs. Woffington on the duke of Dorſet's leaving Ireland ibid.
Knights of the garter inſtalled ibid.
Election, &c. of a new lord mayor 286
Sir Peter Warren choſen alderman of Billingſgate ward, but declines ibid.
Letters between him and the deputy and common-council men ibid.
A remarkable trial 287
Sir Peter Warren pays his fine ibid.
New ſheriffs elected ibid.
William Beckford, Eſq; choſen alderman of Billingſgate ward ibid.
Fire at Lincoln's-Inn ibid.
Marriages and Births ibid.
Deaths 288
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 289
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 290
Monthly bill of mortality ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 291
Of the turnpike roads act 292

We thank A. B. *for what he has ſuggeſted, tho' we think it impracticable.—As to the account which we uſed to inſert, mentioned in a letter of June 23, there was no ſuch thing this year.—What another* A. B. *has recommended, relating to ſome debates, ſhall be comply'd with the firſt opportunity.—The inſcription from Oxford, as alſo the epitaph on Dr. Smith, and other pieces of poetry, for want of room, ſhall be in our next.*

☞ RECEIPTS *for collecting the* LAND TAX *and* WINDOW LIGHTS, *are given* Gratis *by* R. BALDWIN, *Bookſeller, at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1752.

A Letter concerning Juries, *and the Uſe and Abuſe of them.*

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

Nolumus Leges Angliæ mutari.

SIR,

IT is an Engliſhman's peculiar happineſs, that as he is born to inherit his lands, ſo he is to inherit the laws, which are his birthright; and if he would keep the one, he muſt be careful to preſerve the other. The laws are the palladium of property; they are the ſureſt ſafeguard of our lives, and the ſtrongeſt fence to our lands. All law is, or ought to be, right reaſon; but there ever was, and always will be, a ſtruggle between mens reaſon and their paſſions, between law and arbitrary power. The laws of this nation, as by a compact with the crown in the Magna Charta of this kingdom appears, do indeed defend and ſecure the lives, liberties and properties of the ſubject, as far as human prudence could deviſe. But the grand or principal law of this land, on which the juſtice of all the reſt depends, is that for trying all diſputes and differences between ſubject and ſubject, and all crimes againſt the crown, *per pares*, or by a jury of 12 honeſt men, of the ſame rank and degree with the perſons diſputing or accuſed; who are to be elected without prejudice of party, and are bound by oath to try ſuch diſpute, difference or crime, according to the beſt of their underſtandings, and to bring in according to their conſciences an impartial verdict.

Our anceſtors were, indeed, ſo juſtly jealous of their liberties, and ſo careful to arm againſt any unjuſt proſecutions of the crown, that they fixed grand juries as an advanced guard, who were, before any proſecution could be carried on, to find it *billa vera*, that there was juſt cauſe or reaſon for it. But this grand barrier of Britiſh liberty has been often bore down by arbitrary power, and proſecutions carried on againſt the ſubject by ſtar-chamber informations. But tho' proſecutions by information are now become common, yet they are nevertheleſs a national grievance, and a very great encroachment upon our laws and liberties, and ſhould therefore teach us to be more vigilant and careful in keeping thoſe rights which yet remain. Tho' trials *per pares*, or by a jury of 12 honeſt men, of equal rank with the perſon tried, is yet left us, and is indeed the great law on which all our lives, liberties and properties depend, yet there has been lately a doctrine inculcated, that tends to deſtroy the very uſe and eſſence of them: That, which arbitrary power cannot batter down, it may undermine.

The forms of juries, as of parliaments, have by long uſage been rendered too ſacred to be attacked; but what does the form of any thing avail without the uſe? As hypocriſy in religion is a great affront and mockery of God, ſo good forms kept up in any ſtate, are, when turned to bad uſes, a groſs affront and mockery of the people.

It has lately been by ſome confidently aſſerted, that juries are not judges of law, but of fact only: What can be more falſe? What more injurious to the ſubject? or, What can tend more to overturn all our laws and liberties? For if this pernicious doctrine ſhould be allowed, juries would be ſo far from being a ſecurity to the ſubject, that they would be then a ſnare; and that which our anceſtors intended as a bulwark to defend our lives and properties, would become a ſtrong engine to batter them down; becauſe any perſon might then be proſecuted for the moſt innocent action; nay, indeed, for acting according to any law of the land, which arbitrary

power did not like, and found guilty and punished at the pleasure of the court; for they need only to charge such action in the information to be seditious, traiterous, &c. and then to prove the fact, and the jury must of course bring him in guilty, if they are not judges of law, but of fact only. But this wicked doctrine, that tends to subvert all our laws and liberties, is not more contrary to reason than practice: For do not juries, upon all indictments for murder, take upon themselves to judge whether the prisoner be guilty of murder or manslaughter, and find accordingly? When a person is prosecuted upon any statute, is not such statute usually read to the jurors? For what reason, but because they should judge whether the matter of the person accused be within such statute or not? Are they not then judges of law as well as fact? Is not the juror's oath, *That he will well and truly try, and true deliverance make*, that is, that they will fully, truly and impartially try the prisoner, whether he be guilty of the crime laid to his charge or not, and according to their consciences either acquit or condemn him. In their oath there is nothing of this new, unjust and dangerous distinction between matter of law and matter of fact, but they are sworn to try the prisoner impartially, and, according to the best of their understandings, to bring him in guilty or not guilty. The first part of a jury's consideration is indeed, whether the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be a crime or not; the second, whether or no he committed it. If the matter laid to the charge of the prisoner be not itself a crime, how can any jury, without breaking their oaths, bring him in guilty of the fact? Is it not the greatest absurdity to say, that a man is guilty of an innocent action? Can innocence be guilt? Whenever a jury bring in a prisoner guilty of the fact, yet not being convinced in their consciences of the crime of it, leave that to the court, it is commonly called a special verdict; but the proper appellation is, indeed, special perjury, because they do not, according to their oaths, *well and truly try, and true deliverance make*: For when a jury are not convinced in their consciences, that both the matter laid against the prisoner be such a crime as mentioned in the indictment, and that he also committed it, they are bound by their oaths to bring him in Not guilty.

Juries should indeed always consider by what method the prisoner before them stands accused; if he does not stand there according to the common legal manner by a presentment of a grand jury, but by information, they may then very reasonably suspect, that the prisoner's crime is not such as it is called; because prosecutions by information are seldom brought, but when no grand jury will find the bill; and therefore they should in such cases always supply the place of a grand jury, by taking upon themselves to determine the nature of the crime, and not by an iniquitous special verdict cast the prisoner, as it were, into the power of his prosecutor. Juries are bound to see with their own eyes, and not thro' the opticks of the bench; nor are their consciences to be controll'd by the court.

There are cases indeed relating to property that often happen between subject and subject, which are more intricate, and require nice distinctions; here the judges must help the jury to distinguish: But in all criminal cases, between the crown and subject, the crime of the fact, as well as the fact itself, should always be fully and clearly proved to the satisfaction of the consciences of the jury, or otherwise they cannot, without perjury, but bring in the prisoner Not guilty.

Lawyers often puzzle themselves, and perplex others, with nice and subtle distinctions about the true meaning of words; and I think they have differed in opinion in no one more, than in the word *libel*. Some lawyers will say, that a libel may be either true or false; and that its truth makes it rather more a libel, than if it was false; But who was ever yet prosecuted for writing or publishing a libel that was true? I believe, no person was ever yet prosecuted for a libel, where the word *false* was not expressly mentioned in the indictment; therefore it appears plain to me, that falsehood must be joined to defamation, to make a libel.

That great lawyer, my lord chief justice Holt, says, "That whoever asserts things in writing, must also, at his peril, prove them to be true."

If what a man has wrote or published be truth, with what conscience can a jury bring him in guilty of writing or publishing a false libel? It is surely contrary to right reason, and therefore should be so to law too, to charge a person with publishing a libel that is false, and yet refuse him the liberty of proving it to be true; such refusal cannot but be, to every honest man's conscience, the strongest evidence of its truth. Can right reason call truth a crime? If not, I hope the laws of England never will. Miserable indeed must be the state of that people, where writing truth against man is accounted a crime; but writing falsehood against God, none. Yet, I own, I discommend, nay, highly blame, the writing of even truth itself, if defamatory, when

when it concerns only private perſons: But, if the rights or liberties of the publick are any ways intereſted, truth, and all the truth, however defamatory, ought always to be told; for otherwiſe, how could the publick ever oppoſe any oppreſſion at all? As, ſuppoſe a man was, by arbitrary power, illegally impriſoned, and denied the common relief of the law; in ſuch caſes, would not the publick be highly concerned therein? For, might not the ſame hard treatment be every man's caſe? Should not therefore ſuch man publickly complain thereof, and make his true caſe known to others, that they might take proper meaſures to prevent its being their own?

Publick grievances can never be redreſs'd but by publick complaints; and they cannot well be made without the preſs: Now, if publick oppreſſions cannot poſſibly be removed without publick complaining; and, if ſuch complaints, tho' ever ſo juſt and true, ſhould be deemed libels againſt thoſe who cauſe them, would not the rights and liberties of the publick be in a fine ſituation? Our laws would be then deluſions, our rights but ſhadows, and our liberties a dream. To ſecure the lives, liberties and properties of the ſubject from all ſuch oppreſſions, is the ſole end or intention of juries; and while they act according to their oaths, they will be a ſufficient guard againſt them.

There is a noble inſtance of the firmneſs and integrity of a jury, lately publiſhed in the caſe of John Peter Zenger, printer, at New York; who was proſecuted, by information, for publiſhing a falſe libel againſt the governor. Mr. Hamilton, the priſoner's counſel, juſtly and bravely owned his client's publiſhing it, but inſiſted, it was not falſe; and would have produced witneſſes to have proved its truth, but was denied by the court. In this cauſe every artifice of arbitrary power was uſed; and the judges plainly ſhewed, that they ſat there only during the governor's pleaſure: Yet, notwithanding all the partial influence of power, and baſe direction of the bench, the jury, to their immortal honour, acquitted the priſoner, by bringing in their verdict, Not guilty *.

When juries thus act according to their conſciences, and bravely reſiſt the illegal attempts of arbitrary power, they not only ſecure the lives and properties of their fellow ſubjects, but tranſmit their names and virtues to poſterity, in the ſhining records of eternal fame. The conſcience of a jury is the ſupreme law, the law of right reaſon; over which, no rhetorick from the bar, no direction from the bench, ſhould ever have the leaſt ſway or influence. The hearts of honeſt men are the temples of truth; which no intereſt can corrupt, no power or perſuaſion change: They will ſtand, like a rock, firm and immoveable, againſt all the waves of corruption, or winds of arbitary power.

I am, SIR, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

To what was ſaid of Lightning and Electricity in our laſt, p. 238, we ſhall add the following, which is alſo from Paris, June 12.

THO' many very able and experienced naturaliſts have many years ago aſſerted, that lightning and the power of electricity were one and the ſame thing; which notion was grounded on the reſemblance there was between their reſpective phœnomena; yet reſting ſatisfied with the conjecture only, they never pointed out any ways or means for the demonſtration of the fact. Mr. Francklyn, however, of Philadelphia in America, carried this critical point much further, and has pointed out the means for making the experiment; in which particular point he has ſucceeded beyond expectation. Mr. Lemonier, in particular, one of his moſt chriſtian majeſty's phyſicians in ordinary, who is a member of the Academy Royal of Sciences, made the experiment accordingly at St. Germain en Laye, during the tempeſt which happened on the 7th inſtant; and planted in the garden of the Hotel de Noailles, an iron rod for that purpoſe. He plainly perceived, that at the firſt flaſh of lightning that fell on it, the rod was electrified in the ſame manner, and had viſibly the ſame appearances, as it would have had in caſe it had been electrified according to art. Abundance of perſons of indiſputable credit were eye-witneſſes of the effects it produced; from whence it is now demonſtrable, that the effects of lightening and electricity are the ſame.

The following, we preſume, will not be unacceptable to our political Readers.

THE ſpeculative politicians at Paris pretend to underſtand thoroughly the whole myſtery of the important affair lately brought on the tapis at Ratiſbon. They obſerve, that the Brandenburgh miniſter at the diet of the empire has not given any ſatisfactory anſwer to the proceedings of the Hanoverian miniſter, relative to his Britannick majeſty's pretenſions to the principality of East-Frizeland; nor has the Pruſſian court yet fully refuted all the arguments urged by the court of Hanover in a memorial delivered to the ſtates of the empire in February laſt: From

* *See* London Magazine *for* 1738, p. 27.

From whence they ſurmize, that there muſt be ſome flaw in the houſe of Brandenburgh's right and title to East-Friezeland. Nevertheleſs they are firmly perſuaded, that Pruſſia will remain in peaceable poſſeſſion of that principality; becauſe, in the firſt place, his Pruſſian majeſty has long ſince declared his reſolution to keep poſſeſſion of it at all events. 2. That a decree of the Aulick Council, without a force ſuperior to Pruſſia to back it, would avail nothing. 3. That England can have no intereſt in a war, upon this account alone, 4. That it behoves the houſe of Auſtria to get the archduke Joſeph elected king of the Romans, before any new broils ariſe. 5. That the concurrence of Pruſſia in that election may be had, by dropping the diſpute about East-Frizeland; in order to which it is neceſſary, that the houſe of Hanover's pretenſions ſhould firſt be proved to be better than Brandenburgh's right and title, otherwiſe there would be no merit in renouncing them. And laſtly, that the vote of Pruſſia may be purchaſed by the whole Germanick body's guarantying to him the poſſeſſion of East-Frizeland. Such are their reaſons, and upon the whole they conclude, that no diſturbances will be occaſioned by the election of a king of the Romans, nor by the affair of East-Frizeland; the court of Berlin being too powerful, by its alliances, to be ſtript of any of its dominions by force, or by the ſentence of any tribunal in the empire, and too wiſe to embroil Germany merely about the election in queſtion, as the perpetuating of the imperial dignity in the houſe of Auſtria is no material bar to the plan laid down at Berlin for aggrandizing the houſe of Brandenburgh, which conſiſts in improving commerce and making arts and ſciences flouriſh.—*To this we ſhall add the following paragraph.*

The principality of East-Frizeland, which now occaſions ſuch a warm diſpute between his majeſty and the king of Pruſſia, lies in the north-weſt part of Germany, bordering upon Groningen, a province of the United Netherlands. It was formerly a ſovereign ſtate, under the protection of the Dutch, but upon the death of the laſt prince, the king of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of it, tho' the Dutch alſo claim'd it. Embden is the capital city, to which his Pruſſian majeſty has lately granted ſo many privileges and immunities, in order to extend its commerce and make trade flouriſh in his dominions.

LETTER *from a* LADY *to another* LADY.

(*See* p. 279)

HAS your ladyſhip ever ſeen two people thunder-ſtruck? Have you ever ſeen two Niobes petrify'd? Have you ever ſeen the pictures of Amazement and Aſtoniſhment? If you have, you have by this time ſeen lady Lovelace and your ſlave in the attitudes your ſudden flight to the lodge left us. Her ladyſhip let fall her work-baſket, and reſumed it thrice; then aſked, and anſwered herſelf, fifty queſtions in a breath; and not arriving at any ſatisfactory accounts of the matter, called for tea—but did not pour it out, becauſe the amazement of her mind had ſwallowed up all her faculties, but thoſe of ſpeech.—I, in whom the paſſions operate differently, and ſometimes not all, ſtood motionleſs for a while, with my eyes fixt upon the ground; then, as my forces gradually decayed, ſunk gently down upon the ſettee, *and word ſpake never more.* —I have juſt recovered the uſe of language enough to inform your ladyſhip, that the virtues are all exhauſted; and that it is impoſſible to have any longer patience with you, or charity for you. And for my own part, I ſhould leave this land with malice in my heart, if it was not for the hopes of ſeing you again from Denham Court, the land I am going into a Monday; which I need not deſcribe, becauſe your ladyſhip knows it is a good and pleaſant one; and which Sir William and my lady are peopling with ſons and daughters as faſt as they can; tho' at the ſame time, retain ſo much of the good old Engliſh hoſpitality, as not to grudge their friends a hearty welcome.

Lady L. began moving by nine o'clock this morning, that is, from the bed-chamber to the back parlour; and by to-morrow night, I reckon, the chairs and pictures will be at the door, to be ready for the chairmen againſt Monday morning. Alas! my dreſſing glaſs! which is juſt now ſent for, her own being packed up. I tremble for my bed! but have promiſed to be up by ſix o'clock a Monday morning, tho' I am not to ſet out till two in the afternoon. Sure nothing gives her ladyſhip ſo much ſpirits as a remove! Moſt people at her time of life love to ſit ſtill; a plain proof that lady L. is younger than moſt old people, and not ſo old as many young ones. But I believe the pleaſure of being ſo near your ladyſhip has added a little to her vivacities; as the hopes of a better ſtate, in the intellectual world, animates us enough to go thro' with the evils of the natural. Of ſo much uſe (perhaps of little more) are the paſſions; which, I believe, comes pretty near the truth: However, I don't inſiſt upon it, becauſe I ſhall find out ſomething more about them.

I go ever day to learn the hiſtory of your doors, a piece of ſtill life, which affords not many obſervations; except that laſt night they were in the ſituation your ladyſhip left them. Have left the picture in Mrs. W's dreſſing room, but cou'd not ſtay to depoſit it in a proper light; for ſince you both departed, I've found out that I've fifty things to do of my own, which never entered into my head before. But juſt ſo (to reſume the metaphor) we hurry thro' life. Among the variety of amuſements which catch us as we go along, and which we ſeldom fail to make the moſt of, there's generally a favourite pleaſure or two, which fixes and engroſſes our attention ſo entirely, that we even forget where we are going—till a friend or two drops round us, and then we begin to think it high time to make our will. (Tis well if we do even that.) And this, which is generally the laſt act of the important ſcene, is, of courſe, hurry'd over much in the ſame manner as this of mine in town: only with this difference, that I've nothing to leave behind me worth ſetting my friends together by the ears for, when I'm gone; tho' cou'd not decently go off the ſtage, without bidding your ladyſhip Adieu.

An Account of the three piratical States of BARBARY.

ALGIERS is the moſt weſterly and moſt powerful of the three. It extends from Morocco on the weſt, to the kingdom of Tunis on the eaſt, about 600 miles along the coaſt of Barbary, and is divided into 4 provinces. Tunis reaches about 200 miles along the ſame coaſt, from Algiers on the weſt to Tripoli; which, including the deſart of Barca, is 1000 miles in length, from Tunis on the weſt to Egypt on the eaſt, but it is ſcarce 200 miles broad in any place. Each of theſe ſtates are governed by their deys, or ſovereigns, who are abſolute monarchs, but elective, and whoſe ſons never inherit by deſcent. The right of election is in the Turkiſh ſoldiers only, who in Algiers do not amount to 7000 men, but they have engroſſed the government, and the Moors or natives of Africa have no ſhare in it. In Tripoli the dey is not ſo abſolute as the deys of Algiers and Tunis are; for a Turkiſh baſſa reſides here, who receives his authority from the grand Signior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying a tribute on his ſubjects. However, theſe deys are frequently depoſed and put to death by them, and ſeldom reign long; want of ſucceſs, or a ſuppoſed miſmanagement in the adminiſtration, is looked upon as a ſufficient reaſon to remove them. Thus the dey of Tunis is but very lately depoſed by his ſon, and at Algiers they have murdered 4 of their deys, and depoſed 2 within the ſpace of 25 years. There can never want traitors among that abandoned race of men, compoſed of robbers and the refuſe of Turkey, to conſpire the deſtruction of the reigning prince and uſurp his throne; for the ſoldiers who are veſted with this power of election, are either criminals who have been obliged to fly from Turkey, renegadoes, or pirates, who reſort hither in hopes of ſpoil, and who, notwithſtanding their baſe original, look upon themſelves as noblemen, uſing the Moors and other inhabitants of Africa little better than ſlaves. They live chiefly by the plunder of merchants that navigate the neighbouring ſeas; tho' the produce of their country would furniſh them abundantly with materials to traffick with, if they applied themſelves to huſbandry and manufactures.

A Deſcription of COVENTRY. *With a beautiful* VIEW *of the ſame.*

COVENTRY, in Warwickſhire, is an antient city, ſeated almoſt in the middle of England, 74 computed, and 90 meaſured miles N. W. from London. But tho' it is within the confines of Warwickſhire, yet it is exempted from its juriſdiction, as being a county of itſelf, and having ſeveral towns and villages annexed to it. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder and 10 aldermen, who preſide over 10 wards. As a county, they have two ſheriffs, a ſteward, coroner, two chamberlains, two wardens, and other officers. It was once a biſhop's ſee of itſelf, which was afterwards removed to Litchfield, but upon this condition, that the biſhop ſhould be ſtiled biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry. Here was a rich convent, deſtroyed by the Danes in 1016, from whence the city is ſuppoſed to take its name, but afterwards rebuilt by Leofrick, earl of Mercia. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry IV. called parliamentum indoctorum, or the unlearned parliament, becauſe the lawyers were excluded; and another in the reign of Henry VI. called by the Yorkiſts, parliamentum diabolicum, or the devil's parliament, from the attainder of Richard duke of York, his ſon the earl of March (afterwards Edward IV.) the earls of Saliſbury and Warwick, and their adherents. Edward IV. for its diſloyalty to him, took the ſword from the mayor, and diſfranchiſed the city, which redeemed its charters on payment of 500 marks; and he was ſo well reconciled, that in four

years

years after he kept St. George's feaſt here, and ſtood godfather to the mayor's child. Its preſent charter was granted by K. James I. 'Twas formerly well walled and very ſtrong; but K. Charles II. after his reſtoration, ordered it to be diſmantled, becauſe it held out againſt his father; and ſo the walls, which were three miles in compaſs, with 26 towers, were demoliſhed, and only the gates left ſtanding, which are 12, and very noble and beautiful; at one of which hangs a ſhield-bone of a wild boar, much bigger than that of an ox, ſaid to have been ſlain by the famous Guy earl of Warwick, after he had with his ſnout turned up the pond, that is now called Swaneſwell-pool, but more anciently Swine's-well. The prince of Wales has a large park and domain here, but very ill kept, the park being uſed for horſe-races. In the reign of Henry VIII. a ſtately croſs was erected in the middle of the market-place, by a legacy of Sir William Holles, lord-mayor of London, which is 60 feet high, and adorned with the ſtatues of ſeveral of our kings, as big as the life. The city, which had formerly many religious houſes, is large, populous and rich, but the buildings generally old. It had, in the laſt age, a conſiderable manufacture of cloth and caps, which is much decayed, its chief manufacture now being tammeys, and the ordinary ſorts of ribbons, eſpecially black. It has two markets weekly, viz. on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and four annual fairs. The water of the river Sherburn, on which the city ſtands, is peculiar for its blue dye, whence Coventry blues became very famous. 'Tho it has but three pariſh churches, it has four ſteeples, there being at the ſouth end of the town a tall ſpire by itſelf, the only remains of a church that belonged to a monaſtery of grey-friars. St. Michael's church, built *anno* 1349, in the reign of Richard II. is very remarkable for its curious Gothick architecture: It has a ſtone ſpire, of excellent workmanſhip, 300 feet high, which, 'tis ſaid, was more than 22 years building. The windows of the town-houſe are of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſome of the old kings, earls, &c. who have been benefactors to the city. Earl Leofrick, above mentioned, who died the 13th of Edward the Confeſſor, ſeems to have been the firſt lord of this town; and there is a ſtory concerning him, handed down by tradition, and firmly believed here, which we muſt not omit, and which is as follows: That this earl having heavily taxed the citizens, for ſome offence they had given him, his good lady Godiva, daughter of Thorold, a ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, earneſtly importuned him to remit the taxes, and to free the citizens from all ſervile tenures; but could not prevail with him, unleſs ſhe would conſent to ride naked thro' the moſt frequented part of the city; a condition which he was ſure her modeſty would never comply with: But, in compaſſion to the city, the tradition ſays, that, after having ordered all the doors and windows to be ſhut, upon pain of death, ſhe rode thro' the ſtreets on horſeback, naked, with her looſe hair about her, which was ſo long, that it covered all her body but her legs. Camden ſays, that nobody looked after her; yet the ſtory goes, that a poor taylor peeped out of his window, and was thereupon ſtruck blind. Be this, as it will, his figure is put up in the ſame window, of the High-ſtreet, to this day. Upon Godiva's riding naked, as above, earl Leofrick remitted the taxes he had impoſed on the citizens; in memory of which they ſet up his picture and hers in the windows of Trinity church, with this inſcription:

I Lurick, for the love of thee,
Do ſet Coventry toll-free.

And they have an annual proceſſion or cavalcade, on the great fair-day, the Friday after Trinity-Sunday, repreſenting Godiva ſo riding thro' the town; and it is uſual for the Warwickſhire gentlemen, at their annual feaſt, to repreſent her in the ſame manner, with Guy earl of Warwick on horſeback, arm'd cap-a-pee, before the cavalcade. In Edward the Confeſſor's time this city was in poſſeſſion of the earls of Cheſter, who gave a great part of it to the monks; and it was afterwards annexed to the earldom (now dukedom) of Cornwall. The roads to the town are kept well paved for a mile round. Here is a free-ſchool (with a good library) founded by John Hales, Eſq; with the name of king Henry VIIIth's ſchool, a charity-ſchool, and an hoſpital. The city ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are William Grove and Samuel Greatheed, Eſqrs. and gives title of earl to the family of Coventry, who are alſo viſcounts Deerhurſt.

EXPLANATION *of the* VIEW.

1 Road from Warwick. 2 New Houſe. 3 Sponne Gate. 4 St. Babblake church. 5 Grey Friers Gate. 6 Grey Friers Church. 7 Coventry Croſs. 8 Bedworth. 9 Ford's Hoſpital. 10 Trinity Church. 11 St. Michael's Church. 12 St. Mary's Hall. 13 Chileſmere Gate. 14 Little Port Gate. 15 New Gate 16 The Park.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 215.

The laſt that ſpoke in the Debate begun in your laſt Magazine, *was* Servilius Priſcus, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I WAS glad to hear from the noble lord who moved for adjourning, that the people are in a quiet and peaceable diſpoſition, becauſe he has a better opportunity to know the diſpoſition of thoſe who may, perhaps, incline to be otherwiſe, than I have: I hope they will always continue in their preſent diſpoſition, becauſe I hope they will never have occaſion to alter it: During his preſent majeſty's reign, I am ſure they can never have any ſuch occaſion. But tho' the people may in general be peaceably inclined, there will always be in all countries, and in this as much as any other, ſome who incline to be troubleſome to the government, and many who incline to be troubleſome or unjuſt to their neighbours. Againſt theſe it is neceſſary that the laws ſhould be enforced; and this ſort of people have of late become ſo daring, and are grown ſo numerous, that a little ſeverity is, I think, become abſolutely neceſſary. I ſhall always be far from endeavouring to aggravate the guilt of any offender, but really I muſt look upon the gentleman, whoſe caſe is now under conſideration, as one who has not a due reſpect either for the laws, or the lawgivers of his country. His contempt of the laws he plainly ſhewed in his behaviour towards our returning officer at the laſt election for the city of Weſtminſter, which, in my opinion, was as fully proved as any fact ever was; and his contempt of this houſe he has ſhewed, I think, in a moſt audacious manner. One part of it we are all witneſſes of: I hope no gentleman will ſay, that we ſtand in need of any proof for convincing us, that he contemptuouſly refuſed to ſhew us that ſort of ſubmiſſion which has always been ſhewn by every offender that was ever brought before us: As little can we want any proof, that he obſtinately continued in that contempt from the beginning to the end of a very long ſeſſion.

Theſe, I ſay, Sir, are facts which we are all witneſſes of, and can therefore require no proof; and as to his triumphant exit from Newgate, it may be mentioned in this debate, as it has been very properly, becauſe it is a fact that is notoriouſly known, and becauſe it is the ſtrongeſt argument that can be made uſe of for my noble friend's motion. That triumph, I will ſay, Sir, was ſomething more than audacious, it was really ſeditious; and if he had any hand in compoſing or publiſhing that infamous libel, which was preſently after ſo induſtriouſly diſperſed over the whole nation, it ſhewed a fixt reſolution to ſtir up, if poſſible, an inſurrection againſt the eſtabliſhed government of his country. But this I ſhall ſay no more of, becauſe it requires, and, I hope, will receive a particular conſideration; and becauſe from what we were all witneſſes of, or from what is notoriouſly known, I think, every man who has a regard for the honour and dignity of this houſe, muſt be convinced of its being become neceſſary for us to renew our order for the commitment of this gentleman, if he does not ſubmit and beg pardon of this houſe for the offences he has committed

June, 1752.

H—— P——.

mitted. If we do not, every man without doors will hold our orders in contempt: No man will obey any order we make, unleſs he inclines to do ſo, but will abſcond during the ſeſſion, upon a preſumption, that the order will not be revived at the beginning of the next ſeſſion; for that we have a power to do ſo, I believe, no man doubts, becauſe, as I have been informed by gentlemen who are more converſant in theſe things than I am, there are inſtances of our having renewed orders for appearance or commitment not only in a new ſeſſion, but in a new parliament, and even in a new reign. But the queſtion is not now about our power: It is about our will to make uſe of it; for if it be generally ſuppoſed without doors that we never will make uſe of it, the effect will be the ſame as our having no ſuch power.

Sir, if we do not renew our order againſt ſuch a contemptuous and obſtinate offender, it will become the general opinion without doors, that whether we have ſuch a power or no, it is a power that we never will make uſe of; and upon this preſumption, as I have ſaid, no man will obey our orders, unleſs they be agreeable to his own inclinations. Conſidering all the circumſtances of this gentleman's caſe, it is not poſſible for any future offender to ſuppoſe, that this houſe will ſhew a more laſting reſentment againſt him than was ſhewn againſt this gentleman; conſequently, every one will ſuppoſe, that if he can keep out of the way, or if he can ſupport himſelf comfortably in priſon during that ſeſſion in which he has been guilty of any contempt, or by which he has been ordered into cuſtody, his puniſhment will be at an end, becauſe the houſe either cannot, or will not, in a new ſeſſion, revive an order for commitment made in the former; and I leave to gentlemen to conſider, whether the inconvenience of a poor man's abſconding for three or four months, or a rich man's remaining in cuſtody for that time, will be by either thought ſuch a dreadful puniſhment, as will be ſufficient for enforcing our orders, or for preventing our meeting often with the moſt groſs inſults.

That the apprehenſion of ſuch a puniſhment will not be ſufficient, is, in my opinion, Sir, ſo evident, that I am ſurpriſed how any gentleman can fancy any thing more in this affair than at firſt view appears. Can our puniſhing a flagrant contempt of our authority have any concern with future elections? Can it deter any man from being active for whomſoever he pleaſes, provided he keeps his activity within the bounds of law? But, Sir, if we ſhould allow our returning officers to be inſulted with impunity, or if we ſhould allow ſuch tranſgreſſors to eſcape without any puniſhment but that of a few months, perhaps only a few days impriſonment, it would have a moſt terrible effect upon all future elections; for it would put an end to the freedom of election. The mob would be the returning officer at every election; at leaſt the proper returning officer would be forced to make his return in favour of thoſe two candidates who had got the mob of their ſide; and if the mob ſhould be pretty equally divided, there would be a battle, and perhaps a great deal of blood ſhed at every ſuch election. Therefore if our own authority, if the dignity of this houſe were no way concerned, this conſideration alone ſhould prevail with us to revive the order of laſt ſeſſion. It was laſt ſeſſion proved to the ſatisfaction of a great majority of this houſe, that this gentleman had behaved in a very illegal and menacing manner towards our returning officer, becauſe, forſooth, he would not follow his directions in making his return. This, ſurely, was an offence againſt the freedom of election, as well as againſt this houſe, and an

offence

offence for which he deſerved to be ſeverely puniſhed; but for this offence he has not as yet undergone the leaſt degree of puniſhment; for his impriſonment laſt ſeſſion was not a puniſhment for this offence, it was a puniſhment only for the contempt he ſhewed in refuſing that ceremony, which has always been obſerved by perſons who come to receive any ſentence at our bar; and if that puniſhment was grievous, it was his own fault, becauſe he brought it upon himſelf by his obſtinacy, and might have put an end to it as ſoon as he pleaſed, by departing from his obſtinacy.

I have called it obſtinacy, Sir, and muſt ſtill call it ſo, notwithſtanding the favourable light in which the noble lord and the Hon. gentleman have endeavoured to repreſent it; for the gentleman himſelf pretended neither a ſcruple of conſcience nor a point of honour for refuſing to fall upon his knees at our bar. If he had made ſuch a pretence, it would have been ſome excuſe for his refuſal, and would have furniſhed us at leaſt with an opportunity to conſider, whether we ſhould accept of that excuſe or no. As to a ſcruple of conſcience, eſpecially if he had been known to be any way inclined to that ſect which the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to mention, I am perſuaded, the houſe would have accepted of it as an excuſe; becauſe moſt gentlemen here would, I believe, rather laugh at than puniſh ſuch a ridiculous ſcruple, tho' that gentleman knows that ſome of his friends would be very apt to call ſuch a ſcruple a perverſe obſtinacy, and to puniſh it as ſuch in the ſevereſt manner. But as to a point of honour, I cannot comprehend how or in what manner it can acquire ſuch a name: His putting himſelf in a proper poſture, in a poſture which has always been uſual, and with which we cannot diſpenſe: I ſay, his putting himſelf in ſuch a poſture, to receive the ſentence of this houſe, was no acknowledgment of the juſtice of that ſentence, or of his own guilt. It was only a teſtimony of that reſpect, which every man ought to have, and which no man ever yet refuſed to pay to the commons of Great-Britain aſſembled by their repreſentatives in this houſe. I ſhall grant, that during the ſeſſion he could not have expected to be diſcharged from priſon, without petitioning, and acknowledging his ſorrow for having incurred the diſpleaſure of this auguſt aſſembly; and perhaps ſome ſort of acknowledgment of the juſtice of the ſentence might have been inſiſted on; but ſuppoſing he had refuſed this, and of courſe had continued in priſon during the whole ſeſſion, he would then have ſuffered the puniſhment inflicted by the houſe for the offence he had been guilty of towards our returning officer, and, I am perſuaded, no gentleman would in this ſeſſion have thought of moving for recommitting him: If any had, I am fully convinced, the motion would have been rejected by a great majority of this aſſembly.

But, Sir, the offence he has now been guilty of, is an offence againſt the houſe itſelf: It is a contemptuous refuſal of that reſpect which is due to us, and this we can never, conſiſtently with our dignity, forgive, until he makes a due ſubmiſſion, and begs pardon in the humbleſt manner for having been guilty of ſuch a refuſal. Therefore I cannot ſee how any member of this houſe can be againſt the motion my noble friend has made. But as a motion has been made for adjourning, I know that the queſtion muſt be firſt put upon that motion; for which reaſon every gentleman who is of the ſame opinion with me, muſt give his negative to that queſtion; becauſe if that queſtion be carried in the negative, the next queſtion, of courſe, will be upon my noble friend's motion, which, I hope, will be carried

by a great majority in the affirmative.

The next Debate I am to give you the Subſtance of, is that we had in our Club upon the Army, or rather upon the Number of Troops it ſhould conſiſt of; for it having been propoſed, that the Number ſhould be 18,857 *men,* Horatius Cocles *ſtood up, and ſpoke to the Effect as follows,* viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

IF I were to ſpeak my real ſentiments, or could hope for ſucceſs in what I think moſt agreeable to our conſtitution, I ſhould both ſpeak and act upon the preſent occaſion in a manner very different from what I intend to do. I ſhould not trouble you with any motion, but ſhould content myſelf with oppoſing the preſent motion, and ſhould endeavour to ſhew you the inutility and the danger of keeping up in time of peace any number of mercenary troops at all. But as I cannot hope for getting a negative put upon the preſent motion, I ſhall touch no further upon the inutility or danger of keeping up a ſtanding army, or more properly a mercenary army, than to ſh w, that it is a real evil; and if I can ſhew this, it muſt be allowed, that the leſs we have of it the better. As to the inutility of keeping up a ſtanding army, I ſhall grant, Sir, that in a country where they have no regular militia, where the people are deſtitute of arms, and unacquainted with all ſorts of military diſcipline, not only a ſtanding army but a very numerous ſtanding army is abſolutely neceſſary; but this neceſſity is, I may ſay, ſelf-created; for it is created by keeping up a ſtanding army, and will always become the more abſolute, the longer a ſtanding army is kept up; for whilſt governors are provided with a ſtanding army, unleſs they have more publick ſpirit than governors uſually have, they will be ſo far from promoting, that they will diſcourage every ſort of military ſpirit among the people; and as arms cannot be provided without expence, nor military exerciſes learned without trouble, the people in all countries are but too apt to ſave themſelves this expence and trouble, if they are left at liberty to do ſo by their governors.

To this I muſt add, Sir, what is ſtill worſe: When a ſtanding army has been long kept up in any country, it alters the very nature of the people. Let them have been in former times never ſo much renowned for courage and reſolution, they become generally mere poltrons. All the dangerous ſervices of the ſociety are performed by the gentlemen of the army; and the reſt of the people being thus unaccuſtomed to every ſort of peril, they ſhrink, they are confounded at the approach of it, and generally imagine it much greater than it really is. So true is that obſervation of Horace, made near 2000 years ago, that to breed a man a ſoldier,

Vitamque ſub dio et trepidis agat
In rebus. ———————

On the contrary, when men are from their infancy bred up in eaſe and ſecurity, without being ever expoſed to any danger, they become naturally effeminate, and are apt to be frightened at their own ſhadow; and the misfortune is, that as the army muſt be recruited from the body of the people, it may continue to be formidable to a daſtardly people, but it too becomes in a little time contemptible to a brave foreign enemy; of which we had of late years a remarkable example, when the numerous ſtanding army of the Great Mogul was defeated and diſperſed by a handful of Perſian troops under the famous Kouli-Kan.

From hence, Sir, it is evident, that tho' a ſtanding army may be at firſt

uſeful

Sir J— H— C——;

uſeful for the defence of a country, yet the certain conſequence at laſt is, that it makes the country an eaſy prey to an invading enemy. Therefore to provide for a true and laſting defence, the only method is to be always careful to cultivate a military ſpirit among the people in general, and not only to encourage but even to compel them to provide themſelves with proper arms for their defence, and to breed themſelves up from their infancy to all ſorts of military exerciſes. For this purpoſe they ought to be formed into a regular militia, and every man within ſuch an age obliged to liſt himſelf in ſome regiment either of horſe or foot; but ſuch a military power, tho' the ſafeſt and beſt for the country in general, few governors will be apt to approve of, becauſe it would be ridiculous in them to expect, that a military power conſiſting of the whole body of the people, would ſupport them in oppreſſing and plundering the people. They could not then expect to continue longer in the government than they made themſelves agreeable to the people in general, and as this would to moſt governors be a very precarious tenure, they endeavour to provide themſelves with a ſtanding army of mercenary troops, by means whereof they may continue to govern the people in ſpite of the people, which becomes every day the more eaſy and ſafe, the leſs the people are inured to military diſcipline, until at laſt they may oppreſs and plunder the people as much as they will, provided they do but take care to keep their army attached to their intereſt, by allowing their chief leaders a ſhare of the plunder.

This, Sir, in moſt countries was the true cauſe of a ſtanding army's being eſtabliſhed; and this alone may ſhew how dangerous it is to continue ſuch an eſtabliſhment, even in an abſolute monarchy, where the people have no liberties or privileges to take care of. In ſuch a government, indeed, the people are not ſo much to be blamed, becauſe if the monarch takes it into his head to provide himſelf with a ſtanding mercenary army, the people have no legal way to prevent it; and tho' their maſter may by that means be made more tyrannical, they thereby become no greater, though perhaps more wretched ſlaves than they were before. But in a country where the people have ſome liberties and privileges to take care of, their danger is infinitely greater; and as no ſuch eſtabliſhment can be legally made without their conſent, they are not only to blame, but they are mad, if they conſent to it upon any pretence whatſoever; for it is providing their government with a power to ſtrip them of all their liberties and privileges, and to reduce them from a ſtate of freedom to a ſtate of ſlavery, which power will certainly be made uſe of, as ſoon as the army is properly modelled for the purpoſe, and the warlike ſpirit of the people ſo much depreſſed as to render them unfit for making any reſiſtance; and this eſtabliſhment will more probably and more certainly be attended with tyranny under a limited than under an abſolute monarchy; for an abſolute monarch with the aſſiſtance of a ſtanding mercenary army may be a tyrant, but a limited monarch rendering himſelf abſolute by ſuch aſſiſtance muſt, at leaſt until his abſolute power be eſtabliſhed, and the ſpirit of liberty ſo totally extinguiſhed among the people, that he has no longer any reaſon to be afraid of it.

The only other circumſtance I can think of, which makes it neceſſary to keep up a ſtanding army in time of peace, is when a country has an extenſive frontier to defend, and a neighbour who keeps always a numerous ſtanding army upon that frontier. As the deſigns of ſuch a neighbour cannot be previouſly known, nor his faith depended on, and as he may

ſud-

ſuddenly carry any ambitious deſign into execution, a country which has the misfortune to have an extenſive frontier adjacent to his, muſt neceſſarily keep a ſtanding army upon that frontier, at leaſt ſufficient to check the progreſs of the invading enemy, until the people of the interior as well as frontier provinces can aſſemble at the place appointed for the general rendezvous. Theſe, I ſay, Sir, are the only two circumſtances I can think of, which render it neceſſary to keep up a ſtanding army in time of peace, conſequently in a country ſuch as this, which is under neither of theſe circumſtances, ſuch an army muſt be altogether uſeleſs for any good purpoſe: It can be of no uſe but for protecting an oppreſſive, rapacious adminiſtration againſt the reſentment of the people, or for executing and ſupporting the arbitrary deſigns of a ſovereign againſt the liberties and privileges of his people; and in this light it muſt be allowed to be dangerous.

I know, Sir, it will be ſuggeſted, that we are now under the firſt of the two circumſtances I have mentioned: That our people are now quite deſtitute of arms, and ſtrangers to all ſorts of military diſcipline; and I am ſorry to ſay there is too much truth in this ſuggeſtion. But the natural fierce, undaunted ſpirit of our anceſtors ſtill remains among the people in general, as evidently appeared from the behaviour of our new raiſed regiments in the laſt Spaniſh and French war; and the tameneſs of the people during the laſt rebellion was not owing to their want of courage: I am afraid it was owing to an indifference in many as to the ſupport of our preſent eſtabliſhment; for we are not to judge of the hearts of men from their expreſſions or their contributions at that time; becauſe, I am perſuaded, there were many that expreſſed themſelves in a moſt zealous manner in favour of our preſent government, and even contributed with great ſeeming alacrity, who nevertheleſs would have been glad to have ſeen the rebels in London, and who perhaps would have joined them as ſoon as they had entered the city. Another reaſon why the rebels met with ſo little oppoſition, was the people's truſting to our army, for they thought there was no neceſſity for their venturing their lives, as they paid for a mercenary army, which they thought ſufficient for preventing their being brought under any ſuch neceſſity. Theſe, Sir, I am confident, were the true cauſes of the rebels making ſuch an interrupted progreſs; and both theſe cauſes proceed from our having ſo long kept up a ſtanding mercenary army; for no man of common ſenſe will chuſe to riſk his being killed or wounded, when he thinks there is no neceſſity for his expoſing himſelf to ſuch a riſk; and this is the true reaſon why a gang of ſmugglers, a mob of rioters, or the like, meet with ſo little reſiſtance from the people: They truſt to the troops they hire for theſe purpoſes; but this, as I have ſaid, produces at laſt a fatal effect upon the minds of the people in general, by depriving them not only of military diſcipline, but of all courage or reſolution, and thereby expoſing them to be conquered firſt by their domeſtick mercenaries, and next by ſome foreign invader.

Thank God! Sir, our people are not yet reduced to ſuch a ſcandalous ſtate of indolence and cowardice; but this will be the fatal conſequence, if we keep ſuch a numerous ſtanding army much longer in pay, and ſo much neglect to cultivate military diſcipline, or to propagate a warlike ſpirit among the reſt of the people. To me this conſequence already appears to be too near at hand; and therefore, were I to regard my own way of thinking only, I ſhould be for putting a negative upon the motion now before us, becauſe I ſhould be againſt our agreeing to any num-

ber

ber of troops, until our miniſters had concurred in framing and paſſing ſome effectual law for arming, diſciplining, and regimenting every man in the kingdom within ſuch an age, who is not under ſome bodily infirmity; for that our miniſters will ever concur in ſuch a ſcheme, I very much doubt, unleſs we make it the condition of our conſenting to keep up ſuch a mercenary army, as may be neceſſary for guards and gariſons properly ſo called. But as this conſequence does not yet appear in the ſame light to other gentlemen, tho', I hope, it ſoon will, I ſhall not at preſent puſh my averſion to a ſtanding army ſo far, but content myſelf with moving for a leſs number than is now propoſed; for conſidering our circumſtances as an iſland, and the ſuperiority of our navy, I cannot conceive what reaſon our miniſters can avow for keeping up ſuch a numerous ſtanding army in time of peace. We know what a large number of ſhips it takes to tranſport a ſmall number of troops, and what a long time is neceſſary to prepare, fit out, and victual a fleet proper for this purpoſe: We know that it is hardly poſſible for any of our neighbours to prepare for invading us with 10 or 15,000 men, before our having had at leaſt a month's previous notice of their deſign; and in that time we could recruit our army to at leaſt double the number, beſides our army in Ireland, which in that time might likewiſe be doubled. Therefore I muſt conclude, that 15,000 men, beſides the 12,000 we have in Ireland, are more than ſufficient for guarding us againſt any poſſible invaſion; for with theſe we might in a month's time have 54,000 regular troops to encounter an invading enemy; and when we have ſuch an army ready to march at an hour's warning, can we think that any power would be ſo mad as to invade this iſland with 15,000, or even with 30,000 men, when they know, that by means of our navy, we could ſhut up the paſſage ſo, that their invading army could neither be reinforced nor recalled?

There can therefore be no avowable pretence, Sir, for keeping up above 15,000 men, unleſs it be ſaid, that the majority of the people are ſo diſcontented that moſt of them would join with the invaders of their country. If this, Sir, be the true reaſon, it is ſo far from being a reaſon for keeping up the number now propoſed, that it is an unanſwerable argument for diſbanding every regiment now in Great Britain; for if the people be now ſo much and ſo generally diſcontented, they muſt either be ſatisfied by a change of meaſures, or enſlaved by a mercenary army. But it is impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that the people are generally diſſatisfied with the meaſures of our preſent adminiſtration, when thoſe meaſures are ſo uniformly approved of by ſuch a great majority of this aſſembly; for we cannot ſuppoſe, that a diſcontented people would freely and fairly chuſe ſuch contented repreſentatives. Therefore, even this reaſon cannot ſo much as be pretended, without acknowledging what will not ſurely be admitted by this aſſembly, that very few of us have been freely and fairly choſen for the places we ſeverally repreſent, or that moſt of us have broke all faith with our conſtituents, and have acted, ever ſince we took our ſeats here, in direct oppoſition to the profeſſions we made to our conſtituents when we were choſen, and upon the faith of which they did us the honour to chuſe us.

Thus, Sir, it is impoſſible to aſſign ſo much as a pretence for keeping up ſuch a number of mercenary troops in time of peace; but beſides the reaſons which are founded upon their inutility and danger, there is a moſt urgent reaſon for leſſening their number as much as poſſible, and that is, the impoſſibility we are under to defray the charge without in-

croaching

croaching upon the ſinking fund, or loading the landed intereſt with four ſhillings in the pound. Even with the diminution I am to propoſe, we muſt, I believe, take ſomething from the ſinking fund for the current ſervice; but ſurely the leſs we miſapply that ſacred fund, the better it will be for our publick credit, the better for the creditors of the publick; becauſe every payment that is made out of it towards diſcharging the national debt will raiſe the price of the reſidue: and towards this we are, I think, in gratitude, as well as honour, bound to contribute as much as we can, as the publick creditors have ſo lately agreed to accept of an intereſt of three and a half inſtead of four. Therefore, Sir, for the preſervation of our conſtitution, for the preſervation of publick credit, for the preſervation of our own honour, and for the benefit of the publick creditors, I ſhall conclude with a motion for amending the motion now before us, by putting the words, fifteen thouſand, inſtead of the words eighteen thouſand eight hundred and fifty ſeven.

The next that ſpoke was C. Mænius, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

CONſidering what happened but five or ſix years ago, I am ſurpriſed how any gentleman can imagine it poſſible for him to perſuade us, that our ſtanding army is now become uſeleſs, when it is ſo well known, that if it had not been for our army, and the uſe it was of at that time, we ſhould now have had no conſtitution, liberty, or property, to contend for. Can it be ſaid, that the people of this country are now better provided with arms, or more accuſtomed to military diſcipline, than they were at that time? Can it be thought that the enemies to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment are leſs numerous, or leſs inclined to overturn it, as ſoon as they can find an opportunity for ſo doing? And do not we know from experience, that the abſence of our regular troops is an opportunity which they have never failed to lay hold of? Can it then be thought, that our regular troops are now become uſeleſs? Sir, they are and always muſt be of uſe not only to the friends, but even to the enemies of our preſent eſtabliſhment: To the friends of this eſtabliſhment they will always be of uſe, and even neceſſary, for the preſervation of our lives, our liberties, and our properties; and to thoſe poor deluded people, who from education, or from other motives, are enemies to the religion and liberties of their country, our regular troops are of uſe, becauſe by them they are prevented from expoſing themſelves to the juſtice, and compelled to enjoy the mildneſs of that government, which they have ſo often endeavoured to ſubvert, and to which they are ſtill known to be the moſt inveterate enemies.

I ſhall admit, Sir, that if it were poſſible to make every man in the kingdom not only a brave but a diſciplined ſoldier, it would add very much to the ſtrength and ſecurity of the nation; but this I look on as an Utopian ſcheme, which in theory appears charming, but in practice has always been found impracticable, in a country where commerce, manufactures, and induſtry have been introduced. A warlike ſpirit is extremely uſeful and highly commendable; but ſuch is the nature of mankind, that it has always been found inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of induſtry; and from hiſtory as well as obſervation we may learn, that the moſt warlike people have always been the moſt idle and ſlothful. For this reaſon it has been found neceſſary to eſtabliſh a military force, or what is now

now called a ſtanding army, in all nations, as ſoon as the people began to turn their minds to arts, induſtry and manufactures, or if they did not, the conſequence has been, their being conquered by ſome neighbouring ſtate that kept up ſuch a force. The Grecian republicks were each for a long time nothing but military eſtabliſhments: They thought of nothing but war, and they made themſelves famous by their warlike exploits; but commerce, arts, and induſtry were at laſt introduced, and as neither of them kept up any ſtanding army, they all became very ſoon a prey to the ſtanding armies of the kings of Macedon. The Romans again were for a long time a military eſtabliſhment, without commerce, arts, or induſtry among them. Their city was rather a camp where the people ſubſiſted chiefly by the plunder they had got in war; but before the ſecond Punick war they had begun to be a little civilized, and by that means were near becoming a prey to the ſtanding armies of the Carthaginians; but by the laudable obſtinacy of the patricians, that war was ſo long continued, that the whole people became again a ſort of ſtanding army, which at laſt gave them a compleat victory over their enemies. However, the danger they had been in taught them the neceſſity of having always a number of regular veteran troops in their pay, and by ſuch troops it was that they afterwards made all their conqueſts, and obtained ſuch incredible victories over the numerous armies of the fierce Gauls, Germans, and Scythians.

But to come down to more modern times, Sir; what was the cauſe of the French victories from the beginning of the reign of Lewis XIV. quite down to the year 1701? Was it not becauſe they carried on their wars with ſtanding armies of veteran troops againſt militia, or what was little better, new raiſed regiments, ſuch as by the Romans were called *Tirones*, which in their days, as we find from their hiſtory, were always held in contempt, by their enemies as well as themſelves. This was the true cauſe of all the French victories during the time I have mentioned; but the ſame thing happened to them as had before happened to the Carthaginians, they carried on war ſo long, and with ſuch ſhort interruptions, that the armies of their enemies became veterans as well as their own, which gave ſuch a remarkable turn to the fortune of war, in that which was carried on againſt them in the reign of queen Anne, and which would probably have ended in their utter ruin, as the ſecond Punick war did in that of Carthage, if it had not been for the fatal and wicked change in the councils of this nation. This remarkable change in the fortune of war is ſuch a clear proof of the advantage of keeping up ſtanding armies, in time of peace, as can admit of no doubt or contradiction; and we all know, what a change has of late years been brought about in Ruſſia, by their keeping up numerous ſtanding armies in time of peace. In ſhort, Sir, to talk of propagating a warlike ſpirit and military diſcipline among the whole people of a trading, induſtrious nation, ſo as to make them of equal uſe with ſtanding armies, is, in my opinion, as chimerical a project as was ever thought of by any Utopian ſtateſman; and the very attempt would in this country breed a more general diſcontent than the moſt numerous ſtanding army that was ever propoſed. What would a farmer ſay, ſhould he be called in harveſt time to attend a review or exerciſe of the militia at ſome miles diſtance from his farm? What would a maſter tradeſman or manufacturer, or a rich ſhop-keeper ſay, ſhould he be called for ſuch a purpoſe from his buſineſs, when he had ſeveral bales of goods to pack up for a foreign or domeſtick market? If a ſmall fine only were to be

impoſed for his non-attendance at any review or exerciſe, he would never attend; and if an high penalty, with an arbitrary power to excuſe, were eſtabliſhed, where or how would you lodge that power, ſo as to prevent its becoming partial and oppreſſive? Should ſuch a ſcheme be ſet on foot, I am perſuaded, Sir, we ſhould very ſoon have petitions from all parts of the kingdom, praying to be relieved from ſuch oppreſſion, and begging for the re-eſtabliſhment of a ſtanding army.

I am therefore of opinion, Sir, that the keeping up of a certain number of regular troops, even in time of peace, is now become abſolutely neceſſary, and will continue to be ſo, as long as the people of this country continue to be a trading induſtrious people, which, I hope, will be until time ſhall be no more. The only queſtion therefore is, to keep thoſe regular troops under ſuch regulations as not to render them dangerous to the liberties of the people, or to their own; for as to their number, it hardly deſerves the name of a queſtion, ſo far as relates to our liberties; becauſe the greateſt number under proper regulations can be no way dangerous to our conſtitution, and I am of opinion, that a leſs number than the Hon. gentleman has propoſed, would be ſufficient for overturning our conſtitution, if we ſhould ever allow them to be properly modelled for that purpoſe; but whilſt they continue to be under the annual conſideration and regulation of parliament, it is not, nor ever will be poſſible to model them ſo as to make them fit for ſuch a wicked purpoſe.

For this reaſon, I think, Sir, that with regard to the number of our ſtanding army, the only thing we have to conſider, is the expence; and in that reſpect I will allow, that in our preſent circumſtances we ought not to keep up a greater number than is abſolutely neceſſary. But as to this queſtion I muſt confeſs, Sir, I do not think myſelf qualified for being a judge; and indeed I muſt think, that our generals and other chief officers are the beſt judges; for as they all know the difficulties their country labours under at preſent, I am perſuaded, no one of them would propoſe or approve of a greater number than he thought abſolutely neceſſary; and as the Hon. gentleman who made you the firſt motion, conſulted with moſt of them before he made his motion, I am convinced, that the number he moved for is the leaſt they thought neceſſary for our ſecurity. But even as to my own thoughts of the matter, if I may preſume to mention them, I muſt think the number he propoſed the leaſt that can be ſuppoſed neceſſary, when we conſider the great number of troops which muſt be kept in the northern parts of this iſland, and the number of troops which the moſt inveterate enemy both of our country and religion always has within view of our coaſt, or not many hours ſail from it; and that a conſiderable body of thoſe troops may be landed ſuddenly upon that part of the iſland, which is not above three or four days march from our capital.

I ſhall admit, Sir, that when troops are to be ſeveral days at ſea, and a great number of horſe to be embarked, it requires ſuch a number of ſhips, and ſo great preparation, that 10 or 15,000 men cannot be embarked and tranſported, without our having ſome weeks notice of it, if our miniſters do their duty; but when troops are to be but a few hours at ſea, and none but infantry and diſmounted dragoons or huſſars to be embarked, I am of opinion, that the French might land 10,000 men within three days long marches of our capital, before we had the leaſt notice or ſuſpicion of their deſign; and even with the number

propoſed by my Hon. friend, I doubt much if we can always have 10,000 men of regular troops in our capital, or within three days march of it. Beſides, Sir, what happened in the laſt rebellion ſhould be a leſſon to us, never to have our religion, liberties, and properties depending upon the fate of one battle, which by an unaccountable panick, and many other accidents, might be determined againſt us; and yet this would be the certain conſequence, ſhould we ſend the whole of our regular troops near London to engage an enemy at not above a day or two's march from it; for if they ſhould by any accident be defeated, the enemy would be in poſſeſſion of our capital before we could form another army to oppoſe them; and conſidering the great number of diſaffected, or not well affected perſons, we have even in the ſouth parts of this iſland, I am afraid, that if the enemy were once in poſſeſſion of our capital, with the Pretender at their head, our preſent government, and conſequently our religion, liberties, and properties would be irrecoverably overturned.

This conſideration, Sir, and this alone, makes me moſt heartily wiſh to ſee a practicable ſcheme eſtabliſhed for our having a well diſciplined militia; for tho' we might even in that caſe find it neceſſary to keep up a body of regular troops, yet ſuch a militia would add very much to our ſecurity, as it would enable us to augment our ſtanding army as ſoon as neceſſity required; and tho' I think it impracticable to have our whole people armed and diſciplined, yet I do not think it impracticable to have in every county a certain number of militia armed and diſciplined; therefore, I hope, gentlemen who are more capable than I am, will turn their thoughts that way, and whenever I ſee a ſcheme for this purpoſe, which I think practicable, it ſhall have my moſt hearty concurrence.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A LETTER *concerning* CHARLES XII. *King of* SWEDEN, *occaſioned by a new Hiſtory of that Prince, now preparing for the Preſs in that Kingdom.*

SIR, Stockholm, April 7, 1752.

I HAVE obſerved, with great concern, that even the moſt able, and the moſt judicious of modern writers, ſpeak very frequently of our late monarch Charles XII. without having any juſt ideas of the character, or of the life of that monarch. This moment, I may ſay, I have met with a proof of this in a very agreeable piece, lately publiſhed, entitled, *A Parallel between* Alexander *and* Thamas Kouli-Kan. "It was, ſays the author, the example of Alexander, which fortified the thirſt of conqueſt in the boſom of that very extraordinary prince, whom Europe has, in our times, beheld depopulating his own kingdom, to ravage the dominions of his neighbours, and to whom friends and foes have conſpired to attribute the ſurname of The Alexander of the North."

It is not barely with a deſign of complaining, that I have the honour to write you this letter. I very willingly admit, that the author of this piece has done no injury to the king of Sweden's character, ſuppoſing it to be ſuch as it is repreſented by the moſt celebrated hiſtorians of our age. But it is a debt due to the love of truth, to obſerve, that theſe hiſtorians, and more eſpecially one, who, by the graces of his ſtile, deſerved to be a model to the reſt, have taken great pains to give the world ſuch an opinion of Charles XII. as all Sweden, and thoſe more eſpecially, who knew that great king beſt, think themſelves bound in conſcience to diſavow.

We maintain, Sir, that it is by no means true, that Charles XII. depopulated his kingdom to ravage the dominions of his neighbours; that the thirſt of conqueſt never inflamed his boſom; and that ſuch panegyriſts, as have taken it into their heads to compare him to Alexander, are, at the bottom, very unjuſt cenſurers of his conduct. We entertain theſe notions, becauſe we know perfectly well, that this prince never began any war with a view to conqueſt. He took up arms purely from a principle of ſelf-defence; and, from the time he took them up, to that of his death, he never had any other point in view than to conclude a peace, which might put him in poſſeſſion of what was actually his before the war began. We ſee in this plan a great deal of wiſdom and juſtice, but

nothing at all of that immoderate paſſion for glory, to which modern hiſtorians make him, at every turn, ſacrifice the repoſe of his people, and the true intereſt of his crown.

It is indeed a truth, and a truth we cannot poſſibly deny, that Sweden was exhauſted, both in reſpect to men and A money, at the death of her king. But what country in the world would not have been exhauſted, in maintaining, without any ally, and without any ſuccour, a war of 18 years continuance, againſt the united forces of all its neighbours? In order, therefore, to charge Charles XII. with the ruin of his kingdom, he muſt be alſo charged either with B beginning this war without cauſe, or of continuing it without reaſon; and that neither of theſe charges can be maintained, we are in a condition of ſhewing to demonſtration.

We muſt however acknowledge, Sir, that you are not obliged to take our words for all this; proofs are neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſuch an opinion; and even the C ſtrongeſt proofs are requiſite to deſtroy a notion generally received. It is not therefore in my intention to undertake here the undeceiving of thoſe who condemn Charles XII. on the credit of thoſe hiſtorians: What might be requiſite for that purpoſe, would much exceed the bounds of a letter. All I aim at is, only to inform ſuch as intereſt themſelves in the cauſe of truth, that we are actually compoſing in Sweden, *Obſervations on the Life of* Charles XII. which will ſet in a clear point of light, the views of that monarch, from records that are ſtill extant in the archives of the kingdom, monuments which will eſtabliſh a very different cha- E racter of him from that which is given in thoſe writings.

The world will find, when theſe Obſervations appear, that Charles XII. was a great ſtateſman, as well as a great captain; that he ſought only to defend his own dominions, and never to become maſter of thoſe of his neighbours; that F the ſole principle of glory which animated his conduct, was neither to do nor to ſuffer wrong; that the ſpirit of vengeance, which has been attributed to him in ſo high a degree, never dictated a ſingle action of his whole life; that juſtice, and the intereſts of his crown, were the ſole motives of all his reſolutions; and that his faults, for we do not diſſemble his having faults, were by no means that cruelty, and contempt for the life of his ſubjects, for which he has been as falſly as furiouſly accuſed.

If, with all theſe great qualities, with motives ſo pure, with projects ſo well concerted, he met with ſuch diſappointments, as might bring his wiſdom and good conduct into diſpute; we hope to prove, that theſe diſappointments ought to be placed amongſt the number of thoſe events, which human prudence cannot either foreſee, or avoid. We ſhall alſo endeavour to render it as evident as it is poſſible, that if Providence had not been pleaſed to cut him off in the flower of his age, his invincible courage, joined to his wiſe conduct, had ſurmounted all obſtacles, and rendered Sweden more formidable than before his time ſhe had ever been. I have the honour to be, &c.

An ARITHMETICAL QUESTION, *by* Agricultor.

FOUR perſons B, C, D, E, bought lands of turneps of A; B had 16 rods by 12 yards, C had 20 rods by 10 yards, D had 41 rods by 34 yards, E had 29 rods by 10 yards, and 41 rods by 2 rods or perches. Query the true quantity of land each perſon had the abovesaid turneps off, and what he ought to pay, at 3l. 17s. 6d. an acre.

An uſeful PROBLEM: *By* JAMES HEMINGWAY, *Teacher of the Mathematicks, and Land-Surveyor, at* Norwich.

D LET AV = BV = L = 25 feet, and AE = BF = *l* = 8,544 feet: Now if the plane DEAV make one revolution round its altitude DV, a ſolid will be generated, ſomething like a circular hay-ſtack, whoſe greater circumference is P = 94,248 feet, and the leſſer is *p* = 75,3984 feet. Query a theorem for its ſolidity.



The following Extract from the PREFACE *to Dr.* HUXHAM's *Second Volume of* Obſervations *upon* AIR, *is not only curious, but may be uſeful to our Readers.*

AIR is certainly, ſays the doctor, of all things the moſt neceſſary for ſupporting life, becauſe all other things we may be for ſeveral hours, but air we cannot be a moment without. Whether it be pure, or impure, is therefore without G doubt of the utmoſt conſequence; and a phyſician ought to learn exactly both its good and its bad qualities. But by the word air, I do not mean the mere element ſo called; I mean the earth's atmoſphere, which being compoſed of a great

great many various particles, may be hurtful or beneficial to us in a great variety of ways. The different ſtates of the air, either for preſerving health, or repelling diſeaſes, are therefore daily to be obſerved.

Examples will eludicate what is ſaid: A very dry and cold ſeaſon, during the continuance of a north or north-eaſt wind, A contracts the whole habit of the body, ſtrengthens the fibres, renders the veſſels tighter and ſtronger, and the fluids thicker; moreover, it accumulates and ſtrongly compreſſes the globules of blood: In the words of Celſus, it ſtrengthens the whole body, and renders it more nimble and active; therefore, in the opinion of Hippocrates, the north-eaſt wind is of all B winds the moſt wholeſome. But if ſuch a ſeaſon continues longer than uſual, the ſolids become too much contracted, and too elaſtick; and the fluids become too thick, and very glutinous, ſo as to be unfit for paſſing along the ſmalleſt veſſels; for it not only brings a clammineſs upon the fluids, which endangers an inflam- C mation, but likewiſe it ſo much condenſes the red globules of the blood, as to make it difficult for them to pervade the outermoſt branches of the arteries; becauſe by being made harder than they ought to be, they cannot eaſily change their round figure into an oblong one for rendering their paſſage the more eaſy; and as the little arteries are already by the cold contracted, they ſtrongly reſiſt any diſtention. From hence ariſe obſtructions, inflammations, pleuriſies, inflammations of the lungs, quinſies, rheumatiſms, and in ſhort all thoſe diſeaſes which proceed from a thick, viſcid, and inflamed blood, drove on by a very much increaſed force of the heart and arteries; for the more the veſ- E ſels are contracted by the cold, the more they are compreſſed by the weight of the atmoſphere, the fluids contained in them move with a proportionably greater velocity, which cauſes a greater friction, and that a greater heat; and this at laſt thickens and condenſes the blood to a very high degree. Theſe effects are all certain and conſtant; for during this ſtate of the air, the blood taken even from a man in perfect health, is very thick, and for the moſt part glutinous, but much more ſo upon the approach of a fever.

This morbid clammineſs does not however come all at once, nor does it happen to all, for it comes on gradually after a north-eaſt wind and dry ſeaſon has long G prevailed; and we are to obſerve not only what ſort of days we have during this ſeaſon, but what ſort we had immediately preceding. *But to men of a lax and flegmatick habit of body this ſtate of the air is ſo far from being hurtful, that it is extremely beneficial, by rendering them more firm and lively. Thus the winter agrees better or worſe with one ſort of conſtitution, as was obſerved by the beſt of maſters *, and the ſummer with another. From hence ſeems to be the cauſe, that one ſort of epidemical fever is fatal to the ſtrong and robuſt, but favourable to the puny; whereas another, which is occaſioned by a moiſt and warm air, is moſt cruel to the latter. Therefore from a great change in the atmoſphere, an epidemical diſtemper is either greatly changed, or altogether ſuppreſſed; which we often find by experience.

Now for guarding againſt, and even for removing the evils of a dry and cold ſeaſon, we ſhould uſe a great deal of diluting, emollient, and warm drink, and a ſoft relaxing diet; nor ſhould we ever venture abroad before having drank ſomething warm, whether we be to travel afoot or horſeback, againſt theſe north-eaſt winds. But if one begins from thence to be ill and feveriſh, eſpecially if attended with a pain in the throat or ſide, let him be immediately blooded, and if the fever increaſes, let it be ſoon repeated; as it is a certain rule, that blooding is never more ſafe or ſucceſsful in acute diſtempers, than during a cold and dry ſtate of the air, and when the barometer continues high; nor D does this hold only in pluriſies and inflammations of the lungs, but alſo in many other diſeaſes, ſuch as the ſmall-pox, meaſles, rheumatiſm, colick, &c. Nay, even in intermitting fevers, meaning the quotidian and tertian, the opening of a vein is very proper, otherwiſe they frequently bring on a continual burning or inflammatory fever.

On the other hand, a moiſt warm ſtate of the atmoſphere relaxes the fibres too much, diminiſhes the force of the veſſels, makes the blood flegmatick, ſluggiſh, and thinner than it ought to be, and renders the whole body ſpiritleſs, humid, languid, and ſubject to flow, putrid, long intermitting fevers. Here therefore, a quite F contrary ſort of diet and phyſick is to be made uſe of, ſuch a one as is proper for hardening the ſolid parts of the body, preſerving the temperament of the fluids, and ſtrongly compreſſing the globules of the blood. That is to ſay, a rough, cold, generous ſort of drink, a ſtrong, drying, aſtringent diet, the cold-bath, and other things of the ſame kind. As to fevers in this ſtate of the air, blood-letting is of very little uſe, nay, if plentiful, it is very hurtful; for they ariſe from a weakened power of the heart and arteries, from a too lax texture of the blood, and from a ſluggiſhneſs

* *Hippocrat. Aph.* 2. *Sect.* 3.

ſluggiſhneſs in the fluids; from hence ariſes a ſtagnation, and a liquid vital corruption, and from hence it is that ſlow, putrid, malignant, intermitting fevers, are always the conſequences of ſuch a ſeaſon; in the cure of which ſtrengthening, and not at all enfeebling remedies, are wanted. For very often, whilſt ſuch A ſeaſons prevail, quotidian and tertian agues degenerate into long continual putrid fevers, with great danger to the patients, and if they eſcape, they for the moſt part fall into the yellow jaundice, or into a dropſy. And indeed they are never ſooner or more ſucceſsfully reſtored to health, than by the air's becoming ſerene and clear, and the mercury's riſing high in B the barometer. This I have conſtantly obſerved, and the ſame was formerly taken notice of by the famous Fred. Hoffman, who ſo long continued in the practice of phyſick: Whereas ſuch patients very ſlowly recover whilſt the cloudy and rainy ſouth-wind blows.

Moreover, a cold moiſt ſtate of the at- C moſphere is not a little pernicious; for it hurts us in a great many ways, but chiefly by inſinuating cold exhalations into the body, and highly obſtructing perſpiration: We are then to wrap ourſelves well up in cloaths, to keep by a warm fire; and by a proper regimen to guard, as much as poſſible, againſt theſe chilling vapours. D In fine, we are by all means to promote perſpiration, amongſt which that of a frequent rubbing of the whole body before the fire contributes a great deal, as well as daily exerciſe, and that even more violent than uſual.

Thus we ought always to combat againſt a peculiar intemperature of the air.

The doctor then enters into a more par- E ticular examination of the different ſorts of air in different ſorts of places, the different diſeaſes that are conſequent thereupon, and the changes that are produced by different ſorts of winds; which may be uſeful to phyſicians, but is not ſo neceſſary for the generality of readers.

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt* Seſſion *of* Parliament. *Continued from p.* 176. F

THO' the reſolutions of both theſe committees were approved of both in the committee, and upon the report, yet ſome of them were oppoſed, particularly, the firſt reſolution of Nov. 28, to which an amendment was propoſed, G by putting 15,000 inſtead of 18,857. This produced a debate, in which the principal ſpeakers for the amendment were Sir John Hynd Cotton, Norreys Bertie, Eſq; W. Beckford, Eſq; T. Prowſe, Eſq; M. Robinſon, Eſq; and the earl of Egmont; and the principal ſpeakers againſt it were col. Lyttelton, Dr. Lee, col. Leighton, W. Lyttelton, Eſq; and H. Pelham, Eſq; And the queſtion being put upon the amendment, it was carried in the negative by 108 to 43; after which the reſolution as firſt propoſed was agreed to without a diviſion.

The only other reſolution of the committee of ſupply that was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed, was the firſt reſolution of Jan. 23, in which debate the chief ſpeakers in favour of the treaty and motion were Henry Pelham, Eſq; Mr. Sollicitor General, Thomas Potter, Eſq; Sir William Yonge, Sir Thomas Robinſon, the earl of Hillſborough, Henry Fox, Eſq; and Henry Legge, Eſq; and the chief ſpeakers againſt both were William Beckford, Eſq; the lord Strange, and the lord viſc. Cobham, beſides Horatio Walpole, ſen. Eſq; who ſpoke againſt the treaty, but for the motion. At laſt upon the queſtion's being put in the committee on the 22d, it was carried in the affirmative by 236 to 54, and next day agreed to, upon the report, by the houſe without a diviſion.

As to the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means, they were all agreed to without any remarkable oppoſition, as were the bills, or clauſes in bills, which were brought in and paſſed in purſuance of them, except the bill brought in, in purſuance of the two reſolutions of Jan. 21, which was intitled, *A bill for licenſing, upon a duty to be paid, and for regulating pawnbrokers, within the bills of mortality, and for more effectually preventing the receiving of ſtolen goods*, and paſſed by the commons, March 12, but was rejected by the lords.

But the bill brought in and paſſed, in purſuance of the reſolution of Feb. 25, requires ſome explanation; therefore we ſhall obſerve, that, Jan. 17, there was preſented to the houſe a petition from ſeveral maſter printers of ſilk, &c. ſetting forth the great advantages of that trade; the uſe of gum ſenega therein; the riſe of the price of that commodity, from 30s. to 12l. per hundred weight, by the decay of the African trade; and praying for leave to bring in a bill for the importation of that commodity in Britiſh bottoms from any European ports.

Upon this the reader muſt recollect, that by the navigation act paſſed in king Charles the IId's reign, no goods of foreign growth or manufacture can be imported from other places, than thoſe of their growth or manufacture, or from thoſe ports where they can only, or uſually have been ſhipped for tranſportation; therefore

therefore this gum could before be imported only from the coaſt of Africa; and as the African company has no excluſive trade, the reader will, perhaps, be ſurpriſed, how the ſeparate traders came to neglect the importation of this gum, when it was become ſo ſcarce and dear in this country; but we muſt obſerve, that for many years the French have pretended an excluſive right to that part of Africa called Senega, or the Gum Coaſt, which lies about and to the north of the river Senegal, being the northernmoſt of the four branches into which the Niger divides itſelf, about 300 miles up from its mouth; and they have not only pretended to, but have exerciſed this right, by ſeizing and confiſcating the ſhips of other nations which they found trading upon this coaſt: How we came to ſubmit to, or ſuffer ſuch an incroachment, is not known; but this is the true reaſon why gum ſenega became ſo ſcarce in this nation; and if we allow them to continue this excluſive right, we muſt for the future have the whole of this uſeful commodity from France, if they ſhould be ſo good as to let us have any.

If we continue therefore to ſubmit to this excluſive right pretended to by the French, and if this gum can be had no where elſe, the duty of 10s. per hundred weight impoſed by this act upon ſuch gum brought from any port in Europe, will be a diſcouragement to the manufacture of printed ſilks, calicoes, linens, and cottons, and can be no encouragement to the importation of it from the place of its growth, which the French will render impoſſible; but as we have a fort in an iſland, called James Iſland, within the mouth of the river Gambia, another branch of the Niger, it is to be hoped, we may prevail with the natives to bring us large quantities of this gum down that river, even tho' the French ſhould continue in poſſeſſion of their pretended excluſive right to the northward; for it is to be hoped, that this gum may be found up the country as well as upon the coaſt. If it ſhould not, the French will certainly be able to underſel us at foreign markets, with reſpect to all printed ſilks, calicoes, linens, and cottons; and if they ſhould, we hope it will not be imputed to the extravagance or luxury of our people, but to our allowing them to get a monopoly of the material ſo neceſſary in that ſort of manufacture.

As to the malt and land-tax acts we need only take notice, that there was in each a clauſe of credit, as uſual, for borrowing 750,000l. upon the malt-act, and 1,500,000l. upon the land-tax act, both at 3l. per cent. either by tallies of loan, or Exchequer bills, or both, as the treaſury ſhould find moſt convenient; and to agree with contractors for circulating thoſe bills; but we cannot ſee why the growing produce of the ſinking fund might not be made uſe of for circulating thoſe bills, as well as to let it lie dead in the Exchequer until diſpoſed of by the next ſeſſion; becauſe in that caſe the bills might, perhaps, be circulated at 1d. per cent. per diem. However, no ſuch thing could this year be attempted, as Exchequer bills to the amount of 1,400,000l. were to be iſſued by virtue of the *Act for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money therein mentioned, out of the ſinking fund; and for enabling his majeſty to raiſe a further ſum, &c.* which act was brought in and paſſed, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means of Jan. 27, and Feb. 3, but ſeems to be a little obſcure; for by the ſecond clauſe, the Bank, conform to their propoſal delivered to the houſe, Jan. 23, is to advance 1,400,000l. for the uſes therein mentioned, on condition of having Exchequer bills of that value iſſued to them; and yet by the 8th clauſe theſe bills are to be placed as caſh in the reſpective offices of the tellers of the Exchequer. The meaning of this probably is, that the bills, ſo ſoon as iſſued, were to be placed as ſo much money in the hands of the tellers, who, as they wanted money, were to ſend them from time to time to the Bank, and receive the value in money, till which time the bills were not to bear any intereſt; and thus the publick would be prevented from being obliged to pay intereſt for any ſum, until it had immediate occaſion for the money.

Theſe are all the bills which were paſſed laſt ſeſſion, in purſuance of the reſolutions of the committee of ways and means; and as to the other bills which had the good fortune to be paſſed into laws, the firſt was the mutiny bill, which was ordered to be brought in, Dec. 3, and as it had nothing new in it, was carried thro' both houſes without any oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent, Dec. 19, together with the land and malt-tax acts.

The next we ſhall take notice of is the *Act for the application of a ſum of money therein meationed, granted to his majeſty, for making compenſation and ſatisfaction to the royal African company of England, for their charter, &c.* This bill was a conſequence of the *act for extending and improving the trade to Africa*, paſſed two years ſince *; and the firſt ſtep towards this bill was Jan. 9, when the company was ordered to lay before

* *See our* Magazine *for* 1750, *p.* 405.

before the houſe an account of ſuch of their proprietors as were poſſeſſed of the ſtock they then ſtood poſſeſſed of on Dec. 31, 1748, and of what had been purchaſed ſince, and by whom. On the 13th, the houſe received a further report from the commiſſioners appointed to inquire into the claims of the ſaid company's creditors; and next day they received from the preſent company of merchants trading to Africa, their account, together with the inſtructions they had ſent to their agents at Cape Coaſt-Caſtle, and at James-Fort, in the river Gambia. On the 15th, a petition was preſented to the houſe from the committee-men of the ſaid company, praying the houſe to grant ſuch a ſum, for building, repairing and ſupporting, the forts on the ſaid coaſt, for the enſuing year, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet; which petition was referred to the committee of ſupply, and was the foundation of the firſt reſolution of that committee of Jan. 28. On the 17th, a petition was preſented from the old company, ſetting forth, that they had delivered all their forts and ſettlements into the hands of the new company, in conſideration of a reaſonable ſatisfaction which they were to have for the ſame, in order to enable them to ſatisfy their creditors and proprietors, and that being ſtill obliged to act as a company, put them to an expence which they were not able to ſupport, and therefore praying relief; which petition was then ordered to lie upon the table; and a committee was appointed for examining the ſaid further report from the ſaid commiſſioners. The 20th, the accounts before mentioned of the proprietors of African ſtock were preſented, and ordered to lie on the table; and on the 24th, William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; made the report from the ſaid committee appointed on the 17th, which was likewiſe ordered to lie on the table. All neceſſary matters being thus prepared, when the order of the day was read on the 27th, for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider further of the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the ſaid petition of the royal African company was referred to the ſame, as alſo the reſolutions of the houſe relating to this affair, which were agreed to, May 28, in the preceding ſeſſion, and the ſaid report and accounts; upon all which the 2d reſolution of Jan. 28 was agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in, and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Dowdeſwell, Sir William Yonge, and the lord Duplin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; to whom an inſtruction was ordered, Feb. 7, that they ſhould make proviſion in the ſaid bill, for veſting in the new company the lands, forts, caſtles, ſettlements, ſlaves, military ſtores, books, papers, and all other the effects of the royal African company of England; and for impowering the ſaid new company, or their committee, by and with the conſent and approbation of the commiſſioners of trade and plantations, to raiſe forces, and to make regulations for defence of the ſaid forts and ſettlements, and for the puniſhment of offences therein committed, and to eſtabliſh a court of judicature for determining diſputes, the matter whereof ſhould ariſe among the perſons reſident on the ſaid coaſt. This bill was accordingly preſented by Mr. Dowdeſwell, Feb. 22, paſſed thro' both houſes without oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion.

The next bill in courſe, is the bill intitled, *An act for the better preventing theſts and robberies*, &c. of which we gave an abſtract in our Mag. for April. This bill, after reading the reſolutions of the houſe of April 23, in the preceding ſeſſion, was ordered to be brought in, Jan. 10, and Mr. Bathurſt, the maſter of the Rolls, and Sir Richard Lloyd, were ordered to bring in the ſame. Accordingly it was preſented, Jan. 17, by Mr. Bathurſt, and paſſed thro' both houſes without oppoſition, but was in ſome danger of being loſt by an amendment made to it in the houſe of lords; for the bill, as it paſſed the houſe of commons, was confined to London and Weſtminſter, and within 20 miles thereof, with reſpect to places for dancing, muſick, or other entertainments of the like kind, which, unleſs licenſed, were prohibited, and thus made diſorderly houſes; but this clauſe was by the lords made to extend all over England. Now it is a ſettled maxim in the houſe of commons, that they have the ſole right of taxing the ſubject; and that the lords can neither extend nor increaſe, confine nor diminiſh, any tax they impoſe; but as the ſubject was by this bill to be taxed for the proſecution of bawdy-houſes, gaming-houſes, and other diſorderly houſes, the lords having made the bill general, was an extenſion of the tax, becauſe the ſubject was now to be taxed for the proſecution of unlicenſed places for dancing, or muſick, which were not diſorderly houſes before this act; therefore, after the bill was returned from the lords with amendments, the commons, on March 28, ordered the amendments to be taken into conſideration on the 20th, and this with another ſuch amendment was diſagreed to *nemine contradicente*, and alſo ſome of the other amendments were diſagreed to, and

and one amended; and a committee was appointed to draw up reaſons to be offered to the lords at a conference, for diſagreeing to theſe amendments; which reaſons being drawn up and approved of by the houſe, were delivered to the lords at a conference on the 23d; but as the lords have never yet ſubmitted to this ſole privilege pretended by the commons, to prevent any diſpute between the two houſes, care was taken to offer different reaſons from that which was the true one, ſuch as its being unneceſſary to extend this regulation all over England, and the like. By this means the lords, upon the report of the conference, agreed not to inſiſt upon the amendments which the commons had diſagreed to, and having agreed to the amendment made by the commons to one of their amendments, a meſſage was ſent on the 24th to acquaint the commons therewith, and the bill, thus confined to the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and within 20 miles thereof, received the royal aſſent on the 26th.

As every thing relating to the woollen manufacture deſerves our attention, we ſhall obſerve, that on Jan. 16, a petition from the town and port of Lancaſter was preſented, ſetting forth, That it would be a further improvement to the woollen manufacture in the northern parts of this kingdom, and of the utmoſt conſequence to the increaſe thereof, to open new ports for the importation of Iriſh wool; and particularly, that the port of Lancaſter was commodiouſly ſituated for ſuch importation, and for a more ready and leſs expenſive land carriage of the ſame, when imported, not only to ſeveral manufacturing towns in that county, and the county of Weſtmoreland, but alſo to the very ſeat and center of the woollen manufacture in Yorkſhire; and that the traders in the ſaid port of Lancaſter conſtantly employed great numbers of ſhips in carrying goods and merchandize to Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, which frequently returned back empty, becauſe of the reſtraint on the importation of Iriſh wool at that port; therefore praying for liberty to import Iriſh wool and yarn from Ireland at that port.

This petition was then ordered to lie upon the table, and was taken no notice of until Feb. 11, when petitions were preſented from ſeveral places in Weſtmoreland and Yorkſhire, repreſenting the ſame advantages, and concluding with the ſame prayer as that from Lancaſter; whereupon that petition was again read, and a bill ordered to be prepared and brought in by Mr. Reynolds, the lord Strange, Mr. Bold, Mr. Wilſon, Mr. Wilkinſon, and Mr. Fazakerly, to open the port of Lancaſter, for the importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland; preſently after which a motion was made, and leave given to bring in a bill to open the port of Great-Yarmouth for the ſame purpoſe; and Mr. Horatio Walpole, ſen. Mr. Charles Townſhend, the lord Duplin, and Mr. Bacon, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame.

Accordingly both bills were brought in, paſſed both houſes without much oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion. But why all the ports in the kingdom, where there are proper cuſtom-houſes eſtabliſhed, ſhould not by a general bill have been opened for this purpoſe, no very good reaſon can be given, except that the people of Ireland are not ſubject to the ſame taxes as the people in Britain are, which is rather a reaſon for altering our method of raiſing the publick revenue, than a reaſon againſt ſuch a general bill.

The next bill we think neceſſary to take any particular notice of, was intitled, *A bill for annexing certain forfeited eſtates in Scotland to the crown unalienably, and for making ſatisfaction to the lawful creditors thereupon, and to eſtabliſh a method of leaſing the ſame, and applying the rents and profits thereof, for the better civilizing and improving the Highlands of Scotland, and preventing future diſorders there.*

Feb. 17, the lord advocate of Scotland moved for leave to bring in this bill; and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majeſty's command, having acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty being informed of the ſubject matter of this motion, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe, the ſame was agreed to, and the ſaid lord advocate, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Solicitor-General, and the lord Duplin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. On the 24th, the bill was preſented to the houſe by the lord advocate, the ſubſtance whereof was, to annex unalienably to the crown the eſtates of the duke of Perth, the earl of Cromarty, the lord Lovat, M'donald of Barriſdale, Cameron of Lochiel, Stuart of Ardſhiel, M'donald of Kenlock Moydart, M'pherſon of Clunie, Buchannan of Arnprior, M'donald of Lochgary, Cameron of Callart, Farquharſon of Monaltry, M'donald of Keppock, and Robertſon of Strowan, in order that the yearly income of the ſame might be applied, as his majeſty and his ſucceſſors by their ſign manual ſhould direct, to the purpoſes of civilizing the inhabitants upon the ſaid eſtates, and other parts of the Highlands and Iſlands

of Scotland, and the promoting among them the proteſtant religion, good government, induſtry, and manufactures, and the principles of duty and loyalty; for which purpoſe his majeſty was impowered to appoint commiſſioners for managing the ſaid eſtates, who were to have no ſalaries, but to appoint ſtewards under them, with an allowance not exceeding 5l. per cent. of the rental, and alſo clerks and other officers with reaſonable ſalaries; and to grant leaſes for any term not exceeding 21 years, upon a reſerved rent of not leſs than three fourths of the real annual value, and not above 20l. a year to any one perſon; all of which leſſees were to take the oaths to the government, to reſide upon and cultivate the premiſſes, and not to aſſign or let the ſame to any other perſon, nor to pay any gratuity whatſoever to any other perſon for holding the ſame.

Then with reſpect to the creditors or claimants upon the ſaid eſtates, we muſt obſerve, that by an act of the 20th year of his majeſty's reign, all the late forfeited eſtates in Scotland were directed to be diſpoſed of by publick ſale, in caſe the crown ſhould not take care to pay and ſatisfy all the claims upon the ſame, within 12 months after the ſame ſhould be decreed to be juſt and lawful; and as moſt of theſe forfeited eſtates, eſpecially thoſe above-mentioned, had more claims upon them than they were worth, therefore they were all by the ſaid act to be diſpoſed of by publick ſale; but as the eſtates above-mentioned all lay in the moſt diſaffected parts of the Highlands, it was judged neceſſary that they ſhould remain in the poſſeſſion of the crown, becauſe if they ſhould be expoſed to publick ſale, they would probably be purchaſed in truſt for the families of the forfeiting perſons, and ſo the people would continue as much diſaffected as ever. To prevent this conſequence was the intention of this new bill, and in order that the juſt claimants, that is to ſay, ſuch againſt whom no good objection could be made, might be ſatisfied as far as the true value of the eſtate could go, a valuation of the ſame was by this bill directed to be made by the court of ſeſſion in Scotland, at the joint ſuit of the crown and the creditors; and upon their certificate of the value, the claimants were, to the amount of that value, to be paid out of the next aids to be granted by parliament, according to the order of preference to be ſettled by the ſaid court. This was the ſubſtance of the bill, and as ſoon as preſented it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; whereupon a motion was made for its being printed, but after debate the queſtion was carried in the negative.

Feb. 26, it was reſolved to addreſs for the following papers, or accounts to be laid before the houſe, viz. 1. A copy of the authentick copy of the regiſter of the forfeited eſtates in Scotland, by the late rebellion, directed to be tranſmitted by the barons of Exchequer there, to the commiſſioners of the treaſury, or lord high treaſurer for the time being, by an act of the 20th of his preſent majeſty's reign. 2. An account of all ſuch ſums of money as have been remitted unto the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, from the receiver-general of his majeſty's land rents and caſualties in Scotland, on account of the iſſues and profits of real eſtates, forfeited by the late rebellion. 3. An account of all ſalaries in Scotland, appointed by the barons of Exchequer there, according to the directions of the commiſſioners of treaſury, by virtue of the ſaid act. Which papers were preſented on the 28th, the firſt of the three being intitled, *An account tranſmitted by the barons of Exchequer in Scotland to the commiſſioners of the treaſury, containing the yearly rents of the forfeited eſtates, the amount of the perſonal eſtates, and the neareſt computation of the debts claimed, affecting thoſe eſtates, as alſo what eſtates are totally claimed.* And the ſame day the bill was read a ſecond time, and a motion made for its being committed, whereupon there enſued a debate, and after ſome time a motion was made for adjourning the debate to that day ſix weeks, but upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative; and then the bill was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the Monday following, being March 2, which it accordingly was, and the report ordered on the Wedneſday following.

On that day the report being made by the lord Duplin, a motion was made for reſolving, that the bill with the amendments ſhould be ingroſſed, on which there was a new debate; but upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the affirmative by 171 to 34. And on the 9th it was read a third time, and paſſed, but not without oppoſition, tho' the queſtion for paſſing the bill was carried by another great majority of 134 to 29; whereupon the lord advocate was ordered to carry the bill to the lords.

In the houſe of lords this bill likewiſe met with oppoſition; for being read a ſecond time, March 17, and the queſtion for committing moved, there enſued a long debate, in which the duke of Bedford and the earl of Bath ſpoke againſt the bill,

bill, and the lord Chancellor, the marquis of Rockingham, the duke of Argyle, the marquis of Tweedale, and the duke of Newcaſtle for it; after which the queſtion was carried in the affirmative by 80 to 12; ſo that the bill paſſed that houſe with very little more oppoſition, and without any amendment; and at the end of the ſeſſion received the royal aſſent.

The laſt of the fortunate bills we think neceſſary to take notice of, was that intitled, *A bill for converting the ſeveral annuities therein mentioned, into ſeveral joint ſtocks of annuities, transferable at the Bank of England, to be charged on the ſinking fund, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.* For explaining the cauſe of this bill, we muſt obſerve, that there were then ſubſiſting a great number of different funds for annuities, eſtabliſhed at different times, and by different acts, which made it neceſſary to keep many different accounts, and conſequently was both troubleſome and expenſive; therefore to prevent this for the future, the houſe, on Wedneſday, Feb. 19, reſolved to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on the Friday following, to conſider of the ſtate of the national debt; and the account of the national debt * being referred to the ſaid committee, they came to eleven ſeveral reſolutions, which were the next day reported, and agreed to by the houſe; and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Lyttelton, Mr. Campbell of Calder, Mr. Greenville, Mr. Vane, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Scrope, Mr. Weſt, and Sir John Barnard, were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill purſuant to theſe reſolutions.

Accordingly, on the 28th, Mr. Charlton preſented to the houſe the ſaid bill, which was intitled as above-mentioned, and by which eight different ſtocks of annuities, amounting in the whole to 9,137,821l. 5s. 1d. ¼. principal money, at 3l. per cent. were by ſubſcription to be erected into one joint ſtock from the 24th inſt. and the annuities made payable out of the ſinking fund, and tranſferable at the Bank. And moreover by the ſaid bill ſix other different ſtocks of annuities, amounting to 17,701,323l. 18s. 9d. principal money, at 3l. 10s. per cent. until Jan. 5, 1756, or Jan. 5, 1758, and 3l. per cent. afterwards, were by ſubſcription to be erected into two joint ſtocks of annuities from Oct. 10, 1752, and the annuities made payable out of the ſinking fund, and tranſferable at the Bank; which two joint ſtocks laſt mentioned were after April 5, 1758, to be conſolidated into one, and the annuities to be payable and tranſferable as before. And for anſwering the ſaid annuities, all the taxes or funds formerly appropriated to their payment, were, from the ſaid 25th of June inſtant, and 10th of October enſuing, appropriated to and made part of the ſinking fund, after reſerving ſufficient to pay the annuities for lives at the Exchequer, and other charges and incumbrances charged on theſe funds. And by two clauſes at the end of this bill it was provided, that the firſt and laſt ſubſcribed old South-Sea annuities ſhould, after the ſaid 5th of April, 1758, be conſolidated into one joint ſtock; and that after the ſaid day the firſt and laſt ſubſcribed new South-Sea annuities ſhould be conſolidated into another joint ſtock.

This was the ſubſtance of the bill, which was ſo reaſonable, that it paſſed both houſes without oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion; ſo that from henceforth the houſe will not be ſo much troubled with providing for deficiencies of old funds; and it is to be hoped, this will be a foundation for uniting all the taxes appropriated to the payment of our debts, or to the civil liſt, into one fund, and directing the ſeveral payments to be made out of the ſame, which would render the buſineſs of the Exchequer much leſs expenſive, and leſs myſterious, and conſequently leſs liable to frauds or miſtakes; but this cannot be expected, whilſt the crown has the ſurplus of the duties appropriated to the civil liſt, over and above 800,000l. per ann. becauſe that ſurplus would then go towards paying off ſo much of our publick debts yearly.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

* *See our* Magazine *for* April, 1752, *p.* 152.

A Brief Account of the Brachmanes, *or* Bramins.

I THINK the firſt account that we have of the Brachmanes, by that name, in any hiſtory now extant, is in Strabo. What he copies from Megaſthenes † amounts in general to this, That the Brachmanes are the moſt excelleht of all the Indian philoſophers: That they take ſingular care of their children from their very birth, or even before, by inculcating precepts of continency to the mothers during their pregnancy: That they live commonly in ſome grove near to a city: That their diet is ſparing: That they lie upon ſkins, abſtaining from the fleſh of animals, and from venery, till they be 37 years of age, and then

† Megaſthenes *writ a hiſtory of* India *about* 300 *years before the birth of Chriſt, but it is not now extant.*

they are permitted to wear fine linen, and put bracelets upon their arms, and rings in their ears, and may marry ſeveral wives, and eat of the fleſh of ſuch creatures as are not uſed in tillage: That they are very grave in their diſcourſes, and communicative to ſuch as apply to them. With regard to their opinions, they held, A that this world had a beginning, and muſt have an end, and that it was created, and is governed by God, whoſe preſence is every where; and they agreed with Plato concerning the immortality of the ſoul, and a future retribution.

What we find recorded of the Brachmanes in other ancient writers, does not B much contradict this account, tho' there are ſeveral variations and additions. Clemens Alexandrinus, Euſebius, Jerom, and Philoſtratus, all agree in their being a wiſe, religious, and ſelf-denying people. It is no wonder if they be miſrepreſented by ſome authors in particular articles, conſidering what little communication the Greeks and Romans had C with the Inhabitants of India. It is difficult to trace out their firſt riſe; ſome think they are the deſcendants of Abraham by Keturah; he having ſent away his children by her with gifts, they might retire eaſtward, and ſettle at laſt in India.

But the modern Brachmanes ſay, that they take their name and origin from one D Bramma, ſo that they ought properly to be called Brammans. Many of our modern writers indeed call them Bramines, and particularly Abraham Rogers, a Dutchman, who reſided ſeveral years on the coaſts of Coromandel * about the middle of the laſt century, and who is the moſt circumſtantial in the hiſtory of that people, of any modern traveller that E I have read. And, indeed, he had great opportunities of informing himſelf concerning their lives, manners, and cuſtoms, having contracted a friendſhip and familiarity with one of thoſe Bramines, whoſe name was Padmanaba, by whom he was inſtructed in their way of living, and religious myſteries. He tells us, that they F are divided into ſeveral ſects, and in particular there are ſix ſorts of them; and that they enjoy many peculiar privileges, ſpecified in their Vedam. This Vedam is the book of thoſe Pagans law, which comprehends all the articles of their belief, and teaches what ceremonies they are to practiſe: It is written in the Samſcortam language, and is divided into G four parts. The firſt part treats of the firſt Cauſe; the firſt matter; of angels; of the ſoul; of the rewards of the virtuous, and puniſhments of the wicked; of the generation, and corruption of creatures; what ſin is, how it may be forgiven, by whom, and why. The ſecond part treats of governors, to whom they attribute the ſuperintendance of all things. The third part treats of morality, with precepts for the encouragement of virtue, and hatred of vice. The fourth part contained the ceremonies relating to their temples, ſacrifices, and feaſts; but the Bramine Padmanaba told him, that that part had been loſt a great while, which he ſeemed to regret. He alſo tells us, that they abſtain from feeding upon any thing that has animal life, believing the tranſmigration of ſouls. They live very ſparingly upon rice, fruits, roots, and herbs, and drink only water, or ſometimes a little milk.

When a Bramine dies, it is uſual for his wife to be burned, or buried alive with him. As to their religious opinions, they believe in one ſovereign God, whom they call Wiſtnou: That the world was created by one Bramma, under the direction of Wiſtnou: That the ſoul is immortal, and that there are places of rewards and puniſhments after death.

By comparing the relation given of theſe Bramines by Strabo, with this of Abraham Rogers, we find they agree pretty nearly in ſeveral articles of their religious principles, and in their manner of living; ſo that if their Vedam could be proved to have been written, and in uſe among them, before the coming of Chriſt, it might, perhaps, be looked upon as the moſt compleat ſyſtem of religion of any in the Pagan world; but as I ſuppoſe that this cannot be proved, it rather ſeems a piece of patchwork, like the Alcoran, made up of part Pagan, part Jewiſh, and part Chriſtian doctrines.

Rogers recites many excellent moral precepts taken from their Vedam, expreſſed in ſhort ſentences, after the manner of the Eaſtern writers, like Solomon's proverbs: But in ſome other reſpects he deſcribes theſe Bramines as monſtrouſly ſuperſtitious, and fond of frivolous uſages; and, indeed, it is no wonder they ſhould be ſo, for that may be ſaid too juſtly of many in the largeſt chriſtian ſocieties.

Wandſworth, WM. MASSEY.
June 1, 1752.

As Curioſity or Buſineſs may induce ſome of our Readers to pay a Viſit to Paris, *the capital City of* FRANCE, *we ſhall for their Direction in their Journey, give them the following Extracts from a Pamphlet, intitled,*

A Five Weeks Tour to Paris, &c.

WHEN you land at Calais, you will meet with men-waiters, who can ſpeak Engliſh, and make it their buſineſs to ply there, on our Engliſh veſſels coming

ing in, and who will conduct and attend you in Calais till you have done your buſineſs there, and are got into your poſt-chaiſe for Paris; one of them you will pitch upon, no matter which, and then a ſoldier from the guard, which is always mounted upon the quay, or landing-place, immediately will come and take you into A a ſearching-office juſt by, in the outer room, where you muſt give in your name and quality, and the purpoſe of your coming over, and intended tour; thence you are ſhewn into a ſmall inner room, and there very civilly ſearched by the proper officer, who only juſt preſſes upon your coat pockets, or outer garment; afterwards the ſoldier conducts you to the B governor's houſe (which is not much out of the way to your inn) where you are ſhewn to the governor, or if his excellency is out, or engaged, then are you ſhewn to one of his domeſticks; and ſome ſay, they have been actually ſhewn to an old woman, his cook, in the abſence of the reſt: However, this farce being over, you C are at liberty to proceed to your inn (the Silver-Lion) attended by the perſon or ſervant whom you pitched upon at the water-ſide, and who, as I ſaid before, ſticks by you, attending, &c. as if he actually belonged to you until you leave Calais; your portmanteau and things are immediately carried by porters from the ſhip to the Cuſtom-houſe, without any D orders of yours, and there they lie very ſafe, till you go or ſend your ſervants thither with your keys to have them ſearched, and what they there call plumbed with a leaden ſtamp for Paris; after which you muſt not open the Cuſtom-houſe cordage and plumbing till you get to Paris; for on going out of Calais, and E at ſeveral other gariſon town-gates, both your Calais Cuſtom-houſe paſs, (which they give you in writing, and which you muſt take care of) and alſo the plumbing of your trunks are examined; therefore you had beſt take out at the Cuſtom-houſe at Calais what neceſſaries you may want on the road, which cannot be many, as you will not be more than two F days, or two and a half, in performing your journey, and this too without travelling by night. The fees at the Cuſtom-houſe for the paſs, for your clothes and neceſſaries, which they call Hardres, and for the plumbing your trunks, are very trifling; but if they are civil in their ſearching, and do not tumble about your G clothes, each traveller generally gives the officer half a crown, which he receives with congees, &c. in ſatisfaction for both the fees and his gratuity; and indeed half a crown for two ſingle gentlemen, with only each a trunk, may be enough for both.

The porters who carry your goods from the ſhip to the Cuſtom-houſe, and from the Cuſtom-houſe to the inn, will impoſe upon you, if they can, nor will your honeſt attendant protect you; theſe porters are juſt as our watermen, never ſatisfied, and your attendant, perhaps, goes ſnacks with them; about a livre, or ten pence, for carrying each trunk will pay them, unleſs they cheat you, and three livres, which is half a crown, when you get into your poſt-chaiſe, will handſomely pay your attendant, who is himſelf too proud to carry any thing bigger than a ſmall hand-baſket, or your great-coat, but is always in readineſs, and goes with you to the Cuſtom-houſe, &c. and aſſiſts you in getting change or ſmall money, and taking care that you pay right, &c. all which, for a day or two at the firſt, you will be a little unready about. You have the privilege, if occaſion, of carrying a great weight of portmanteaus and trunks, &c. behind your poſt-chaiſe, ſo that to ſee the packing or firſt outſet of ſome, who have much to carry, would incline one to think that the French had able horſes to draw poſt-chaiſes thus loaded; but in truth they have not: For you will find one, and ſometimes two, of your three horſes not to be much bigger or ſtronger than a large grey-hound; however, the middle one is generally pretty ſtout, and whether they add two more or barely one for the poſtilion to ride, object not, you will go the faſter with two; for the third horſe, if you inſiſt on having him, is often poor and lame, and retards, rather than helps you on; but the roads are good, and you will go with any horſes very near a poſt an hour, which is ſix miles. A good deal of ſtrong cordage will be wanted to faſten your trunks behind the chaiſe, if they are any thing large; and it were well if, in that caſe, you took the cordage with you, for you will elſe be to pay a price for it there that will make you amazed, perhaps five or ſix livres for what will cord on a couple of middling trunks. If you are alone, and ſo chuſe to ride poſt a-horſeback, it is only ſtopping till ſome company or gentlemen from Calais go thence in poſt-chaiſes, and you may with their leave, and it is ſcarce ever denied, have a horſe as part of the retinue, at only ten pence a poſt ſtage, which will be a conſiderable ſaving to you.

But before I ſet you out from the inn, I muſt give you directions how to hire your chaiſe, and an account of the coins in uſe, and how to pay the poſt ſtages on the road, and where to bait, &c. I

I have preſumed you to arrive at Calais, juſt before dinner-time, and to be at the Silver-Lion there; and although my landlord Mr. Grandfire's viſage or countenance has in it more of the old than new teſtament, and his houſe has ſometimes been complained of as extravagant, &c. yet I proteſt, and I ſpeak it from the experience of ſeveral times being there, it is as good and as reaſonable an inn, as can in general be met with in any of the ſouthern parts of England. His proviſions, lodgings, liquors, &c. are good and cheap enough; indeed his preſent price for the hire of your poſt-chaiſe, you will think, and in my judgment is, more than it ought to be. The poſt-houſes only find you horſes; you muſt hire your own chaiſe to Paris, and Mr. Grandfire, who has the beſt choice in Calais, will have three guineas for the hire of one to Paris, or you will have one that is dirty and uneaſy to ride in, and even for ſuch a ſhabby one, you muſt, now-a-days, pay two guineas and a half, and the ſaving of half a guinea in this article is not worth while; for three guineas, and civil ſpeaking to Grandfire, he will look you out one that is hung upon ſprings, with good glaſſes, &c. and roomy, and which will carry you as pleaſant and eaſy as a well hung chariot here. You agree all this with Mr. Grandfire, whilſt your dinner is dreſſing; and pray obſerve not to be too free with their ſmall wines, which, like the water in Paris, will certainly flux you, if you drink them in draughts. After you have dined, you go to the Cuſtom-houſe with your keys, as before-mentioned, and at your return with your trunks, &c. to the inn, they will be tied to the chaiſe whilſt you are paying the porters and your inn bill, and you may go that evening to Boulogne, which is three poſts and a half, or twenty-one miles, and there you will find the Red-Lion as good a houſe as Grandfire's, or as any Engliſh inn, and I recommend you to ſtay all night there, becauſe there is no tolerable lodging-place afterwards for ſeveral progreſſive poſts. After you paſs Boulogne, you will not find the beds like ours in England, they raiſe them very high with ſeveral thick mattreſſes, and whoever is fearful of lying ſo lofty, muſt take care and order the maid, in time, to throw off ſeveral mattreſſes before ſhe ſheets the bed; and as their linen is ill waſhed and worſe dried, you yourſelf muſt take particular care to ſee the ſheets aired, after you paſs Boulogne, or you will be forced to get out of your bed again to have it done; this is bad ſometimes in England, but in France it is ſuperlatively worſe; ſo that one would think Frenchmen, who can bear this kind of wet linen (as they are ſaid all to do) need never fear taking cold by any accident or means whatever; as to an Engliſhman, ſcarce any thing is more terrible to him than damp or wet ſheets, and yet I have actually catched them in France about to ſheet a bed with linen almoſt what we call wringing wet. I drive you thus quickly thro' Calais, becauſe nothing there is much worth ſtaying to obſerve; and I have been more prolix in my detail of this your buſineſs in, and ſetting out from, Calais, becauſe it will be a new ſcene to you, and the place where you will moſt want minute hints; for being well ſet out thence; and thus inſtructed, the difficulties of your journey are three parts over.

With reſpect to their conduct at Paris, and the places worth ſeeing in and about that city, we muſt refer our readers to the pamphlet, as it would take up too much room to inſert here; but ſhall add an account of the current coins in France, after obſerving, that a livre French, like a pound Engliſh, is only a term in computation, there being no current coin of that denomination; and according to the courſe of exchange is now valued from 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11d. Engliſh. And a livre is by the French divided into 20 ſou, and a ſou into 4 liards. But obſerve, that no coins are current in France except thoſe of the preſent king.

A louis-d'or is their only gold coin now current, and paſſes for 24 livres.

Their ſilver coins are,

1. An ecu paſſes for ſix livres, and four make a louis-d'or.

2. A demi, or petit-ecu, paſſes for three livres, 8 to a louis-d'or.

3. A vingt-quatre-ſous paſſes for 24 ſous, 10 to a louis-d'or.

4. A douze-ſous paſſes for 12 ſous, 40 to a louis-d'or.

5. A ſix-ſous paſſes for 6 ſous, 80 to a louis-d'or.

Coins of copper mixt with ſilver.

1. A deux-ſous paſſes for two ſous, 240 to a louis-d'or.

2. A ſou et demi paſſes for one ſou and a half, 320 to a louis-d'or.

Copper coins.

1. A ſou piece, 480 to a louis-d'or.

2. A deux-liards, 960 to a louis-d'or.

3. A liard, 1920 to a louis-d'or.

And from the ſame author we ſhall add as follows, viz.

"I proceed now to write you down the poſt road from Calais to Paris, with the ſums you are to pay at each place, beginning at Haut Briſſon, for the horſes and poſt-boy included: The poſt charge

for

for a ſingle poſt, or ſix miles, is four livres and a half, and the boy twelve ſous French, or ſix-pence Engliſh, makes five livres two ſols, as you will ſee in the margin: And I alſo mark with a [*] where you may beſt bait or lodge; and if the poſt-houſe be not the beſt inn the town affords, then I write you down the inn or ſign you muſt drive to."

Poſt Road *from* Calais *to* Paris.

Pay thus, Liv.	Sol.		To		
5	2	Which gives 12 ſous, or 6d. to the boy.	Haut Briſon,	1 Poſt.	
5	2	———	Boulogne a Marquis,	Poſt.	
7	10	Which gives the boy 15 ſous, or 7d. ½.	* Boulogne	Poſt and half	Red-Lion, good Engliſh eating and beds.
7	10	———	Samers	Poſt and half.	
5	2	———	Cormont	Poſt	
7	10	———	Montruil	Poſt and half.	
7	10	———	Nampont	Poſt and half.	
5	2	———	Bernay	Poſt	
5	2	———	Novion	Poſt	
7	10	———	* Abbe Ville	Poſt and half	Bull's-Head, good champaign.
7	10	———	Ailly	Poſt and half.	
5	2	———	Flixcourt	Poſt	
5	2	———	Pequigny	Poſt	
7	10	———	* Amiens	Poſt and half	Good champaign, and a merry landlady.
5	2	———	Habercourt	Poſt	
5	2	———	Flers	Poſt	
7	10	———	* Breteuil	Poſt and half.	
5	2	———	Wayigny	Poſt	
5	2	———	St. Juſt	Poſt	
7	10	———	* Clermont	Poſt and half	
5	2	———	Longueville	Poſt	
7	10	———	* Chantilly	Poſt and half	
5	2	———	* Luzarche	Poſt	Good things, and a handſome landlady.
7	10	———	* Econen	Poſt and half.	
5	2	———	St. Dennis	Poſt	
10	4	———	Paris	Two Poſts, or Poſt Royal †.	
164	2	Which is about	l. s. d. 6 16 9	32 Poſts and half.	

An Account of the Iſles of Zetland *or* Shetland, *ſo famous for the* Herring-Fiſhery: *With a correct* Map *annexed.*

THESE iſlands lie on the north of Scotland, and weſt of Norway, which is the neareſt part of the continent, in the latitude of 59,50 to that of 60,48, and between 1,50 weſt longitude from London and 50 eaſt. The diſtance from Sandes, one of the moſt northern of the Orkney iſlands, to Swinburgh-head, the moſt ſouthern point of Shetland, is 20 or 21 leagues.

Of theſe iſlands, which are 46 in number, there are only 26 inhabited (the reſt being only uſed to feed cattle,) and of theſe there are only 3 or 4 of note, whoſe principal towns are no other than villages, frequented by the many ſtrangers employed in the fiſhery. Beſides theſe there are 40 Holms, or leſſer iſlands, left only for paſturage, and 30 rocks frequented only by fowl. Here ſtorms and tempeſts are very frequent, and dreadful: But no ſooner does

† *From St. Dennis to Paris is not more than ſix miles, but as the poſt-boy is to drive you to any part of the city or ſuburbs of Paris, which you pleaſe to go to, they take of you as for two poſts, and call it, The Poſt Royal: And in your return, they alſo take a double poſt for carrying you from your lodgings back to St. Dennis.*

does the fiſhing ſeaſon come on, than there are ſeen at leaſt 2000 ſail crouding into their ports, covering the ſea, and ſpreading their nets in all the ſounds and channels both among the iſlands and in the high ſea. The coaſt towns of Shetland are enriched by this confluence of foreigners, who go continually on ſhore both to buy and ſell; and ſeveral Dutch families have ſettled there.

'Tis this concourſe of foreigners, and this alone, that makes all the trade of Shetland; for as to the iſlands themſelves, they produce little elſe beſides corn and cattle, and theſe the Dutch buy in great quantities, in exchange for goods, which they bring along with them for that purpoſe, in which they drive ſo great a trade, that they ſet up booths on the ſhore as in a fair, in which they ſell wines, brandy, and ſpices; and receive in return, beer, bread, fleſh, and plants; and during this fair, as it may properly be called, the iſlanders enrich themſelves by ſelling ſeveral ſorts of Scots manufactures to the Dutch ſeamen; and alſo by taking fiſh on their own accounts, which the Dutch buy of them.

As theſe are the moſt northern, ſo they are the moſt conſiderable of all the Scots iſlands for commerce, particularly occaſioned by the Dutch fiſhery for herrings, which appear here in ſuch inconceivable ſhoals, that the herring-fiſhery may with as much propriety be called the trade of Shetland, as the whale-fiſhery is called the trade of Greenland. The Dutch do not always bring hither the ſame number of buſſes; for during the late war, when their ſeamen were employed in their fleets, they did not ſend above 6, 7, or 800; but in time of peace, they often come with 1500, ſometimes 2000 buſſes; and Sir Walter Raleigh makes them, in his time, to bring not leſs than 3000. Long have they monopolized this branch of commerce, a commerce more advantageous, and more univerſally beneficial, on account of the numbers it employs by ſea and land, than that of any other. Our ſeas have been to the Dutch the ſcource of wealth and power: And from hence they have received greater treaſures than the Spaniards have ever done from their mines of Mexico and Peru. And we now congratulate our countrymen, upon the promiſing proſpect we have, by the project lately ſet on foot, of recovering this moſt uſeful branch of commerce, which we had ſo long neglected. But to return:

Tho' the air is here piercing cold, yet many of the people live to a great age. Buchanan mentions one Lawrence in his time, who married when 100 years old, lived 40 after, went out a fiſhing the very day he died, and upon his return expired rather by age than any viſible diſtemper. The inhabitants give an account of one Tairville, who lived 180 years, and never drank any ſtronger liquor than milk, or water mixed with it: They ſay that his ſon lived longer than he; and that his grandſon lived alſo to a great age. The people are ſuppoſed, from the remains of their old language and cuſtoms, to be originally Goths, but they are now mixed with the Scots Lowlanders, and dreſs like them, talk Engliſh, and are much improved by the foreigners who come hither to fiſh. The inhabitants in general ſeem to be of a religious diſpoſition, and, a few excepted, are all Proteſtants. They are a plain, ſimple, good-natured people, and frequently make feaſts to compoſe quarrels. About the ſummer ſolſtice, or the longeſt day, they have ſo much light, that they can read all night without candles or lamps: The ſun ſets betwixt 10 and 11, and riſes again betwixt 1 and 2 in the morning. Their days are ſhorter, and the nights longer in winter, in proportion; which, together with the tempeſtuous ſeas, does for the moſt part cut off all foreign correſpondence, and hardly ſuffers them to know what is doing in the world from October till April or May; as was particularly remarked after the revolution, when they knew nothing of that glorious event, which happened in Nov. 1688, till the month of May 1689; when being told of it by a fiſherman, he was impriſoned, and charged with high-treaſon, for ſpreading the news; which, however, was confirmed ſoon enough to reſtore the poor man to his liberty.

They live ſo much upon ſalt fiſh, that they are very ſubject to the ſcurvy, againſt which however nature has furniſhed them with plenty of ſcurvy-graſs; for they uſe no phyſicians nor ſurgeons. They cure the jaundice by mixing the powder of ſnail-ſhells in their drink, which is commonly whey, and which the natives barrel up, and keep in cold cellars. Some drink butter-milk mixed with water; but the richer ſort have good beer and ale. Moſt of them live by fiſhing and fowling, and are very expert at their fire-arms.

They have abundance of little horſes, called Skeltres, fit both for the plow and the ſaddle, which are very ſwift, and ſtrong enough to carry double, tho' they have ſmall legs, and are ſo light, that a man may lift them from the ground. They are of two ſorts, the py'd and the black, but the black is the beſt. They

are never houſed, and when they have no graſs, feed upon ſea-weeds, which they can only have at low water; and their black cattle and ſheep are reduced to the ſame food during the froſt and ſnow. The eagles deſtroy many of their lambs. The inhabitants, in ſummer and harveſt, live principally on ſea-fowl, of which there are ſometimes ſuch numbers, that they darken the air; and the inhabitants of the leſſer iſles, maintain themſelves in ſummer by eggs and fowl. The ſeveral tribes of ſea-fowl here build and hatch apart, and each tribe keeps cloſe together. They commonly arrive in February, ſit very cloſe together for ſome time till they recover the fatigue of their long flight, and after they have hatched their young, and find they can fly, go away together to ſome unknown place. The men are dextrous climbers, and are let down by ropes with baſkets to catch the fowl. Their fuel is turf, peat, and heath. They make coarſe cloth, ſtockings, and knit gloves for their own uſe, and for ſale to the Norwegians; but their great buſineſs is fiſhing, by which they chiefly maintain their families; for, beſides herrings, their coaſts abound with fiſh of all ſorts, as cod, ling, &c. and ſhell-fiſh of all kinds. In winter the common people burn fiſh oil inſtead of candles.

The Rev. Mr. Brand, in his new deſcription of Orkney, Zetland, &c. to which he was a miſſionary, and which was dedicated to the late duke of Hamilton, ſays, "That the gentry are as neat in their houſes, and as faſhionable in apparel, as in the ſouth of Scotland; and, when he was there, wore the beſt of linen from Holland, Hamburgh, &c. and he commends the people in general, from the higheſt to the loweſt, for their humanity and hoſpitality: That the Engliſh is the common language, yet many of the people, eſpecially in the more northern iſles, ſpeak the Norſe or corrupt Daniſh, which, in ſome places, is the firſt language their children ſpeak; and that, by reaſon of their being ſo converſant with the Engliſh and Dutch, there are many that have ſomething of all the three languages."

The chief iſland, called the Main-land, is about 60 miles in length, and 20 where broadeſt; but is for the moſt part covered with bogs and mountains, except on the ſhores; ſo that it is fitter for paſturage than corn, with which they are chiefly ſupplied from Orkney; but they have barley and oats of their own. The principal town is Lerwick, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, which the fiſhing trade has increaſed to about 300 families. There is another, called Scallaway, on the weſt ſide, which is but ſmall, it not having much above 100 inhabitants; but this is the ordinary place for adminiſtring juſtice, and is defended by a caſtle.

The other iſlands of moſt note, are, firſt, Braſſa, or Breaſſa, to the eaſt of the Main-land, which is 5 miles long and 2 broad, has ſome arable ground and two churches. This is very famous for the great herring-fiſhery carried on in its ſound. The Hamburghers, and people of Bremen, come hither about the middle of May, ſet up ſhops, and ſell linen, muſlin, brandy, bread, &c. for fiſh, ſtockings, mutton, hens, &c. but if the inhabitants aſk money for their goods, they readily pay them in ſpecie. The land-owners are conſiderable gainers by letting out their houſes and ground to the ſeamen for ſhops.

The Skerries, which lie 16 miles and a half N. E. from the Main-land, are two little iſlands, on which ſhips are frequently caſt away. In one of them there is a church.

Burray, which lies 15 miles weſt, is 3 miles long, has good paſturage, abounds with fiſh, and has a large church and ſteeple. The inhabitants ſay no mice will live in it, and that they forſake the place wherever the earth of this iſland is brought; but the iſland of Whalſey, which lies 7 miles and a half to the eaſt, and is about 3 miles long and the ſame in breadth, is much infeſted with rats, which deſtroy the corn.

Vuſt, or Unſt, lies 27 miles north-eaſt, and is one of the pleaſanteſt of the Shetland iſles. 'Tis eight miles long, and reckoned the moſt northern of the Britiſh dominions; it has 3 churches, and as many harbours. The natives ſay, that no cat will live in this iſle.

Yell lies one mile and a half north-weſt of Vuſt, and is 16 miles in length, and as to breadth it is indented like the figure of 8; it lies north-eaſt from the Main-land, and has 3 churches and ſeveral little chapels. This is ſuch a moſſy mooriſh country, that the miniſter is obliged to go almoſt 8 miles to the church, wading up to the knees in the ſloughs.

Feſlar, or Fetlor, lies 5 miles north-eaſt, is 5 miles long and 4 broad, has a church, and ſome of the Picts houſes are entire to this day. The inhabitants ſay, that when a veſſel ſails on the weſt ſide of this iſland, the needle of the compaſs is always diſordered.

Faula is ſix leagues weſt of the Main-land, and is three miles long, and has a harbour, and a rock ſo high that it is ſeen in Orkney.

Papa-ſlaur is ſaid to be the pleaſanteſt little iſland of them all, is well furniſhed with fuel, corn, graſs, rabbets, &c. and has 4 good harbours, tho' but 4 miles long.

A curious Diſſertation on the Uſe of SEA-WATER *in the Diſeaſes of the Glands, particularly, the* Scurvy, Jaundice, King's-Evil, Leproſy, *and the* Glandular Conſumption, *wrote by Dr.* RUSSEL, *having been lately publiſhed in* Engliſh, *we ſhall give our Readers a few of the* Aphoriſms *communicated by that eminent Phyſician, that thoſe who are troubled with any of thoſe Diſtempers may have Recourſe to ſuch an eaſy and cheap Remedy before it is too late.*

6. THOSE glands, which do not adhere ſtrongly to any part, nor are painful, nor are grown hard with often repeated inflammations, and have again ſubſided, are chiefly curable by ſea-water.

7. If a morbid gland, either of the lungs, or of any other part, hath proceeded to maturation, there ſea-water is of no uſe, till the retained matter is diſcharged.

8. In tumefied glands, when the parts have cohered ſo long and ſo firmly, that no force either of the heart, or of medicines, can open their compreſſed tubes; then the hand of the ſurgeon is the only remedy.

9. But every tumour, which has not proceeded thus far, nor has broke any veſſels, is curable by a due treatment of the glandular ſecretions.

10. When, upon making a revulſion, the fluxion paſſes from one gland to another, then ſea-water is always to be uſed, till the ſuperfluous humours are diſcharged by the inteſtinal glands.

11. When the glands are no longer burthened, and hence the tumours decreaſe; then cold friction of the part with the fucus, and ſea-water to confirm the tone of the weak parts, produce great effects.

12. Towards the end of the cure, gall nuts, Peruvian bark, and cold bathing in the ſea, may be properly preſcribed.

14. Thoſe women who have not the menſes, are often cured by the uſe of vegetable æthiops and ſea-water; when they are thin and of a hot conſtitution, which does not permit the uſe of gums and chalybeat medicines.

15. In thoſe caſes, which are attended with a very great acrimony, I think, the ſea-water does ſometimes irritate too much; but this may be rectified by a milk diet, with abſorbents; and then, even theſe diſeaſes are curable by ſea-water.

22. Sea-water is good againſt putrefaction, and reſtrains the ruptures of the veſſels.

23. The cure of tumours in the internal glands, is ſafeſt by ſea-water; and no outward application is to be uſed till the habit is changed, and the inward glands relieved.

24. Sea-water keeps the body from being bound; and thereby affords an eaſier paſſage to the ſmall ſtones and gravel, out of the gall-bladder.

25. Sea-water is a very ſafe purge with ſoap, in a curable jaundice, becauſe it diſſolves and diſcuſſes the tumours of the glands of the liver.

26. Deafneſs, that proceeds from a ſcorbutick fluxion upon the glands of the external parts of the ear, is curable by ſea-water.

29. Sailors, by ſea-water, are freed from the returning fits of bilious colicks, after the inflammation is removed by bleeding and lenitive purges.

30. When a gland continues in a ſtate of inflammation, bleeding, nitre, lenitive purges, and whatever may prevent abſceſſes, are to be uſed.

31. When the inflammation is removed, ſea-water is proper; as it diſperſes tumours, and ſtrengthens the tone of the weak parts.

35. The glands, by reaſon of their lax tone, are more ſubject to the injuries ariſing from plenitude than any other parts of the body; therefore, the diſeaſes of the glands generally return, unleſs the uſe of ſea-water, and bathing in the ſea are continued, till the parts have recovered their due tone. Hither may by referr'd the aphoriſm of Hippocrates, which is alſo mentioned by Celſus, That if a woman has milk without being pregnant, or having had a child, the menſes are deficient.

44. In promoting and augmenting the glandular ſecretions, either by the glands of the mouth and fauces with the help of mercury, or by the glands of the inteſtines, by the help of ſea-water, regard muſt always be had to the ſtrength of the patient.

46. But if in the uſe of either of theſe remedies, the pulſe grows quicker than it ſhould be, or the appetite is leſſened, or the body waſtes by degrees, theſe ſigns ſhew, that the evacuation is greater than the ſtrength of the patient will permit; then it is to be ſuſpended for a time, and aſſes milk, and abſorbing medicines are to be uſed in its ſtead, which yet very rarely is neceſſary after taking ſea-water.

49. Sea-water is endued with many and great virtues; but the unſkilful may eaſily uſe it to no purpoſe.

To these we shall add an observation of the doctor's upon the Quercus Marina, *commonly called* Sea-Wrack.

I also used the æthiops of the same plant for a dentifrice, to help the looseness of the gums, and to clean foul teeth; this happily answered my expectation, and gave me, in this instance, a great and fresh proof of its deterging quality.

Another entertaining Letter *from a* LADY. *(See p.* 215.)

Fern-Hill, Nov. 28, 1738.

I'M so very nice in my pleasures at present, that out of 10 books upon my table, I can't pick out one that pleases me; and out of as many correspondents that I ought to write to, can't fix upon one that I chuse to write to, except yourself. Which I think is the best reason I can give for troubling you at present; except that Miss Clayton will be no more for this half hour. In the mean time, *Je suis tout à vous*; as indeed you have been the subject of all our *tête à têtes* hitherto.

Your letter, before you left Windsor, gave me a wonderful complacency, as indeed every new discovery you make of yourself has that effect. You are like those prospects, which improve upon the eye, the more we view 'em; and I, like those travellers, who, at first setting out, only wish'd to get to the top of such a hill, or such a mountain; but, having reach'd that, see so many fresh pictures, and beautiful landscapes before 'em, that, at last, nothing but the whole horizon will satisfy them. I set out first with a view only to your correspondence and acquaintance; but those eminencies gain'd, my ambition (the only raving fit upon me of late) was, at length, to be satisfy'd with nothing less than your esteem and friendship; an altitude, which terminates my prospects, and finishes my travels.
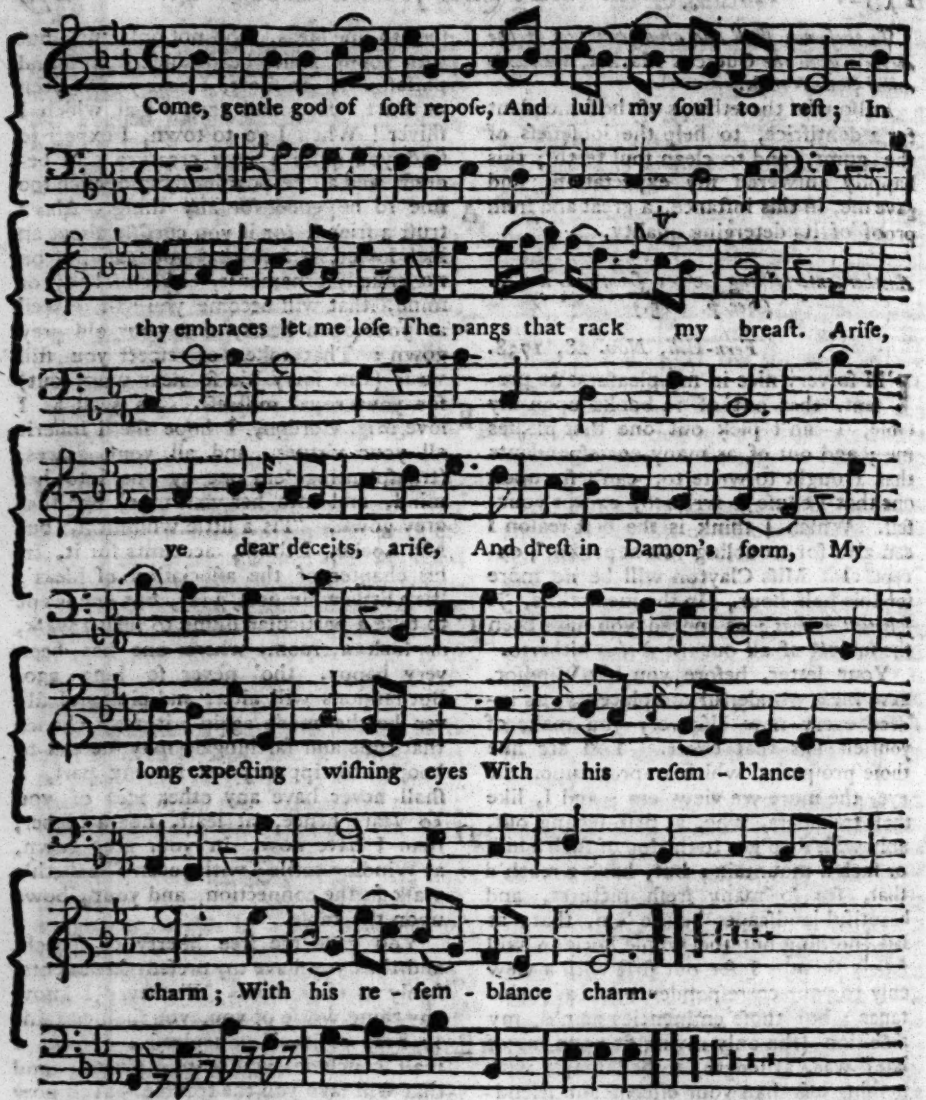
What a marvellous change do we find in this part of the globe, since you left it! I went with our friends here to Windsor t'other day, in a broad laugh from Forest-gate; but when we approach'd the castle, and I beheld its turrets, and your tower! there was no longer any spirit left in me. And I said in my heart, (what the queen of Sheba said to king Solomon) It was a true report which I heard in mine own land, of thine acts, and of thy wisdom. Howbeit, I believed not their words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen it. And behold the one half of the greatness of thy wisdom was not told unto me.

These were the cogitations of my heart at that time; but since this, I hear you've had a consultation of tire-women, those foes to fine ideas, who not only curl, but turn young ladies heads aside from sound philosophy. In short, I hear you've been at court again, and danc'd! at which I shiver! When I go to town, I expect to find you quite a new creature; all bedrest, and all be-powder'd, and much too fine to be good for any thing.—Alas! trust a friend, (or if you curt'sie above an inch lower, a foe) that you can put on no courtly ornaments, either of body or mind, that will become you half so well as your open heart, and your old grey gown: That token of respect you still wear (I'm sorry 'tis so near worn out) for your royal mistress. As well as I love Mrs. Gordon, I hope she'll inherit all your virtues, and all your graces, (transplanting 'em one by one into her mind, and into her wardrobe) but that grey gown. 'Tis a little whimsical, but Mr. Locke, I think, accounts for it, in his chapter of the association of ideas; 'tis a little whimsical, I say, but one is apt to take a particular liking to such a walk, or such a room, where one has been very happy, tho' never so long ago. But fashions will alter, and pink and silver be the mode again; it may chance that ruffs and farthingals may succeed to hoops and tippets; but for my part, I shall never have any other idea of you 50 years hence, at least, not a higher, than I have now, in your grey gown, at Windsor-castle, with queen Elizabeth's walk in the connection, and your elbows upon the table.

You gave me free liberty of speech, and thus you have my present sentiments, freely as they flow. Whenever I know any thing worse of you, you shall certainly hear of it—if you please: If not, I shall conclude you're too proud; and that will save you the trouble.—And now I've indulged myself in the liberty you defy'd me to, I shou'd be glad if you'd use a little kind severity with me; and shew me the greatest stranger imaginable, myself. This will still be adding to those favours, which a large portion of my future conduct must be accountable to you for. In short, never spare me, never forgive me a single fault, till you're convinc'd I mean you ill. After that, perhaps, you'll find me too proud—I was going to say—however, too well satisfied with our mutual proceedings, to be any longer ambitious of the honour of being,

Yours, &c.

I'll allow you to be a little astonish'd at my present vivacities; but I never treat any body with this kind of respect, but those I've a real regard for; as mad folks have a spite to none, but their best friends.



2.

Thoſe melting ſounds ſtill let me hear,
Which did his flame impart;
Which bleſs'd with love my liſt'ning ear,
And pierc'd my yielding heart.
Why rove my thoughts on pleaſing cares,
Which only dreams beſtow?
For oh! when e'er the morn appears,
I wake to endleſs woe.

3.

The envious light from my ſad eyes,
Drives ev'ry joy away;
With night the lovely phantom flies,
And leaves me loſt in day.
Since waking thus I am diſtreſs'd,
And pleaſure's fled with him;
If ſleeping I can ſtill be bleſs'd,
Let life be all a dream.

On the DEATH *of a moſt excellent and ingenious* LADY, *who died at more than ſixty Years of Age, in a poor Retirement.*
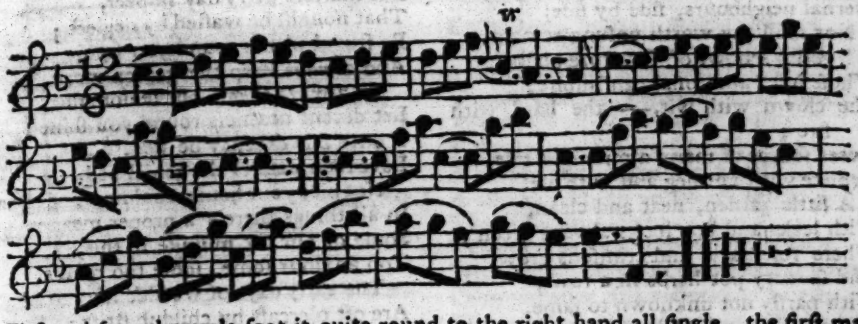
OF ev'ry virtue of her ſex poſſeſs'd,
And ev'ry charm and perſonal grace beſide; [bleſs'd,
With the beſt talents too of ours tho'
She liv'd neglected, and obſcurely dy'd.
What hopes for worth in either ſex, henceforth, [in both!
When ſuch her lot, with all that's good

On ſeeing the Subſcription for the ſame LADY'S *(Mrs.* C——n's) *Writings.*

BEHOLD the ſuffrage of the great
For Mira in her grave,
Whom matchleſs merit, when alive,
Could ſcarce from pen'ry ſave,

A COUNTRY DANCE.

AMELIA.



First and ſecond couple foot it quite round to the right hand all ſingle, the firſt man change place with the ſecond woman ⁖, then all four foot it round to the left ſingle, and the firſt woman change place with the ſecond man ⁖, right hands and left quite round ⁖, the firſt man hand a-croſs ſecond couple, the firſt woman do the ſame with third couple till in the ſecond place ⁖.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JUNE, 1752.

A Deſcription of a COTTAGE, *lately rebuilt by the Right Hon. the Earl of* ORRERY, *in his Garden at* Marſton, *in Memory of the Rev. Mr.* ASBERRY, *who lived there in* 1649.

Pauperis & Tuguri congeſtum cæſpite culmen.
VIRG.

(Inſcribed to his LORDSHIP.)

LET others praiſe in pompous rhime,
Villas, and palaces ſublime;
Chatſworth, magnificently great,
Blenheim, or Stowe's romantick ſeat;
My humble Muſe ſhall not diſdain
To ſing the cottage, or the ſwain;
Where you, my lord, not uninſpir'd,
Vouchſafe ſometimes to live retir'd,
Amidſt the ſhade bid merit bloom,
And raiſe old Aſberry from the tomb.
In days of pious perſecution,
When ſaints uſurp'd the conſtitution,
That learn'd divine this cottage choſe,
A ſafe aſylum from his foes:
Where, free from ſacrilegious rage,
He liv'd in peaceful hermitage;
Furniſh'd with books, and ruſtick ſpade,
Alternately to dig, or read.
But death, long ſince, as records tell,
Deſtroy'd the hermit, and the cell;
Till you, my lord, whoſe candid ſpirit
Still prompts you to diſtinguiſh merit,
Pleas'd ſuff'ring virtue to requite,
And bring obſcurity to light,
Have now the manſion rais'd once more,
In priſtine plainneſs as before;
Adorn'd with antiquated tools,
Grave chairs, and venerable ſtools.
The door appears like coat of mail,
Emboſs'd with many a maſſy nail,
To exorciſe the habitation,
From wicked ſpells, and faſcination.
A horſe-ſhoe at the threſhold lies,
And all unhallow'd feet defies.
Around the reverend walls we ſee
Wainſcot of ancient pedigree:
Oak ſhelves, oak coffers, black as jet,
Mock the bureau, and the beaufet;
Joint-ſtools, and ſhining cupboards vie
With ebon, or mahogony.
Hail! venerable Britiſh oak,
Beneath whoſe ſhades the Druids ſpoke;
Divine, and all prolifick tree
Of miſſletoe, and prophiecy.
Bright porringers, a numerous band,
Aloft in glittering order ſtand;
And maple trenchers, decent ſight,
In old-carv'd cupboards ſmile in white.
A looking-glaſs, adorn'd with red,
Hangs ever at the window-head;
And not far off, a-kin together,
The razor, hone, and ſtrap of leather:
For things by ſympathy ally'd,
Aſſociate near each other's ſide:
Cloſe by a painted hour-glaſs ſtands,
Where time the moments rolls in ſands.
On high the hanging rack behold,
With furniture three ages old;
Where clubs, and ruſty ſwords forſaken,
With angry look guard ruſty bacon.
Here ropes of onions pleaſe the view,
Hung high——the anchorite's ragout;
Rich root, the nectar of old age,
And honour of the hermitage:
Plant of immortal pungent taſte,
The countryman's divine repaſt;
Thy vigorous juice, in former days,
Egyptian pyramids could raiſe.
Nor ſhall the andirons of old ſize,
Or pots, eſcape the muſe's eyes;
Whoſe brazen heads, for ever bright,
Like Pallas' ſhield reflect the light;

A tinder-box, of look demure,
With all its houſhold furniture,
Hangs near the ruſh-light candles ty'd,
Eternal neighbours, ſide by ſide.
Nor ſhall thy worth unſung remain,
O! goſſip's bowl of ſtructure plain;
Whoſe juice ambroſial can inſpire,
The clown with wit,——the bard with fire;
Sweet ſource of many a midnight tale,
Replete with nutmeg and with ale.
A little garden, neat and clean,
With leeks and box looks always green;
Where roſemary, and crimſons grow,
And ſavoury pot-herbs in a row;
With parſly not unknown to fame,
Gay garland at th' Olympick game.
The well (a reſervoir) contains,
Like eaſtern troughs, coeleſtial rains:
Fix'd lake, which never ſoaks away,
Ram'd with impenetrable clay.
Here you, my lord, oft condeſcend,
At vacant hours, to treat a friend;
Here lay aſide the forms of ſtate,
The ſplendid harneſs of the great;
Read, or converſe with whom you pleaſe,
And live in philoſophick eaſe.
Great Dioclefian thus withdrew,
Sciplo and Cincinnatus too;
Here triumph'd o'er mankind much more,
Than all their conqueſts did before.
Life's a vain farce,—and he's moſt bleſt,
Who finds ſome peaceful port of reſt,
Some ſafe linternum of retreat,
Or moſſy cell, or rural ſeat;
And, happy in his hermitage,
Smiles at the follies of the age.

Frome, April 30, 1752.

Tho' we had not Room for the following in our laſt, we doubt not but it will now be acceptable to our Readers.

A young Lady's Advice to one lately married.

DEAR Peggy! ſince the ſingle ſtate
You've left, and choſe yourſelf a mate;
Since metamorphos'd to a wife,
And bliſs or woe's inſur'd for life,
A friendly muſe the way would ſhow
To gain the bliſs, and miſs the woe.
But firſt of all, I muſt ſuppoſe
You've with mature reflection choſe;
And, this premis'd, I think you may
Here find to marry'd bliſs the way.
Small is the province of a wife,
And narrow is her ſphere in life;
Within that ſphere to move aright
Should be her principal delight:
To guide the houſe with prudent care,
And properly to ſpend and ſpare;
To make her huſband bleſs the day
He gave his liberty away;
To form the tender infant mind;
Theſe are the taſks to wives aſſign'd:
Then never think domeſtick care
Beneath the notice of the fair;
But matters ev'ry day inſpect,
That nought be waſted by neglect;
Be frugal plenty round your ſeen,
And always keep the golden mean.
Be always clean, but ſeldom fine,
Let decent neatneſs round you ſhine;
If once fair decency be fled,
Love ſoon deſerts the genial bed.
Not nice your houſe, tho' neat and clean;
In all things there's a proper mean:
Some of our ſex miſtake in this,
Too anxious ſome, ſome too remiſs.
The early days of wedded life
Are oft o'ercaſt by childiſh ſtrife;
Then be it your peculiar care,
To keep that ſeaſon bright and fair;
For then's the time by gentle art
To fix your empire in his heart.
With kind, obliging carriage ſtrive
To keep the lamp of love alive;
For ſhould it through neglect expire,
No art again can light the fire.
To charm his reaſon dreſs your mind,
Till love ſhall be with friendſhip join'd:
Rais'd on that baſis, 'twill endure,
From time, and death itſelf ſecure.
Be ſure you ne'er for pow'r contend,
Nor try by tears to gain your end;
Sometimes the tears which cloud your eyes
From pride and obſtinacy riſe.
Heav'n gave to man ſuperior ſway,
Then heav'n and him at once obey.
Let ſullen frowns your brow ne'er cloud;
Be always chearful, never loud;
Let trifles never diſcompoſe
Your features, temper, or repoſe.
Abroad for happineſs ne'er roam;
True happineſs reſides at home;
Still make your partner eaſy there,
(Man finds abroad ſufficient care.)
If ev'ry thing at home be right,
He'll always enter with delight;
Your converſe he'll preſer to all
Thoſe cheats the world does pleaſure call:
With chearful chat his cares beguile,
And always meet him with a ſmile.
Should paſſion e'er his ſoul deform,
Serenely meet the burſting ſtorm;
Never in wordy war engage,
Nor ever meet his rage with rage.
With all our ſex's ſoftning art
Recal loſt reaſon to his heart;
Thus calm the tempeſt in his breaſt,
And ſweetly ſooth his ſoul to reſt.
Be ſure you ne'er arraign his ſenſe;
Few huſbands pardon that offence:
'Twill diſcord raiſe, diſguſt it breeds,
And hatred certainly ſucceeds.
Then ſhun, O ſhun that fatal ſhelf,
Still think him wiſer than yourſelf;
And if you otherwiſe believe,
Ne'er let him ſuch a thought perceive.

When

When cares invade your partner's heart,
Bear you a ſympathizing part,
And kindly claim your ſhare of pain,
And half his troubles ſtill ſuſtain;
From morn to noon, from noon to night,
To ſee him pleas'd your chief delight.
But now, methinks, I hear you cry,
Shall ſhe pretend, O vanity!
To lay down rules for wedded life,
Who never was herſelf a wife?
I own you've ample cauſe to chide,
And bluſhing throw the pen aſide.

Holt, May 15, 1752.

Concluſion of the POEM, *called* CONTEMPLATION. *(See p.* 233.)

NOW ſee! the ſpreading gates unfold,
Diſplay'd the ſacred leaves of gold.
Let me with holy awe repair
To the ſolemn houſe of pray'r;
And as I go, O thou! my heart,
Forget each low and earthly part.
Religion enter in my breaſt,
A mild and venerable gueſt!
Put off, in contemplation drown'd,
Each thought impure, in holy ground,
And cautious tread with awful fear
The courts of heav'n;—for God is here.
Now my grateful voice I raiſe,
Ye angels, ſwell a mortal's praiſe,
To charm with your own harmony
The ear of him who ſits on high.
Grant me, propitious heav'nly pow'r,
Whoſe love benign we feel each hour,
An equal lot on earth to ſhare,
Nor rich, nor poor, my humble pray'r,
Leſt I forget, exalted proud,
The hand ſupreme that gave the good;
Leſt want o'er virtue ſhould prevail,
And I put forth my hand and ſteal:
But if thy ſovereign will ſhall grant
The wealth I neither aſk nor want;
May I the widow's need ſupply,
And wipe the tear from ſorrow's eye;
May the weary wand'rers feet,
From me a bleſt reception meet!
But if contempt and low eſtate
Be the aſſignment of my fate,
O! may no hope of gain entice
To tread the green broad path of vice.
And bounteous, O! vouchſafe to clear
The errors of a mind ſincere.
Illumine thou my ſearching mind,
Groping after truth and blind.
With ſtores of ſcience be it fraught,
That bards have dream'd, or ſages taught;
And chief the heav'n-born ſtrain impart,
A muſe according to thy heart;
That, rapt in ſacred ecſtaſy,
I may ſing, and ſing of thee;
Mankind inſtructing in thy laws,
Bleſt poet in fair virtue's cauſe,
Her former merit to reſtore,
And make mankind again adore,
As when converſant with the great,
She fixt in palaces her ſeat.
Before her all-revealing ray,
Each ſordid paſſion ſhould decay:
Ambition ſhuns the dreaded dame,
And * pales his ineffectual flame;
Wealth ſighs her triumphs to behold,
And offers all his ſums of gold;
† She in her chariot ſeen to ride,
A noble train attend her ſide:
A cherub firſt, in prime of years,
The champion fortitude appears;
Next temperance ſober miſtreſs ſeen,
With look compos'd and chearful mien;
Calm patience ſtill victorious found,
With never-fading glories crown'd;
Firm juſtice laſt the balance rears,
The good man's praiſe, the bad man's fears;
While chief in beauty as in place
She charms with dear Monimia's grace.
Monimia ſtill! here once again!
O! fatal name! Oh dubious ſtrain!
Say, heav'n-born virtue, pow'r divine,
Are all theſe various movements thine?
Was it thy triumphs, ſole inſpir'd
My ſoul to holy tranſports fir'd?
Or ſay, do ſprings leſs ſacred move?
Ah! much I fear, it's human love.
Alas! the noble ſtrife is o'er,
The bliſsful viſion charms no more;
Far off the glorious rapture flown,
Monimia rages here alone.
In vain, love's fugitive, I try
From the commanding pow'r to fly;
Tho' grace was dawning on my ſoul,
Poſſeſt by heav'n ſincere and whole,
Yet ſtill in fancy's painted cells
The ſoul-inflaming image dwells.
Why didſt thou, cruel love, again
Thus drag me back, to earth and pain?
Well hop'd I, love, thou would'ſt retire
Before the bleſt Jeſſean lyre,
Devotion's harp would charm to reſt,
The evil ſpirit in my breaſt;
But the deaf adder fell diſdains,
Unliſtning to the chanter's ſtrains.
Contemplation, baffled maid,
Remains there yet no other aid?
Helpleſs and weary muſt thou yield
To love ſupreme in ev'ry field?
Let melancholy laſt engage,
Rev'rend hoary-mantled ſage.
Sure, at his ſable flag's diſplay
Love's idle troops will flit away:
And bring with him his due compeer,
Silence, ſad, forlorn, and drear.
Haſte thee ſilence, haſte and go,
To ſearch the gloomy world below.
My trembling ſteps, O Sybil, lead,
Thro' the dominions of the dead;
Where care, enjoying ſoft repoſe,
Lays down the burden of his woes;
Where meritorious want no more
Shiv'ring begs at grandeur's door;

* *See Hamlet.* † *See Characteriſticks, vol.* 2. *page* 232.

Unconſcious

Unconſcious grandeur, ſeal'd his eyes,
On the mould'ring purple lies.
In the dim and dreary round,
Speech in eternal chains lies bound.
And ſee a tomb, its gates diſplay'd,
Expands an everlaſting ſhade.
O ye inhabitants, that dwell
Each forgotten in your cell,
O ſay, for whom of human race
Has fate decreed this hiding place?
And hark! methinks a ſpirit calls,
Low winds the whiſper round the walls,
A voice, the ſluggiſh air that breaks,
Solemn amid the ſilence ſpeaks:
Miſtaken man, thou ſeek'ſt to know,
What known will but afflict with woe;
There thy Monimia ſhall abide,
With the pale bridegroom reſt a bride;
The wan aſſiſtants there ſhall lay,
In weeds of death, her beauteous clay.
O words of woe! what do I hear?
What ſounds invade a lover's ear?
Muſt then thy charms, my anxious care,
The fate of vulgar beauty ſhare?
Good heav'n retard (for thine the pow'r)
The wheels of time, that roll the hour.—
Yet ah! why ſwells my breaſt with fears?
Why ſtart the interdicted tears?
Love, doſt thou tempt again? depart
Thou devil, caſt out from my heart.
Sad I forſook the feaſt, the ball,
The ſunny bow'r and lofty hall,
And ſought the dungeon of deſpair;
Yet thou overtak'ſt me there.
How little dream'd I, thee to find,
In this lone ſtate of human kind?
Nor melancholy can prevail,
The direful deed, nor diſmal tale:
Hop'd I for theſe thou would'ſt remove?
How near akin is grief to love?
Then no more I ſtrive to ſhun
Love's chains: O heav'n! thy will be done.
The beſt phyſician here I find,
To cure a ſore diſeaſed mind;
For ſoon this venerable gloom
Will yield a weary ſufferer room;
No more a ſlave to love decreed,
At eaſe and free among the dead.
Come then ye tears, ne'er ceaſe to flow,
In full ſatiety of woe:
Tho' now the maid my heart alarms,
Severe and mighty in her charms,
Doom'd to obey, in bondage preſt,
The tyrant love's commands unbleſt;
Paſs but ſome fleeting moments o'er,
This rebel heart ſhall beat no more;
Then from my dark and cloſing eye,
The form belov'd ſhall ever fly.
The tyranny of love ſhall ceaſe,
Both laid down to ſleep in peace;
To ſhare alike our mortal lot,
Her beauties and my cares forgot.

Ad Amicum Philippum Fuſcum, *Anglica Sermone* Brown *dictum, Virum Morum Integritate et Doctrina inſignem.*

In Laudem τῦ Negus, quod ille primus mecum communicavit.

INtegro vitæ, venerande Fuſce,
Per mare et terras tibi non timendum eſt,
Ne Jovi charum quis iniquus enſe
Vulneret hoſtis.

Iſte te mecum locus et beatæ
Poſtulant ſedes, ubi te reponas,
Et Negus potes; procul omnis eſto
Cura, venito.

Quid negas? certè Negus eſt bibendum,
Eſt recurſantis medicina curæ,
Ne meum vexet pituita, ut olim,
Pectus anhelum.

Dat laboranti ſtomacho levamen,
Quale non liquor dabit Anglicanus *;
Amovet tuſſes, requiemque præbet
Nocte ſub alta.

Leſbidem ſiquis ſtudet æmulari,
Non ſacros muſis petat ille fontes;
Sed Negus læto bibat ore, Fuſci
Munus amœnum.

Pone me ſilvæ borealis oris,
Sive Nunvellis, ubi † vir celebris
Stirpe prognatus veteri hoſpitales
Incolit ædes:

Pone Medenæ placidis viretis,
Vel jugis ſanctæ Catherinæ apricis,
Aut ubi Aſtræam Charitesq; adorat
Dius Ariſteus:

Sive quà rivus ſinuavit arcum,
Defluens ſanctæ Mariæ inter ædem ‡
Et pii notam Caroli nefando
Carcere turrem:

Fuſce, te grato celebrabo cantu,
Qui Negus primus mihi comparaſti,
Dulce laudantem Stagiritæ acumen,
Dulce facetum.

Thomas Troughear, Veſtenſis.

Wrote at the End of Dr. BUTLER's Analogy, *juſt after Peruſal.*

WOULD every *ſceptick* of the age,
Unprejudic'd, peruſe this page;
Could *deiſts* too be hither led,
And as you write, with candour read;
So juſt the reaſoning, and ſo ſtrong,
They muſt confeſs their own was wrong;
Or we might count them, in the cloſe,
Rank *atheiſts* theſe, and *ideots* thoſe.

THE

* *i. e. Hordeaceus.* † *Dom. Joan. Oglander de Nunvell in inſula Vecta, baronettus.*
‡ *Eccleſiam ſanctæ Mariæ de Carisbrook.*

Monthly Chronologer.

FROM Boſton, in New-England, we were informed, That in April laſt a ſchooner from Halifax, for that place, Daniel Smith commander, with 14 people on board, was blown off that coaſt in ſevere weather, and were reduced to extreme hardſhips for want of proviſions; ſo that they fed upon the fleſh of a cat, and gnawing a pair of leather breeches, for 16 days, and were about caſting lots who ſhould be killed firſt to ſuffice their hunger, when the mate luckily diſcovered land, which proved to be the iſland of Nevis, where they arrived in a few hours after.

In May, a fine marble ſtatue of Duncan Forbes, Eſq; late lord preſident of the court of ſeſſion, was ſet up in the outer parliament-houſe at Edinburgh: He is repreſented as ſitting in his robes, his left hand with papers in it, leaning upon the chair, and the other extended. It is reckoned a very grand and curious performance, and is ſaid to have coſt 800l. ſterling. The following inſcription is placed below it in gilt letters:

DVNCANO FORBES DE CVLLODEN
SVPREMÆ INCIVILIBVS CVRIÆ PRÆSIDI
JVDICI INTEGERRIMO
CIVI OPTIMO
PRISCÆ VIRTVTIS VIRO
FACVLTAS JVRIDICA LIBENS POSVIT.
ANNO POST OBITVM QVINTO
C. N. MDCCLII.

On May 30, the anniverſary of the birth of their royal highneſſes the princeſſes Amelia and Caroline was celebrated, when the former entered into the 42d, and the latter into the 40th year of her age.

MONDAY, June 1.

James Brown, alias Thomas Thomſon, and Morris Saliſbury, who were condemned the laſt ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey for returning from tranſportation, (ſee p. 238.) were this day executed at Tyburn.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

His grace the duke of Dorſet, lord lieutenant of Ireland, with his dutcheſs, arrived in town from that kingdom.

An EPILOGUE, *ſpoke by Mrs.* WORRINGTON, *before their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of* DORSET, *on their leaving* Ireland.

THE brave, the fair, whoſe boſoms
oft have known [own,
Fictitious griefs, and ſorrows not their
Shall now, alas! at real woes repine,
Britain reclaims her loan,—we muſt reſign. [applauſe,
Yet deck'd he goes with honour's fair
And crown'd with laurels reap'd in virtue's cauſe, [veys,
Bleſt ruler, who returning home con-
The richeſt prize, a happy people's praiſe.
The virtues which adorn his publick fame, [proclaim;
Senſe, firmneſs, truth, ye wiſe, you now
Whilſt all inſpir'd with gratitude commend
Dorſet the good, the affable, the friend;
Skill'd to direct high councils—yet retire
To gentler cares, the muſes, graces quire;
As the ſame ſun, that bids the diamond blaze,
In milder radiance the ſoft flow'r arrays.
Nor thou diſdain my humble praiſe—thy ſmile
Has oft encourag'd and adorn'd my toil;
From thence my firſt, my faireſt hopes I drew, [you.
Nor fear'd ſucceſs, when patroniz'd by
Thro' all the realms of wit, his ſacred name
Creates deſert, and conſecrates to fame.
The nymph, when rigid honour calls her ſwain,
Certain to loſe, yet willing to detain,
In tender fondneſs, each ſoft ſcene renews,
Hangs on him, ſighs, repeats more laſt adieus.
Ierne thus thy ready ſails ſurveys,
And with fond prayers thy parting ſteps delays; [laſt ſojourn,
More known, more priz'd, dearer each
Much honour'd, lov'd—depart—and oft return.

THURSDAY, 4.

Both houſes of parliament met at Weſtminſter, purſuant to their laſt prorogation, and were, by virtue of a commiſſion from the lords of the regency, farther prorogued to the 16th of July next.

The five new knights of the moſt noble order of the garter were this day inſtalled at Windſor with the uſual ceremonies, viz. his royal highneſs prince Edward by his proxy Sir John Ligonier knight of the Bath, his royal highneſs the prince of Orange by his proxy Sir Clement Cotterell Dormer, maſter of the ceremonies; and the earls of Winchelſea, Cardigan, and Lincoln, in perſon. (See an account of the whole ſolemnity, in our Magazine for 1750, p. 243.)

SATURDAY, 6.

The rule was made abſolute in the court of King's-bench in Weſtminſter-hall, for granting to Simons, the Poliſh jew, a new trial at the enſuing aſſizes at Chelmsford, on payment of coſts to the proſecutor. (See p. 237, 238.)

This day came on at Guildhall the election for a lord-mayor of this city, for the remainder of the year, in the room of Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; who died in his mayoralty on the 4th inſtant, (ſee deaths in this month) when Robert Alſop, Eſq; alderman of Coleman-ſtreet ward, and Criſp Gaſcoyne, Eſq; alderman of Vintry ward, were returned by the livery to the court of aldermen, who elected Robert Alſop, Eſq; into that high office. After which, ſeveral of the aldermen, ſheriffs, &c. accompanied the lord-mayor to Ironmongers-hall, where a very grand entertainment was provided. After dinner his lordſhip was preſented to the lord-chancellor, at his houſe in Ormond-ſtreet, and about eight o'clock in the evening he was ſworn into his office at Guildhall, and the city regalia were preſented to him according to cuſtom.

MONDAY, 8.

This morning the Hon. Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red, and member of parliament for the city of Weſtminſter, was made free of the company of goldſmiths of this city; after which, at a previous meeting of the deputy, common-council, and electors of the ward of Billingſgate, he was unanimouſly put in nomination for alderman of the ſaid ward, in the room of the late lord-mayor.

TUESDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Alſop, Eſq; the new lord-mayor, with the aldermen, &c. went in the city barge to Weſtminſter, attended by ſome of the livery companies, and was ſworn in before the barons of the Exchequer.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

The Right Honourable the lord-mayor held a wardmote at Butchers-hall, in Eaſtcheap, for the election of an alderman for Billingſgate ward, in the room of the late lord-mayor. The gentlemen put in nomination were the Hon. Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, William Alexander, Eſq; late one of the ſheriffs of this city, and John Toriano, Eſq; and on holding up of hands, the majority fell on Sir Peter Warren; on which a poll was demanded in favour of William Alexander, Eſq; which was granted, but was immediately declined; on which Sir Peter Warren was declared duly elected; tho' the night before he had, by letter, in anſwer to one from the deputy and common-council of the ward, declined accepting it, (as he had alſo done before) at which time he ſent them 200 guineas, half for the poor of the ſaid ward, and the reſt to be at the diſpoſal of the inhabitants.

The letters above mentioned are as follows.

Billingſgate-Ward, June 9, 1752.

Honoured Sir,

You have given us the utmoſt concern in telling us, that it is inconſiſtent with your duty and other avocations, to honour us in being our alderman; ourſelves in particular, and the inhabitants in general, of the whole ward, are ſo truly ſenſible of the greatneſs of your character and true worth, that unanimity in your election would have expreſſed how highly we thought ourſelves honoured by your acceptance of our choice; and it is with the greateſt reluctance that this diſappointment ſhould occaſion us ſo early as to day to return you our ſincereſt thanks for the great civilities you have already ſhewn us, and for the further aſſurances you have been pleaſed to give us of the honour of your friendſhip; on which reliance we once more beg leave to renew our application to you, moſt earneſtly deſiring you to reconſider this matter, hoping ſome lucky incident may ſtill induce your acceptance, that we may have a more joyful cauſe for our expreſſion of the zeal we have for your high abilities and diſtinguiſhed merit, and to aſſure you that we ſhall ever retain the higheſt ſenſe of the obligation you will thereby confer on,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants.

Signed by

The Deputy and Common-council men.

To the Deputy and Common-Council Men of the Ward of Billingſgate.

Cavendiſh-Square, June 9, 1752.

Gentlemen,

I am extremely obliged to my worthy friends, the inhabitants of your ward, for the diſtinguiſhed mark of their favour, and to you for the warm expreſſions of regard contained in your letter of this date; but as the acceptance of a civil office would interfere with the military one that I have the honour to hold, in which I ſhall ever be ready to ſerve my king and country, I hope I ſhall ſtand excuſed in declining the ſingular honour ſo unanimouſly and obligingly offered to,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and moſt obliged humble ſervant,

P. WARREN.

THUR-

THURSDAY, 11.

The first stone was laid for the foundation of the New London Hospital, at Whitechapel, at which were present his grace the duke of Bedford, Sir Peter Warren, and divers other persons of distinction.

SATURDAY, 13.

The deputy and common-council of the ward of Billingsgate waited on Sir Peter Warren at his house in Cavandish-square, to acquaint him of his having been chosen alderman of that ward, and again to request his acceptance of that office; when, after receiving them very politely, he was pleased to express his refusal in the most obliging manner, as it would be incompatible with the duty he owed to his king and country, as a military officer; at the same time assuring them, that he would ever retain the most grateful sense of the honour their ward had done him, and should take all occasions to convince them, how ready and desirous he was to do any service to his fellow citizens of London.

TUESDAY, 16.

This day John Holmes, Esq; and the next day John Waters and Thomas Brookes, Esqrs. paid their fines into the chamber of London, to excuse them from serving the office of sheriff. Joseph Dash, Esq; paid his fine some time before.

THURSDAY, 18.

A remarkable cause was tried, upon an action brought by the company of poulterers against a poulterer at Kensington, upon stat. 5. Eliz. for exercising the trade, not having served 7 years apprenticeship; and after a trial of near 3 hours, neither the court nor jury could find it at all necessary to be obliged to serve 7 years to learn the mystery or skill of plucking a goose, or skinning a rabbit; so that the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

TUESDAY, 23.

Sir Peter Warren sent a message to the court of aldermen, desiring to be excused from serving the office of alderman, and paid his fine of 500l. for that purpose.

WEDNESDAY, 24.

Charles Asgill, Esq; alderman and skinner, and Richard Glynn, Esq; alderman and salter, were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

THURSDAY, 25.

William Beckford, Esq; an eminent West-India merchant, and member of parliament for Shaftsbury, was unanimously elected alderman of Billingsgate-ward, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, who declined serving that office. Mr. Beckford took up his freedom of the ironmongers company on the Monday preceding, and that of the city the next day.

SATURDAY, 27.

About one o'clock this morning a terrible fire broke out in Lincoln's-inn New-square, which in a short time entirely consumed No. 10 and 11. The rage of the flames defeated the assistance of what little water could be got, which was extremely scarce. The gentlemen whose chambers fell in this dreadful scene, are, R. Wilbraham, Esq; the Hon. Edw. Harley, Esq; the Hon. Cha. Yorke, Esq; E. Hoskyns, Esq; — Cholmley, Esq; Edmund Sawyer, Esq; master in chancery, and — Ansell, Esq; all in No. 10. Mr. Yorke and Mr. Hoskyns, who lay up one pair of stairs, were both asleep, and escaped in their breeches and shirts only, at the most imminent hazard of their lives. All the papers, books, plate, furniture, and wearing-apparel of the above gentlemen were destroyed, and not an article saved. The gentlemen in the next stair-case (No. 11.) viz. John Sharpe, Esq; sollicitor to the treasury, Edward Booth, Esq; Mr. Ambler, Mr. Fazakerly, Mr. Fellers, and Mr. Wilmot, had just time to save most things of consequence from the flames. Mr. Wilbraham had lately purchased an estate of great value, the title deeds to which, besides numberless other deeds, mortgages, &c. fell a sacrifice to the devouring flames. Mr. Pickering, clerk to Mr. Wilbraham, has lost upwards of 1100l. in money and bank notes of his own and other persons, and securities for 30,000l. more; and also all the title-deeds to lord Leigh's estates.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, which began on the 25th, the 8 following malefactors were capitally convicted, viz. George Gibbon, for a burglary; William Signal and William Ward, for robbing George Darby in Ratcliff-highway; James Holt, for smuggling; Peter de Bree, for stealing 70 guineas in a dwelling house; Daniel Macquin, for robbing Daniel Wint near Islington; Thomas Scot, for forging and publishing a bill of sale, with intent to defraud; and Robert Winrow, for a crime of the same nature. [*The remainder of the sessions in our next.*]

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

May 31. WILLIAM Edgar, Esq, of Ipswich, in Suffolk, to Miss Charlton, only daughter to Mr. Charlton, an eminent brewer in Holbourn.

James Campbell of Arkinglass, Esq; member of parliament for the shire of Stirling, to Miss Katie Campbell.

Capt. Boyle Walsingham, second son to his excellency Henry Boyle, Esq; one of the lords justices of Ireland, and speaker of the house of commons there, to Miss Martin, daughter to col. Martin of Drumcondra.

June 8. Rt. Hon. the lord Fortescue, to Miss Anne Campbell, second daughter to John Campbell, Esq; one of the lords of the treasury.

10. James Morgan, of Peckham, Eſq; to Miſs Judith Andrews, of St. Margaret's hill.

13. Charles Petley, of Riverhead, in Kent, Eſq; to Miſs Paul, of Hatton-garden.

16. Charles Aſgill, Eſq; alderman of Candlewick ward, to Miſs Vanderſtegen, ſecond daughter to Henry Vanderſtegen, Eſq; a merchant of this city.

17. George Selby, of Hunton-hall, Eſq; to Miſs Anne Marſhall.

George Hatley, Eſq; of a conſiderable fortune in Hertfordſhire, to Miſs Alice Goodwin, of Hatton-Garden.

18. Dr. Wilbraham, of Weſtminſter, an eminent phyſician, to Miſs Plumptre, daughter to the late John Plumptre, Eſq; treaſurer of the ordnance.

20. John Lethieullier, of Sutton-Place, in Kent, Eſq; to Miſs Garret, of Southampton-Row, Bloomſbury.

25. Edmund Squire, of Widdington-hall, in Eſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Cater, of Broxted in the ſame county.

May 21. The lady of Sir Charles Loraine, Bart. delivered of a ſon.

June 4. The lady of Richard Adams, Eſq; recorder of London, of a ſon.

Lady Henrietta Conyers, of a daughter.

8. The lady of capt. Egerton, of a daughter.

12. The lady of —— Vernon, Eſq; of a daughter.

13. Hon. lady Rachel Walpole, daughter to the duke of Devonſhire, and wife to Horatio Walpole, jun. Eſq; member for Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, of a ſon.

19. The lady of the Hon. counſellor Talbot, brother to the lord Talbot, of a ſon and heir.

Marchioneſs of Hartington, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

RT. Hon. James Bulkeley, lord viſcount Bulkeley of Caſhel in the kingdom of Ireland, at his ſeat at Baronhill, in Angleſea, North-Wales. He repreſented the borough of Beaumaris in Angleſea in three parliaments.

May 31. Rev. Mr. Moſes Lowman, who had been miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Clapham in Surrey about 40 years. His death was occaſioned by his cutting a corn, which feſtering was ſoon followed with a mortification.

Dr. John Smith, a young but very promiſing phyſician at Durham, and heir to a great eſtate.

June 1. Rev. George Drake, M. A. fellow of Baliol college, Oxford, and an eminent tutor there. He died of an abceſs in his liver.

William B. Lion, Eſq; a near relation of the earl of Strathmore of North-Britain.

4. Right Hon. Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; lord mayor of London, of a violent fever, at his country houſe at Camberwell. He was elected alderman of Billingſgate ward in March, 1742, in the room of Sir Edward Bellamy, (who accepted of the ward of Bridge-without,) ſerved the office of ſheriff with Robert Alſop, Eſq; in 1747, and about two months ago was appointed one of the commiſſioners of the Victualling-office. (See p. 147.)

On this occaſion we hope it will not be diſagreeable to our readers, if we give them a ſhort account of thoſe lord-mayors who died in their mayoralty, from its firſt inſtitution in the year 1189, when the title of lord-mayor was firſt conferred on Henry Fitz-Alwin, or Allen, who continued in that high office 23 years. No ſucceeding lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till Jacob Alderman, Eſq; in the year 1216; nor after that, till William Brown, Eſq; in the year 1513, which was 297 years from the death of Jacob Alderman, Eſq; Sir William Bowyer died in 1543, Sir Cuthbert Buck in 1593, and Sir Thomas Skinner in 1596; ſince which period no lord-mayor died in his mayoralty till 1740, which is 144 years from the death of Sir Thomas Skinner, when Humphrey Parſons, Eſq; died in his mayoralty, it being the ſecond time of his being elected into that high office; and ſince him have died Sir Robert Godſchall, Sir Samuel Pennant, and Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; It is worthy obſervation, that ſince the firſt inſtitution of this office in the year 1189 to 1740, which is 551 years, have died in their mayoralty only five lord-mayors; and from the year 1740 to 1752, which is but 12 years, have died four.

7. Capt. Bartholomew Shorey, an eminent inſurance office-keeper in Cornhill.

9. Rev. Dr. Samuel Haynes, one of the canons of Windſor, who died poſſeſſed of the livings of Hatfield and Clothall in Hertfordſhire, the former worth upwards of 800l. per annum.

13. Lady Humble, aged 76, widow of Sir Wiliam Humble, Bart.

15. Rev. Caleb Rotheram, D. D. who had been paſtor to the congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters at Kendal in Weſtmoreland between 30 and 40 years.

16. Aleyn Bonnell, Eſq; gentleman commoner of Queen's-college, Oxford, and ſon and heir of John Bonnell, of Stanton-Harcourt in Oxfordſhire, Eſq; He died of the ſmall-pox, aged 18.

The lady of Sir John Barrington, Bart. member of parliament for Newton in the Iſle of Wight.

Rt. Rev. Joſeph Butler, L. L. D. biſhop of Durham, clerk of the cloſet to his majeſty, and lord lieutenant of the coun-

ty Palatine, or biſhoprick, of Durham. His lordſhip was tranſlated from the ſee of Briſtol to that of Durham, Aug. 1750, on the death of Dr. Chandler. He held a prebendary in the church of Rocheſter and the rectory of Stanhope in the biſhoprick of Durham, in commendam, together with the biſhoprick of Briſtol, from Oct. 1738, to May 1740, when he was made dean of St. Paul's. He was a prelate of an exceeding good character, and died a bachelor.

17. Hon. Sir Philip Honeywood, Knt. of the Bath, the oldeſt general of horſe, colonel of his majeſty's royal regiment of horſe-guards blue, and governor of Portſmouth.

Thomas Pargiter, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in Scotland, at his chambers in Coney-court, Gray's-Inn. It is remarkable, that he barred and bolted the door of his chambers for 7 years paſt, made his own bed, and would ſuffer no perſon to come near him.

20. Mr. Groſvenor, ſen. an eminent ſtationer in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

23. Francis Hutchinſon, Eſq; Cheſter herald, one of the clerks in the duke of Newcaſtle's office, and a juſtice of the peace for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Sparrow, preſented by George Port, Eſq; to the living of Ham, in Staffordſhire.—Mr. Wickſted, vicar of Audlam in Cheſhire, by lady Comyns, to the rectory of Beauchamp Roothing, in Eſſex. — Joſhua Simpſon, M. A. to the vicarage of Retford, in Nottinghamſhire.—Adam Bankes, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Thorriſwhey, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Keete, by the earl of Saliſbury, to the rectory of Hatfield-biſhop's, together with Totteridge chapel, in Hertfordſhire, worth 800l. a year, vacant by the death of Dr. Haynes, late canon of Windſor. — Mr. Neale, rector of Cheſhunt, in Hertfordſhire, by the ſame nobleman, to the rectory of Clothall in that county, vacant alſo by the death of the ſaid Dr. Haynes.—Mr. Hare, by ditto, to the rectory of Beachampton, in Buckinghamſhire, void by the reſignation of the above Mr. Keete. — James Hervey, A. B. late of Lincoln college, Oxford, author of the *Meditations on the tombs, flower-garden*, &c. to the rectory of Weſton-Flavel, near Northampton, in the room of his father, deceaſed.—Rowland Lewis, L. L. B. by Dr. Fletcher, dean of Kildare in Ireland, to the rectory of Little Greenford, in Middleſex. — John Newcome, D. D. maſter of St. John's college, Cambridge, preſented by the fellows of that college, to the rectory of Moreton, in Eſſex.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June, 13. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Rt. Hon. George earl of Cardigan, the office of governor and captain of his majeſty's caſtle of Windſor, and of the forts and fortifications thereunto belonging, in the room of Charles duke of St. Albans, deceaſed.

And to grant unto the Rt. Hon. John lord Delawar, lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, the office of governor of his majeſty's iſland of Guernſey, caſtle of Cornet, and the iſlands and territories thereunto belonging, (the iſland of Alderney only excepted.)

And to conſtitute and appoint the Rt. Hon. Charles lord Cadogan, lieut. gen. of his majeſty's forces, to be governor of the fort and blockhouſe of Weſt Tilbury in Eſſex, with the intrenchment and fortifications thereof, and alſo of the town of Graveſend in Kent, and of the blockhouſe and forts there.

And to conſtitute and appoint Sir John Mordaunt, knight of the bath, major gen. of his majeſty's forces, to be governor of the fort of Sheerneſs in the iſle of Shepey in Kent, in the room of lord Cadogan.

Whitehall, June 16. The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir John Evelyn, baronet, Wardel George Weſtby, Richard Cavendiſh, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwyn Vaughan, William Levinz, Edward Hooper, and Thomas Taſh, Eſqrs. (the laſt in the room of Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. deceaſed) to be his majeſty's commiſſioners of the cuſtoms within that part of Great-Britain called England.

From other PAPERS.

Gilbert Weſt, Eſq; made one of the clerks of his majeſty's moſt Hon. privy council in ordinary.—George Fletcher, Eſq; made York herald, in the room of Charles Townley, Eſq; promoted to the office of norroy king of arms.— Jeafreſon Miles Eſq; appointed by the board of ordnance, proof-maſter-general of all England, in the room of Iſaac Wolferman, Eſq; deceaſed.—Richard Cope Hoptoun, Eſq; made his majeſty's attorney general for the counties of Glamorgan, Radnor, and Brecknock in Wales.—Thomas Thorp, Eſq; of Cavendiſh-ſquare, made coffer-bearer to his majeſty.—Dr. Hawys, choſen phyſician to the Charter-Houſe, in the room of Dr. Hall, deceaſed, by a majority of one of the governors, againſt Dr. Akinſide, the other candidate.

[*Bankrupts in our next.*]

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in JUNE, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	146 ⅛	190 189¾	120 ⅛	107⅞ 108	107⅞ 108	107 ⅞	106 ⅛ ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅛	61. 17s	3 15 0	S. W.	fair
2	147 146½	190 189¾	120 ⅛ ¼	107 ⅞	108 ⅛	107 ¼ ⅜	106⅞ 107	105 ⅛ ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅛	61. 17s	3 15 0	W. S. W.	fair
3	147 ¼ ½		120 ¼ ⅜	108	108 ⅛		107	105 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅛ ¼	61. 17s	4 0 0	S. W. fresh	fair rain
4	148 ⅛	190 ¼	120 ⅜ ½	108 ⅛ ¼	108	108	107 ¼	105 ¼	105 ⅜	61. 17s	4 0 0	S. W.	windy
5	148 ⅜	192	121 ⅛ ¼	108 ¼	108 ¼	108 ⅛	107 ⅛	106 ⅜	106 ¼	61. 18s	4 0 0	S. S. W.	fair warm
6	148 ½	192	121 ¼ ⅜	108 ⅜	108 ¼	108 ⅛	107 ⅜	106 ½	106 ½	61. 18s	4 0 0	N. E.	fair
7	Sunday											N. E.	fair
8	149 148½	192½ 192	121 ⅜	108⅞ 109⅛	108 ⅞	108¼ 109	108 107½	106 ½ ¼	106 ¼ ⅜ ½	71.	4 0 0	E.	fair
9	147 ½ ¼	192½ 192	121 ⅜ ½	108 ¼	108 ¼		107 ⅛ ¼	105½ 106	106 ⅛ ¼	61. 19s	4 0 0	S. E. by E.	fair
10	147 ¼	192 ¼	121 ⅜	108 ¼		108 ⅛	107 ¼ ⅜	105 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅜	71.	4 0 0	S. W. by S.	fair
11	147 ¼	192 ¼	121	108 ¼ ⅜		108 ¼	107 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅜	105 ⅜	71.	4 0 0	S. W.	fair
12	147 ¼	192 ¼	121	108 ⅜		108 ⅛	107 ¼ ⅜	105 ¼	105 ¼	71. 23	4 0 0	E. by N.	fair rain
13	147 ⅜	192½ 191¼	121 ⅛	108 ⅜		108 ¼	108 ¼ ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼	105 ⅛ ¼	71. 43	4 0 0	E. N. E.	fair
14	Sunday											N. by E.	cloudy
15	147 ¼	191¼ 193		108 ⅛		108 ⅛ ⅜	107 ¼ ⅝	105 ⅜ ½	105 ⅝ ¼	71. 33	4 0 0	N. N. E.	clou. rain
16	147 ¼	191 ¼ ½	120 ¼	107 ⅜		108 ⅛ ⅛	107 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅜ ¼	105 ⅝ ½	71. 28	4 0 0	W. S. W.	gent. rain
17	147 ⅛	191 ½ ¾	120 ¼	107 ¼		108	107 ⅛	105 ¼ ⅛	105 ⅜	71.	4 0 0	S. W.	rain fair
18	147	192	120 ⅛ ¼	107 ¼		107 ¼ ½	106⅞ 107⅛	105 ⅛	105 ⅛ ⅜	61. 18s	4 0 0	N. N. E.	cloudy
19	147		120 ¼	107 ¼			107 ⅛	105 ¼	105 ⅜	61. 19s	4 0 0	N. W.	fair rain
20	147		120 ¼	107 ¼ ?			106⅞ 107½	105 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅜ ½	71.	4 0 0	W. N. W.	hard rain
21	Sunday											N. E.	fair clou.
22	147 ⅛		120 ⅞	107 ⅞			107 ⅜ ½		105 ½ ⅝	71.	4 0 0	W.	rain
23	147 ⅛			107 ⅞ ¼			107 ¼ ⅜			71.	4 0 0	S. S. W.	cloudy
24				107 ¼			107 ¼ ⅜			71.	4 0 0	W. S. S.	clou. rain
25	147 ⅛ ¼			107 ¼			107 ⅜ ½			71.	4 0 0	W. S. W.	fair cool
26	147 ⅜ ¼			107 ¼			107 ¼ ½	105 ⅛	105 ⅜ ½	71. 18	4 0 0	S.	clou. rain
27	147			107 ⅛			107 ⅛ ½	105 ¼	105 ¼	61. 18s	4 0 0	S. W.	rain
28	Sunday											S. by W.	fair
29	147			107 ¼			107 ⅛	105 ¼	105 ¼	71. 19s	4 0 0	S. S. W.	fair
30	147			107 ⅛			107	105 ¼	105 ⅜	71.	4 0 0	S. W.	fair

BILL of Mortality from May 26. to June 23.

Christ.	Males	658	1254
	Femal.	596	
Buried	Males	844	1668
	Femal.	824	
Died under 2 Years old			656
Between 2 and 5			229
5 and 10			80
10 and 20			70
20 and 30			141
30 and 40			119
40 and 50			121
50 and 60			97
60 and 70			74
70 and 80			55
80 and 90			24
90 and 100			2
			1668

Buried		
Within the Walls	124	
Without the Walls	358	
In Mid. and Surrey	793	
City & Sub. West.	393	
		1668

Weekly June		
2		452
9		415
16		421
23		380
		1668

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.
Peafe 20s. to 24s. per Quar.
Rye 17s. to 19s. per Q.

Price of corn	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.	Crediton.
	Wheat 30s to 33s qu	08l. 15s load	10l. 10s load	09l. 18s load	10l. 0s load	10l. 10s load	34s to 46 qr	40s to 46 qr	5s 4d bush.	4s 9d bush.
	Barley 14s to 16s	18s to 00 qr	16s to 19 qr	16s to 19 qr	16s to 20 qr	18s to 20	16s to 19	17s to 21	2s 06d	2s 9d
	Oats 12s 6d to 15s	16s to 16 6d	17s to 20	14s to 18s	14s to 19	15s to 19 od	14s to 17	16s to 18	1s 9d to 2s	1s 6d
	Beans 20s to 20s 6d	24s to 26 od	22s to 24	23s to 27s	22s to 25	28s to 30	30s to 34	32s to 38	3s 4d to 0s	

HAGUE, June 6, N. S. The inſtallation of our ſerene prince Stadtholder, as knight of the garter, was performed yeſterday at the houſe in the wood, with great ſplendour: The garter, ribbon, and George, were delivered by the king at arms to col. York, who placed them upon his ſerene highneſs; but the mantle, collar, and other enſigns of the order, being too heavy for a prince of his tender age, were placed before him by the herald upon a cuſhion of crimſon velvet provided for that purpoſe. Col. York then made an elegant ſpeech to his ſerene highneſs; and upon this occaſion her royal highneſs the princeſs governante made the colonel a preſent of a moſt ſuperb brilliant ring; after which the day was concluded with a moſt magnificent entertainment; and next day col. York gave a grand entertainment to the lords of the regency, foreign miniſters, &c. with a ball to the ladies, which continued till five o'clock in the morning.

Paris, June 16, N. S. Our court has been a good deal ſurpriſed to ſee the accounts publiſhed in the Engliſh and other papers, of the meeting between the king's ſhips under Monſ. de Salvert, and the Engliſh men of war under commodore Buckle, upon the coaſt of Guinea. That the reſpective pretenſions of the two nations, with regard to the trade carried on upon that coaſt, was talked of, at a viſit which the Engliſh commodore made to Monſ. de Salvert, is true, but it was only in general terms, and by way of converſation; and ſo far from any menaces having paſſed on either ſide, that they behaved to each other with the greateſt politeneſs, and perfectly conſiſtent with the ſtrict union that ſubſiſts between the two crowns. Some days after Monſ. de Salvert ſailed from Anamaboa, after having received on board the deputies ſent by the nation of the Fantins to the India company, and upon whoſe account he had prolonged his ſtay in that road.

Paris, June 19. The petition which was lately preſented to the king by the deputies of the clergy, conſiſted principally of three points: The firſt was to beſeech his majeſty, that he would not admit into the commiſſion which was going to be eſtabliſhed, any lay judge: The ſecond, that no parliament ſhould be allowed to take cognizance of affairs which concern religion: And the third, that the parliament ſhould be obliged to make the archbiſhop of Paris reparation for having treated him, in their laſt remonſtrances to his majeſty, as a promoter of a ſchiſm, which was ready to inflame the church.

From Liſbon we have, ſince our laſt, an account as follows: Our ſhips which are ſent to the coaſt of Mozambique, to protect our ſettlements on the eaſt ſide of Africa, have 1300 regular troops on board, beſides a great number of engineers, and materials for building the forts which are deſigned to be erected there: As our miniſtry flatters itſelf with receiving great advantages from this colony, the defence of it is looked upon as a matter of importance. By an expreſs from Rome there is advice, that the pope, at the interceſſion of his majeſty, has conſented to ſuppreſs the annual proceſſion of the inquiſition, entitled, The act of faith, in which ſuch unhappy perſons as were accuſed of witchcraft or Judaiſm, uſed to be made a publick ſpectacle. His holineſs has alſo mitigated ſeveral other proceedings of the inquiſition, which were looked upon to be too ſevere.

Genoa, June 10, N. S. In conſequence of the reſignation of the chavalier Lomellino, the marquis Grimaldi has been elected doge of this republick.

Naples, May 12. The queen was this morning happily delivered of a prince, which was made known to the publick by the diſcharge of the cannon upon the ramparts.

The corſairs of Barbary have taken upon this coaſt twenty of our ſhips, moſt of them laden with oil and corn, fifteen of which belong to our merchants, whoſe loſs, by this means, is computed at 100,000 ſcudis.

Venice, May 23. The ſubjects of this republick are under great concern about their trade, 1ſt. Upon account of the increaſe of that of Trieſte and Fiume; and 2dly. Upon account of their loſſes, by having their ſhips taken by the corſairs of Barbary. The merchants have applied to the government for protection, upon which the affair has been debated in the ſenate, but nothing has hitherto been reſolved on.

Peterſburgh, May 30, N. S. By an expreſs juſt arrived from Moſcow, we have an account of a dreadful fire in that great city, wherein upwards of 5000 houſes, beſides may churches, convents, and ſlabodes, have been reduced to aſhes, and a great number of people periſhed in the flames; upon the receipt of which melancholy news, her Imperial majeſty diſpatched orders for giving relief to all ſuch as had been thereby reduced to a ſtate of immediate want.

Ratiſbon, June 18, N. S. Mr. Pollman, the king of Pruſſia's miniſter at the Diet, has delivered to the other miniſters a memorial tending to refute the pretenſions of his Britannick majeſty as elector of Hanover, to Eaſt-Frieſland.

Copen-

Copenhagen, June 17, N. S. His Daniſh majeſty's marriage with the princeſs Juliana Maria of Brunſwick is abſolutely concluded, and her court already formed, moſt of whom are ſet out for Holſtein, in order to meet the princeſs on the frontier, and to conduct her hither.

Caſſel, June 20. Baron Lentulus, one of the king of Pruſſia's aids-de-camp, ſome days ſince, arrived here to aſſiſt at the celebration of the marriage of the princeſs Guillimina with prince Henry of Pruſſia. On the 17th the marriage was celebrated, the 18th there was a grand entertainment and a ball, and next day the princeſs ſet out for Berlin.

Dreſden, June 9, N. S. The Heyducks have lately appeared again upon the frontiers of Poland, and have plundered and maſſacred beſt part of the inhabitants of a large village, from whence they proceeded further into the country; but the governor of Kiow, now belonging to Ruſſia, being informed of the road they had taken, he ordered a conſiderable detachment of his troops to be ſent after them, who marched with ſo much diligence and ſecrecy, that they ſurpriſed a large body of them, whom they directly attacked, and cut to pieces.

An Account *of the* ACT *for the more effectual Preſervation of the* TURNPIKE-ROADS, &c.

THIS act was paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion but one, and moſt of the clauſes in it have already taken place; but as one remarkable clauſe begins to be in force on the 1ſt day of July this year, we ſhall give our readers a brief account of the act in the order of time the ſeveral clauſes were to take place, tho' the laſt mentioned clauſe ſtands the firſt in the act.

The clauſe which took place on June 24, 1751, relates to carters, draymen, carmen, waggoners, &c. riding on their reſpective carriages, in the city of London, or within 10 miles thereof, not having ſome other perſon on foot to guide or conduct the ſame: In which caſe the penalty is 10s. if the driver be not the owner, and if he be, any ſum not exceeding 20s. And any perſon hindering the apprehending, or endeavouring to reſcue ſuch offender, incurs the penalty of 20s.

By the clauſe which took place on Sept. 1, 1751, no waggon, cart, &c. travelling for hire upon the turnpike roads, is to be drove or turned out of the ſame into any of the roads adjacent, not being turnpike roads, in order to avoid paying the tolls, upon pain of forfeiting any one of the horſes (not being the thill horſe) with all his geers, to the ſole uſe and benefit of any perſon or perſons, who ſhall ſeize and diſtrain the ſame.

For a further encouragement to informers, all penalties and forfeitures impoſed by this or any former acts relating to the roads, from and after Sept. 10, 1751, to be wholly given to and veſted in the informer, or perſon who ſhall ſue for the ſame.

Another clauſe, for rendering a former act about cranes, machines, or engines for weighing carriages, more effectual, enacts, That on or before March 25, 1752, all commiſſioners or truſtees for the repairs of any high-ways, or any five or more of them, ſhall, at one or more gate or gates, bar or bars, or at ſome other convenient place, within their diſtrict, order and cauſe to be erected, a crane, machine, or engine, for weighing carts, waggons, &c. for the carrying any goods or merchandize, and cauſe every ſuch cart or waggon to be weighed together with the loading thereof; and ſhall take ſuch toll and additional duty of 20s. the hundred, as is by the ſaid act directed. But the truſtees for roads beyond 30 miles diſtance from London, or where the tolls and duties do not amount to the yearly ſum of 150l. within that diſtance, are not obliged to erect any ſuch engine or machine.

As to the clauſe which was laſt to take place, tho' it ſtands firſt in the act, the following is the purport of it: That from and after July 1, 1752, all truſtees or commiſſioners for the repair of the high-ways in England, in their reſpective diſtricts, or any 5 of them, or any perſons impowered by them, or any 5 of them, may, and are required to demand and take the ſum of 20s. for every waggon or other carriage drawn by 6 horſes, before they ſhall be permitted to paſs thro' any toll-gate or toll-bar, over and above the other tolls and duties.—And if any ſhall take off any horſe or horſes, at or before the waggon or carriage ſhall come to any of the ſaid gates or turnpikes, in order to avoid paying the ſaid additional toll, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay to the informer the ſum of 5l.—And every perſon driving upon any part of any turnpike road, with more horſes than his waggon, &c. ſhall, on the ſame day, paſs thro' any turnpike-bar or gate with, ſhall be deemed to have taken off the ſaid horſes, with intent to avoid paying the ſaid additional duty,

[*Catalogue of Books in our next.*]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JULY, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. An Account of Shakeſpear's Romeo and Juliet, with Extracts from it.
II. Phalaris the Tyrant's Letter to the Phyſician Polycletus.
III. Polycletus's excellent Anſwer, being a Defence of Liberty againſt Tyranny, &c.
IV. Unreaſonableneſs of human Pride.
V. Remarks on the Eſſay on Spirit.
VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of A. Bæculonius, C. Livius Salinator, and C. Licinius Nerva, in the DEBATE on the Army.
VII. Abſtract of Lord Bolingbroke's Reflexions concerning innate Principles.
VIII. Remarks upon the late Eſſays on the Characteriſticks.
IX. A Deſcription of SHROPSHIRE.
X. More Extracts from Voltaire.
XI. A Summary of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, continued.
XII. Miſcellaneous Obſervations by the Marquis of Halifax.
XIII. Remarkable Story of a Gentleman walking in his Sleep.
XIV. Marriage recommended, and the Means of making it happy.
XV. Experiments and Remarks on Lightning and Electricity.
XVI. A full Account of the Bill for regulating Pawnbrokers and Brokers.
XVII. A particular Detail of the Affair between the Wool-Staplers and Wool-Growers.
XVIII. A Latin Inſcription for Miſs Blandy.
XIX. Mr. Owen tried and acquitted.
XX. Other remarkable Trials.
XXI. Ceremony of electing a Warden of Dulwich College.
XXII. POETRY: To the Earl of Orrery; to Sir Peter Warren; the Miſs and the Butterfly; on the Death of a Friend; on a favourite Dog; to a Lady, with a Hare; Epitaph on Dr. Smith; Advice to Miſs K. C. Love, an Ode.
XXIII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: An Eaſt-Indian Story; Seſſions at the Old Bailey; Malefactors executed, &c. &c. &c.
XXIV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXVI. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.

With a Beautiful MAP of SHROPSHIRE, and the HEAD of SHAKESPEAR, finely engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

AN account of that celebrated play of Shakeſpear, called Romeo and Juliet 295
Extracts from it 295—298
More extracts from Voltaire 298
Unreaſonableneſs of human pride ibid. B.
A deſcription of Shropſhire 299, 300
Of the county in general 299
The boroughs deſcribed ibid.
The other market-towns 300
Of the remains of the ancient city of Wroxeter ibid. D.
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 301—310
SPEECH of A. Bæculonius upon the number of troops to be kept up 301
That the keeping up a numerous army of mercenaries in time of peace is unneceſſary ibid.
State of the nation at the time of the rebellion in 1715 ibid. E.
At the laſt rebellion 302
Standing armies in time of peace dangerous 303
Hiſtory of ſtanding armies at home and abroad 303, 304
Of the French armies 305
That a trading induſtrious people may be a warlike people 306
SPEECH of C. Livius Salinator, on the other ſide 307
SPEECH of C. Licinius Nerva, agreeing with the laſt 309
A letter of the tyrant Phalaris, to Polycletus a phyſician 310
Polycletus's excellent anſwer, being a defence of liberty againſt tyranny, &c. ibid. A.
Remarks on the eſſay on ſpirit 311
Miſcellaneous obſervations, by George Savile, marquis of Halifax 313, 314
Abſtract of lord Bolingbroke's reflexions concerning innate moral principles 315
A ſummary of the moſt important affairs in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament 317—322
Of the bill for regulating pawnbrokers and brokers 317, G.
Of the bill for changing the puniſhment of felony in certain caſes, to confinement and hard labour in the dock yards 319
Of the bill for making the militia more uſeful ibid.
Affair of the wool-ſtaplers and wool-growers 319—322
A Latin inſcription for Miſs Blandy 322
Remarkable ſtory of a gentleman walking in his ſleep 323
Remarks on Mr. Brown's late eſſays on the Characteriſticks 323, G.
Marriage recommended, and the means of making it happy 326
Further remarks and experiments in relation to lightning and electricity 327, 339
POETRY. To the Rt. Hon. John earl of Orrery 328
To Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, on his arrival in Ireland 329
The Miſs and the butterfly, a fable ibid
On the death of a friend 330
To a young lady, on a favourite dog, ſuppoſed to be poiſoned ibid
To a lady with a hare 331
Epitaph on Dr. John Smith, late phyſician at Durham ibid.
Advice to K. C. on a late melancholy occaſion 332
Love, an ode ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 333
A late inſtance of a living wife being burnt with her dead huſband, in the Eaſt-Indies ibid.
Trial of conſpirators for procuring a ſhip to be ſunk at ſea ibid.
Terrible ſtorm at Briſtol ibid.
Seſſions at the Old Bailey ended ibid.
Wilford the murderer's ſentence, behaviour and execution 334
Georgia truſtees ſurrender their charter to his majeſty ibid.
Mr. Owen tried and acquitted ibid.
Earl of Breadalbane elected one of the 16 peers for Scotland ibid.
Simons the Jew, on an action for falſe impriſonment, has a verdict in his favour and 200l. damages ibid.
Malefactors executed ibid.
Ceremony of electing a warden of Dulwich college 335
Cauſe between Aſhley and Simons tried a ſecond time, and Simons acquitted ibid.
Marriages and Births 336
Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 337
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 338
Monthly bill of mortality ibid
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 339
A catalogue of books 339, 340

The Queſtion in Surveying, the Epitaph, and ſeveral other Pieces, for which we had not Room, ſhall be in our next.

☞ RECEIPTS *for collecting the* LAND TAX *and* WINDOW LIGHTS, *are given* Gratis *by* R. BALDWIN, *Bookſeller, at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.


10
45
FEB

For the London Magazine



Publishid by R. Baldwin at the Rose in Peter Noster Row 1752.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1752.

In our Magazine *for laſt Year, p.* 150, 151, *we gave an Account of the Life of that famous dramatick Writer, Mr.* WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR, *with a curious Print of the Monument erected to his Memory in* Weſtminſter-Abbey. *And as we have here preſented our Readers with a beautiful* HEAD *of that great Poet, we thought proper to entertain them with ſome Account of, and Extracts from, his celebrated Play of* ROMEO *and* JULIET.

THE play of Romeo and Juliet has ever been accounted among the beſt of this great author's works; the fable of it is built on a real tragedy, that happened about the beginning of the 14th century. The ſtory, with all its circumſtances, is given us by the Italian noveliſt Bandello, as alſo by Girolome da Corte in his hiſtory of Verona: The young lover, as this hiſtorian relates, was called Romeo Monteechi, and the lady, Juliet Capello. Capt. Breval, in his travels, tells us, that, when he was at Verona, he was ſhewn an old building (converted into an houſe for orphans) in which the tomb of theſe unhappy lovers had formerly been broken up, and that he was informed by his guide in all the particulars of their ſtory; and that the caſtle of Montecchio, ſituate between Vicenza and Verona, antiently belong'd to the illuſtrious houſe of that name, that was the head of a faction againſt the Capello's. Our Shakeſpear has made that quarrel the ſubject of his excellent and affecting tragedy; and as his ſtory is founded in truth, it will ever have an effect upon the mind, that no fiction, be it ever ſo highly wrought, can; this will more amply appear in reading Mr. Otway's alteration of this fine and true ſtory, into a fiction about Marius and Sylla. The ſingular elegance and ſimplicity of almoſt every ſcene of this play, eſpecially in the many places where the paſſion of love with its attendant difficulties are moſt inimitably painted, muſt render the following ſcenes, extracted from it, agreeable to every reader, and above all to thoſe who have felt the force of theſe animating, tender and delicate affections.

ACT I. SCENE II.

LOVE.

LOVE is a ſmoak rais'd with the fume of ſighs,
Being purg'd, a fire ſparkling in lovers eyes,
Being vex'd, a ſea nouriſh'd with lovers tears;
What it elſe? a madneſs moſt diſcreet,
A choaking gall, and a preſerving ſweet.

SCENE V. *On Dreams.*

O then I ſee queen Mab hath been with you.
She is the * fairies midwife, and ſhe comes
In ſhape no bigger than an agat-ſtone
On the fore-finger of an alderman,
Drawn with a team of little atomies,
Athwart mens noſes as they lie aſleep:
Her waggon-ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of graſhoppers;
The traces, of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web;
The collars, of the moonſhine watry beams;
Her whip, of cricket's bone; the laſh, of film;
Her waggoner a ſmall grey-coated gnat,
Not half ſo big as a round little worm,
Prickt from the lazy finger of a maid.
Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,
Made by the joyner ſquirrel, or old grub,
Time out of mind the fairies coach-makers:
And in this ſtate ſhe gallops night by night
Thro'

* *Fairies, &c. It is more than probable that this is Shakeſpear's reading; what the critics ſay to the contrary is not concluſive, for it is, ſurely, a much worthier office to act as a midwife than for the ſame Mab to plat the manes of horſes, and take foul ſluttiſh hairs.*

Thro' lovers brains, and then they dream of love: [ſtrait;
On courtiers knees, that dream on curtſies
O'er lawyers fingers, who ſtrait dream on fees: [dream,
O'er ladies lips, who ſtrait on kiſſes
Which oft the angry Mab with bliſters plagues, [tainted are.
Becauſe their breaths with ſweet-meats
Sometimes ſhe gallops o'er a courtier's noſe, [ſuit:
And then dreams he of ſmelling out a
And ſometimes comes ſhe with a tithe-pig's tail,
Tickling the parſon as he lies aſleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice.
Sometimes ſhe driveth o'er a ſoldier's neck, [throats,
And then dreams he of cutting foreign
Of breaches, ambuſcadoes, Spaniſh blades,
Of healths five fathom deep; and then anon [wakes,
Drums in his ears, at which he ſtarts and
And being thus frighted, ſwears a prayer or two,
And ſleeps again. This is that very Mab
That plats the manes of horſes in the night, [hairs,
And cakes the elf-locks in foul ſluttiſh
Which once untangled, much misfortune bodes. [backs,
This is the hag, when maids lie on their
That preſſes them, and learns them firſt to bear,
Making them women of good carriage:
This is ſhe ——

Rom. Peace, peace, Mercutio, peace!
Thou talk'ſt of nothing.

Mer. True, I talk of dreams;
Which are the children of an idle brain,
Begot of nothing but vain phantaſy,
Which is as thin of ſubſtance as the air,
And more unconſtant than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the north,
And being anger'd, puffs away from thence, [ſouth,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping

SCENE VI. *A Beauty deſcribed.*

O ſhe doth teach the torches to burn bright;
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear:
Beauty too rich for uſe, for earth too dear!
So ſhews a ſnowy dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhows.

ACT II. SCENE II.

The Courtſhip between Romeo *and* Juliet, *in the Garden.*

Enter Romeo.

Rom. He jeſts at ſcars that never felt a wound ——

But ſoft, what light through yonder window breaks?
It is the eaſt, and Juliet is the ſun!
[Juliet *appears above at a window.*
Ariſe, fair ſun, and kill the envious moon,
Who is already ſick and pale with grief,
That thou, her maid, art far more fair than ſhe,
Be not her maid, ſince ſhe is envious:
Her veſtal livery is but ſick and green,
And none but fools do wear it, caſt it off— [of that?
She ſpeaks, yet ſhe ſays nothing; what
Her eye diſcourſes, I will anſwer it—
I am too bold, 'tis not to me ſhe ſpeaks:
Two of the faireſt ſtars of all the heav'n,
Having ſome buſineſs, do entreat her eyes
To twinkle in their ſpheres till they return. [head?
What if her eyes were there, they in her
The brightneſs of her cheek would ſhame thoſe ſtars, [in heav'n,
As day-light doth a lamp; her eyes in
Would thro' the airy region ſtream ſo bright, [not night;
That birds would ſing, and think it were
See how ſhe leans her cheek upon her hand!
O, that I were a glove upon that hand,
That I might touch that cheek!

Jul. Ah me!

Rom. She ſpeaks.
Oh ſpeak again, bright angel, for thou art
As glorious to this night, being o'er my head,
As is a winged meſſenger from heav'n,
Unto the white up-turned wandring eyes
Of mortals, that fall back to gaze on him,
When he beſtrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And ſails upon the boſom of the air.

Jul. O Romeo, Romeo,—wherefore art thou Romeo?
Deny thy father, and refuſe thy name:
Or if thou wilt not, be but ſworn my love,
And I'll no longer be a Capulet.

Rom. Shall I hear more, or ſhall I ſpeak at this? [*aſide.*

Jul. 'Tis but thy name that is my enemy: ——
* * * * * * * * * * *
What's in a name? that which we call a roſe,
By any other name would ſmell as ſweet,
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd,
Retain that dear perfection which he owes,
Without that title; Romeo, quit thy name,
And for thy name, which is no part of thee,
Take all myſelf.

Rom. I take thee at thy word:
Call me but love, and I'll be new baptiz'd,
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

Jul. What man art thou, that thus beſcreen'd in night

So

So ſtumbleſt on my counſel?
Rom. By a name
I know not how to tell thee who I am:
My name, dear ſaint, is hateful to myſelf,
Becauſe it is an enemy to thee.
Had I it written, I would tear the word.
Jul. My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words [the ſound.
Of that tongue's uttering, yet I know
Art thou not Romeo, and a Mountague?
Rom. Neither, fair ſaint, if either thee diſpleaſe. [and wherefore?
Jul. How cam'ſt thou hither, tell me,
The orchard walls are high, and hard to climb, [thou art,
And the place death, conſidering who
If any of my kinſmen find thee here.
Rom. With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;
For ſtony limits cannot hold love out,
And what love can do, that dares love attempt: [me.
Therefore thy kinſmen are no ſtop to
Jul. If they do ſee thee, they will murder thee. [thine eye,
Rom. Alack, there lies more peril in
Than twenty of their ſwords; look thou but ſweet,
And I am proof againſt their enmity.
Jul. I would not for the world they ſaw thee here. [from their eye.
Rom. I have night's cloak to hide me
And but thou love me, let them find me here;
My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death prorogued, wanting of thy love. [out this place?
Jul. By whoſe direction found'ſt thou
Rom. By love, that firſt did prompt me to enquire,
He lent me counſel, and I lent him eyes:
I am no pilot, yet wert thou as far
As that vaſt ſhore, waſh'd with the fartheſt ſea,
I would adventure for ſuch merchandize.
Jul. Thou know'ſt the maſk of night is on my face, [cheek,
Elſe would a maiden bluſh bepaint my
For that which thou haſt heard me ſpeak to-night; [deny
Fain would I dwell on form; fain, fain
What I have ſpoke—but farewel compliment: [ay,
Doſt thou love me? I know thou wilt ſay,
And I will take thy word—yet if thou ſwear'ſt, [perjuries
Thou may'ſt prove falſe; at lovers
They ſay Jove laughs. Oh gentle Romeo,
If thou doſt love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if thou think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown, and be perverſe, and ſay thee nay, [world,
So thou wilt wooe, but elſe not for the
In truth, fair Mountague, I am too fond;
And therefore thou may'ſt think my 'haviour light: [true
But truſt me, gentleman, I'll prove more
Than thoſe that have more cunning to be ſtrange. [confeſs,
I ſhould have been more ſtrange, I muſt
But that thou over-heard'ſt, ere I was 'ware, [me
My true love's paſſion; therefore pardon
And not impute this yielding to light love,
Which the dark night has ſo diſcovered.
Rom. Lady, by yonder bleſſed moon I vow, [tops—
That tips with ſilver all theſe fruit-tree
Jul. O ſwear not by the moon, th'inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb;
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe variable.
Rom. What ſhall I ſwear by?
Jul. Do not ſwear at all.
Or if thou wilt, ſwear by thy gracious ſelf,
Which is the god of my idolatry,
And I'll believe thee.
Rom. If my true heart's love—
Jul. Well, do not ſwear—altho' I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too raſh, too unadviſ'd, too ſudden,
Too like the lightning which doth ceaſe to be, [night,
Ere one can ſay, it lightens—ſweet, good
This bud of love, by ſummer's ripening breath, [we meet;
May prove a beauteous flower when next
Good night, good night—as ſweet repoſe and reſt [breaſt.
Come to thy heart, as that within my
Rom. O wilt thou leave me ſo unſatisfied? [to-night?
Jul. What ſatisfaction canſt thou have
Rom. Th' exchange of thy love's faithful vow for mine. [requeſt it;
Jul. I gave thee mine before thou didſt
And yet I would it were to give again.
Rom. Wouldſt thou withdraw it? For what purpoſe, love? [again.
Jul. But to be frank, and give it thee
And yet I wiſh but for the thing I have:
My bounty is as boundleſs as the ſea,
My love as deep; the more I give to thee,
The more I have, for both are infinite.
I hear ſome noiſe within, dear love, adieu. [*Nurſe calls within.*
Anon, good nurſe—ſweet Mountague be true:
Stay but a little, I will come again.
[*Exit.*
Rom. O bleſſed, bleſſed night. I am afraid
All this is but a dream I hear and ſee;
Too flattering ſweet to be ſubſtantial.
Re-enter Juliet *above.*
Jul. Three words, dear Romeo, and good night indeed;

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpoſe marriage, ſend me word to-
morrow,
By one that I'll procure to come to thee,
Where and what time thou wilt perform
the rite;
And all my fortunes at thy foot I'll lay,
And follow thee, my love, throughout
the world.

SCENE V. *Love's Heralds.*

Love's heralds ſhould be thoughts,
Which ten times faſter glide than the
ſun-beams,
Driving back ſhadows over lowring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw
love, [wings.
And therefore hath the wind-ſwift Cupid

[*To be continued in our next.*]

More Extracts *from* VOLTAIRE. (*See p.* 223.)

VOLTAIRE, in enumerating the darkneſs, ignorance, and ſuperſtition that prevailed before the enlightened age of Lewis XIV. takes notice, that the people were much addicted to judicial aſtrology, and believed in witchcraft, and the power of magick. Cardinal Richelieu, ſays he, muſt always ſuffer a diminution of his reputation, when we conſider, that by his means, and contrary to his better knowledge, Urban Grandier, curate of St. Londun, was burnt as a magician; and poſterity muſt reflect with indignation on Madame d'Ancre, wife of the marſhal of that name being burnt at the Greve for a ſorcereſs. When ſhe was examined by counſellor Courtin, he aſked her what ſort of ſorcery ſhe had practiſed againſt Mary de Medicis, who, it ſeems, was entirely directed by that lady's advice: She boldly anſwered, that kind of ſorcery which great ſouls always maintain over weak minds. He further adds, in the ſame place, that in the year 1601, a man who had a fine horſe, brought it to market, decked out almoſt in the manner that horſes are now expoſed to ſale at our fairs; and the low people having never been accuſtomed to ſee any thing of that ſort before, it ſtruck their minds, that he who could thus decorate his horſe, muſt be a magician; and it was with the utmoſt difficulty the poor man could eſcape being torn to pieces by the mob. In another part of his book he gives but a diſadvantageous idea of cardinal Mazarine; when Charles II. was an exile at the court of France, and Oliver Cromwell flouriſhing in uſurpation, that unfortunate prince ſolicited the cardinal's daughter in marriage; but as he was then in diſtreſs, the cunning ſtateſman refuſed him, and at that very time was negotiating a marriage with the uſurper's ſon, which however was not effected. As ſoon as Charles's affairs took a different turn, and Britain, ſick of the tyranny of an uſurper, and the more formidable proſpect of anarchy, opened her arms to receive her natural lord, Mazarine renewed the propoſal of his marriage with his daughter, which the king very juſtly refuſed, in his turn, with indignation and contempt.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE great inequality that we often perceive in the productions of the mind of the ſame man, is not, in the leaſt, to be wondered at; for as man's body is compoſed of the elements, ſo it varies with the weather, and changes oftner than the moon: So the ſoul, as it is connected with, and compelled to act in and thro' thoſe corporeal organs, which are always changing, muſt of neceſſity have its powers of acting more or leſs impeded, muſt riſe or fall like the mercury in the glaſs, according to their degree of clearneſs. Hence the mind is one hour pure as etherial air, the next, foul as the thickeſt fog.

Serene the day, on Seraphs wings } [the ſkies,
we riſe, }
Like great Elijah flaming, mount } [eyes.
All nature viewing thro' immortal }

In clouds the next, our ſtupid brains [theſe.
we ſqueeze,
To hammer out ſuch wretched lines as
Now wit, now dunce, according to the [together.
weather;
Then like an April day, both join'd

Since the powers of the mind do thus depend upon the organs of the body, which vary like the wind, where is the certainty of human wit? Where the boaſter of human reaſon? This ſickleneſs of the mortal frame, this inſtability of human wiſdom, ſhould teach us humility and abaſe our pride. There is, ſurely, no paſſion whatſoever ſo univerſal in the human ſpecies, as pride, yet none ſo unreaſonable; it is, indeed, the very foundation of folly, and he that has the greateſt ſhare of it, muſt of conſequence have the leaſt of reaſon.

To curb our pride, and check our unjuſt cenſures, we ſhould all look into, and ſtudy that living and moſt inſtructive book, our own hearts; for nothing will ſo effectually ſuppreſs our pride, or correct our cenſures, as to know ourſelves. He that moſt clearly perceives his own imperfections, will be the laſt to ſeek out

For the London Magazine.



Printed for R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

and condemn thoſe of others. Man's only way to true wiſdom, is to know himſelf. He that would be eſteemed truly wiſe, muſt firſt find out, and amend, his his own faults. The beſt of mankind will, by a thorough and impartial inſpection into themſelves, by carefully viewing the mirrour of their minds, find failings ſufficient to abate their pride.

BRITANNICUS.

A Deſcription *of* SHROPSHIRE.
With a new and correct MAP.

SHROPSHIRE, commonly called Salop, or the county of Salop, has part of Radnorſhire, Herefordſhire, and Worceſterſhire on the ſouth; Montgomeryſhire and part of Denbighſhire on the weſt; Staffordſhire on the eaſt, and Cheſhire on the north. It is about 34 miles long, from north to ſouth; 25 miles broad, from eaſt to weſt; and 134 in circumference. It contains about 890,000 acres, is divided into 15 hundreds, in which are 5 parliamentary boroughs, 10 other market-towns, and 170 pariſhes; and ſends 12 members to parliament, the knights of the ſhire being at preſent Sir John Aſtley, Bart. and Richard Lyſter, Eſq; This county being a frontier againſt the Welſh, was formerly full of caſtles, inhabited by the lords marchers, or barons of the marches, who had the juriſdiction of palatines in their reſpective territories, and in their own courts adminiſtered law to the inhabitants, with divers privileges and immunities: But peaceful times, and the royal authority, by degrees aboliſhed theſe private rights, and in the reign of Henry VIII. they were quite extinguiſhed, to the great benefit and tranquillity of the Welſh nation. Shropſhire is a pleaſant county, the air healthful, and the ſoil fruitful both for tillage and paſturage. It yields abundance of wheat, barley, &c. and has many mines of pit-coal, lead, and iron. It is exceedingly well watered, having many fine ſprings and rivers, particularly the Severn, which yields plenty of fiſh. The ſouthern and weſtern parts, being hilly and mountainous, feed great numbers of cattle, and are well furniſhed with wood. The boroughs in this county are,

1. Shrewſbury, the metropolis, a fair, large town, 124 computed, and 157 meaſured miles N. W. from London. It ſends two members to parliament, the preſent ones being Sir Richard Corbet, Bart. and Thomas Hill, Eſq; It has markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays for corn, cattle, and proviſions, and every Thurſday is a market for Welſh cottons, freezes, and flannels. But having given a large and very particular account of this town ſo lately as in our Magazine for May laſt, p. 203, 204, together with a beautiful Folio VIEW of its ſouth-weſt proſpect, it is needleſs to ſay any more of it here.

2. Wenlock, or Great Wenlock, about 10 miles S. E. of Shrewſbury, an ancient corporation, governed by a bailiff and burgeſſes, who chuſe the two parliament-men, their preſent repreſentatives being Iſaac Hawkins Browne and Brook Foreſter, Eſqrs. It has a very good market on Mondays, and is noted for its lime-ſtones and tobacco-pipe clay. A burning well was diſcovered at Broſeley, near this place, which being lighted, burns like brandy or ſpirit of wine.

3. Bridgenorth, 6 miles S. E. of Wenlock, a large, ancient borough, divided by the Severn into two parts, called the upper and lower towns, which are joined by a fair ſtone bridge of ſeven arches, having a gate, and gate-houſe, and ſome houſes upon it. It is pleaſantly ſituate, and commodious for trade by the navigableneſs of the Severn, and almoſt all ſorts of manufactures are carried on here. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets well paved with pebbles, and has two large pariſh churches, and a free-ſchool. It is governed by two bailiffs, 24 aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are the Hon. Sir Thomas Whitmore, knight of the Bath, and Arthur Weaver, Eſq; It has a large market on Saturday. It was formerly very ſtrong, having walls, and a ſtately caſtle ſeated on a rock, now in ruins.

4. Ludlow, 16 miles S. W. of Bridgenorth, a fine, large town, adorned with ſeveral handſome edifices, very populous, and a place of good trade. It is ſituate near the confluence of the Corve and the Temd, over which laſt it has a good bridge. It was formerly defended with a ſtrong wall, and a caſtle, which are now going very faſt to decay. It is governed by bailiffs and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament, its preſent repreſentatives being Richard Herbert and Henry Bridgman, Eſqrs. The market, which is very great, is on Monday. Here is a fair church on the higheſt ground in the town. Ludlow has been of chiefeſt note, for being the place where the court for the marches of Wales was kept, firſt inſtituted by Henry VII. for the trial of cauſes, for the eaſement of the Welſh and neighbouring inhabitants. It conſiſted of a lord preſident, ſeveral counſellors, a ſecretary, an attorney, ſolicitor, and four juſtices of the counties in Wales, and

was

was held in the caſtle, a large, noble and beautiful place, fit for that purpoſe: But this court, like that of the preſidentſhip of the North, which was at firſt deſigned for the eaſe and benefit of the ſubjects, proving in time an intolerable grievance, was diſſolved and taken away by act of parliament in the firſt year of K. William and Q. Mary.

5. Biſhop's-Caſtle, 14 miles N. W. of Ludlow, ſo called becauſe it belonged to the biſhops of Hereford, whoſe dioceſe takes in a great part of this ſhire. It is but a ſmall town, yet has many privileges, is governed by a bailiff, aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are Samuel Child and John Robinſon Lytton, Eſqrs. Its market is on Friday, which is very conſiderable, and much frequented by the Welſh.

Other market-towns are,

1. Whitchurch, 17 miles N. of Shrewſbury, on the confines of the county, near Cheſhire, famous for ſome monuments of the Talbots. It is a pretty large and good town, but has very little trade; yet its market, which is on Fridays, for cattle and proviſions, is not inconſiderable.

2. Draiton, 9 miles S. E. of Whitchurch, on the confines of Staffordſhire, which, tho' but a poor town, has a very good market on Wedneſdays for horſes and cattle, but not much ſtored with proviſions.—Hodnet, 5 miles S. W. is reckoned by ſome a market-town, tho' not ſo diſtinguiſhed in the Maps.

3. Wem, 7 miles S. of Whitchurch, a ſmall town, with a good market on Thurſday. The cruel Sir George Jeffreys, who was lord chief juſtice of England, and afterwards lord chancellor, in the reign of K. James II. was by that monarch created baron of Wem, in which title he was ſucceeded by his only ſon, John lord Jeffreys, who dying without iſſue male, it became extinct.

4. Elleſmere, 7 miles N. W. of Wem, ſituate on the ſide of a large meer, and in a little, but rich and fertile territory ſo called; a ſmall town, with a mean market on Tueſdays.

5. Oſweſtry, 7 miles S. W. of Elleſmere, ſo named from Oſwald, King of the Northumbrians, who was ſlain here in a bloody battle, and cruelly torn to pieces by Penda, the Pagan Mercian prince. It was before called Maſerfield, is ſeated near the ſpring head of a ſmall river, and is a town corporate, governed by two bailiffs and burgeſſes. It was once of conſiderable ſtrength, being fortified with a wall, ditch and caſtle, and was a place of great account before the mart for Welſh cottons, &c. was removed to Shrewſbury: Yet it is ſtill a pretty good town, has ſome trade for flannels, and its market, which is on Mondays, is well frequented, and furniſhed with cattle and proviſions.

6. Wellington, 10 miles E. of Shrewſbury, has a large market on Thurſdays.

7. Newport, 6 miles N. E. of Wellington, ſeated on a plain, a pretty good town, with a free-ſchool and market-houſe, and a conſiderable market on Saturdays.

8. Shefnell, or Shefnal, 6 miles S. of Newport, a ſmall town, that has a market on Tueſdays.

9. Stretton, or Church Stretton, to diſtinguiſh it from another Stretton hard by, 12 miles S. of Shrewſbury, has a good market for corn on Thurſdays. Theſe Strettons, as well as ſeveral others elſewhere, take their names from the high road, or Roman way, called Watling-ſtreet, which runs thro' or near them, and paſſes into the remoteſt parts of Wales.

10. Clebury, 12 miles S. of Bridgenorth, a ſmall town, with a market on Wedneſdays.

A few miles S. E. of Shrewſbury, are the remains of an ancient city, called Wroxeter, the metropolis of the Cornavii, and built probably by the Romans, when they fortified the banks of the Severn, fordable here, and no where lower to its mouth. It was deſtroyed in the Daniſh wars, and is now an inconſiderable village; but they frequently plough up ancient coins here, and diſcover other pieces of Roman antiquity. All the remains of the ancient city is what the people call the Old Works of Wroxceſter, being broken walls near the midſt of it, about 20 foot high, and 100 long, built of hewn ſtone, laid in ſeven rows without, and arched within, after the manner of the Britons. The plot on which the city ſtood is about three miles in compaſs, the walls being moſtly upon a pebble-ſtone foundation, about three yards thick, with a vaſt trench round, in ſome places exceedingly deep to this day.

Wrekin Hill, a little S. W. of Wellington, which is the higheſt ground of all this country, gradually falls into a pleaſant level, and yields an entertaining proſpect of the plains about it. It runs into a great length, and is much taken notice of by Shropſhire men, both in and out of the county, whoſe cuſtom is to drink a health to all their friends *round the Wrekin, Brethen, Brown-Clee,* and *Stitterſtones,* other hills in this county.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 263.

In the Debate we had in our Club about the Number of Troops, which was begun in your laſt, the next that ſpoke was A. Bæculonius, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

IT has often to me been matter of wonder, how ſuch different concluſions ſhould be drawn by different men from the ſame premiſes. From the fate of the laſt rebellion, the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt concluded, that we muſt always keep up a numerous army of mercenary troops; whereas my concluſion from thence is, that whilſt his majeſty poſſeſſes the hearts of the people in general, and has a fleet at ſea ſuperior to his foreign enemies, he will always have time enough to raiſe or bring over ſuch a number of troops, as will be ſufficient for defeating any little inſurrection, that can be raiſed againſt him by the diſaffected: and conſequently, that the keeping up ſuch an army in time of peace, is abſolutely unneceſſary. The Hon. gentleman ſays, that a reduction or diminution of our mercenary troops is an opportunity, which the enemies to our happy eſtabliſhment have never failed to lay hold of; but ſuppoſe this were true, it is, ſurely, a very wrong way of arguing, to ſay, that becauſe they have failed in two attempts of this kind, therefore they will undertake a third. As the diſaffected have been defeated in two attempts againſt our preſent eſtabliſhment, both undertaken when we had but a very ſmall number of regular troops in the iſland, and the laſt ſurpriſingly conducted as well as ſurpriſingly made, I am either quite miſtaken as to that method of reaſoning called common ſenſe, or I muſt conclude, that they will never venture a third without ſome other encouragement; and indeed, I am of opinion, that without ſome other encouragement they would never have ventured either of the two laſt; for no man of common diſcretion will ever riſe in rebellion againſt an eſtabliſhed government, if he has nothing but the people of the country to truſt to, unleſs he has the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of being joined by the majority of the people; therefore I am fully convinced, that in both the laſt rebellions, the rebels had at firſt ſomething elſe to truſt to than that of the government's not having at the time a numerous army of regular troops in the iſland; and if we conſider what it was they had at both times to truſt to, and how they came to be diſappointed, it will furniſh us with the ſtrongeſt argument againſt our keeping up a numerous army of mercenary troops.

At the time of the rebellion in 1715, many of us muſt remember, and all of us know, Sir, that the people in general appeared to be highly diſcontented: The church's being in danger was an opinion that generally prevailed; and this opinion, however ill grounded, had rendered the people in moſt places diſcontented, and in ſome places riotous. This diſcontent was taken for diſaffection by thoſe that were really diſaffected; and from thence they conceived hopes, that upon their appearing in arms againſt the government, they would be joined by the greateſt part of the people; but in this they were diſappointed, for tho' the people were diſſatisfied, they were not as yet become diſaffected: Tho' they

July, 1752.

W—— B——.

they were afraid of the church's being overturned by the diſſenters, they were more afraid of its being overturned by the papiſts; and therefore, inſtead of joining with the diſaffected, moſt of them joined with the government, and thereby enabled our miniſters to raiſe an army of regular troops, time enough for oppoſing and defeating thoſe that had taken up arms in favour of the pretender.

Again, Sir, at the time of the laſt rebellion, it is certain that the diſcontents of the people were almoſt univerſal: Bribery and corruption, and the danger our conſtitution was from thence expoſed to, had for ſome years been ſounded high in the ears of the people, and, I believe, no man will ſay, that this apprehenſion was quite groundleſs, or that any effectual regulation had been made for removing it. This diſcontent was again miſtaken for diſaffection, and this was what the pretender's party chiefly truſted to at the breaking out of the laſt rebellion; but as the people had then hopes of providing, by ſome new regulation, againſt the danger of bribery and corruption, they were not for trying ſuch a deſperate remedy as that of overturning our preſent eſtabliſhment, and therefore they joined moſt heartily, and almoſt unanimouſly in its ſupport.

At both theſe times, Sir, it is certain, that the rebels had ſome hopes of being aſſiſted by a large body of regular troops from France; and in the laſt rebellion they had not only hopes, but, I believe, the moſt ſolemn promiſes, which would, without doubt, have been complied with, if the people had not ſo unanimouſly declared for the ſupport of our preſent eſtabliſhment, or if we had not been able to ſend a fleet to ſea ſuperior to any thing the French could ſend againſt us.

Thus, Sir, we may ſee, that in both the laſt rebellions, the diſaffected had ſomething elſe to truſt to than merely that of our not then having a numerous army of mercenary troops on foot; and until they have more infallible hopes of one or other of the ſupports I have mentioned, than they ever yet had, we may be aſſured, they will never again venture to rebel againſt our eſtabliſhed government, even ſuppoſing we ſhould reduce our army to what is properly meant by guards and garriſons: Whereas, ſhould they ever have certain and well-grounded hopes of either of theſe ſupports, much more of both, no army we can keep up could prevent their rebelling, or ſecure us againſt their ſucceſs. Let us then take care, Sir, never to give them any well-grounded hope of either of theſe ſupports; and the method to do this is not, I am ſure, to keep up a numerous army of mercenary troops in time of peace. On the contrary, it is almoſt an infallible method to furniſh them not only with the hopes, but the certainty of both; for by keeping up ſuch an army we muſt continue to oppreſs the people with taxes, and with the quartering of ſoldiers, which will certainly continue their diſcontent, and that diſcontent will as certainly at laſt deviate into diſaffection, or will become ſo violent as to drive them into any meaſure for getting rid of the preſent oppreſſion. At the ſame time, Sir, the expence of keeping up ſuch a number of troops, will render it neceſſary for us to be as ſaving as poſſible upon the head of our navy, and by this means we ſhall probably loſe our ſuperiority at ſea. If France had a navy ſuperior to ours, and if at the ſame time the majority of the people were diſaffected to our preſent eſtabliſhment, or ſo much diſcontented as to be indifferent about its ſupport, can we ſuppoſe, that our government could ſubſiſt a moment longer than it truckled to France, in every thing relating to trade and commerce? And if this

ſhould

ſhould ever come to be our unfortunate ſituation, could we expect, could any true Engliſhman deſire, that ſuch a government ſhould be ſupported by a ſtanding army of mercenary troops? Sir, it might by an army of French or foreign troops; but I am very ſure, it would not by an army of Engliſh ſoldiers; for I hope, no Engliſhman will ever be ſo mercenary as to ſupport a government, that has brought itſelf under a neceſſary dependance upon France.

I hope, Sir, it will now appear, that no argument can be drawn from any paſt rebellion that has happened, or from any future rebellion that can be apprehended, for keeping up a numerous army of mercenary troops in time of peace; and indeed, the conſequence of keeping up ſuch an army is ſo fatal, and at the ſame time ſo certain, that it can be over-balanced by no other danger either real or imaginary, as muſt appear evident to every man, who conſiders the hiſtory of ſuch armies in this or any other country. In this country, Sir, we may from our hiſtories be informed, that ſuch armies were never kept up but by princes who aimed at eſtabliſhing arbitrary and abſolute power; and the ſame hiſtories will inform us of the unlucky fate of all thoſe princes. King John endeavoured to graſp at deſpotick rule by keeping up an army of lanſquenets, and of ſuch mercenary Engliſhmen as were villainous enough to engage to ſerve his tyrannical purpoſes; and by this army he ſo oppreſſed his people, that he at laſt forced them to reſolve to ſubmit themſelves to a foreign yoke, rather than to the heavy yoke which their own ſovereign was endeavouring to put upon their necks; but every one knows the fate of that unfortunate monarch, and how miraculouſly the total ruin of his family, as well as his country, was prevented. Another attempt of the ſame kind was made by Richard II. who with 3000 men only of mercenary troops ſurrounded and compelled the parliament itſelf to make a ſacrifice of the liberties of their country; but tho' the people may for a time diſſemble, they will never heartily join in ſuch a ſacrifice, and accordingly it coſt that prince both his crown and his life, and laid a foundation for thoſe depopulating and cruel wars, which afterwards enſued between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, in all which wars the army was diſbanded as ſoon as the war was at an end; for the prevailing party always choſe to be ready to riſk their own lives and fortunes in defence of the ſovereign they had eſtabliſhed, rather than to riſk the liberties of their country, by providing him with a ſtanding mercenary army for that purpoſe.

How different, Sir, is our way of thinking now from what it ever was before the revolution, which is ſaid to have eſtabliſhed our liberties upon a ſolid foundation? Queen Elizabeth diſbanded her army the very next winter after the defeat of the Spaniſh armada, notwithſtanding the powerful party ſhe had to contend with, and the numberleſs plots that were daily hatching againſt her. In the beginning of Charles the Firſt's reign the projectors of a ſcheme againſt our liberties deſired a ſtanding mercenary army but of 3000 men, to bridle, as they called it, the impertinence of parliament; and after that king's tragical death, nay, I believe, preſently after he was made a priſoner, the army was reduced below the number we have now on foot, which was then thought ſufficient, by the uſurpers of the ſovereign power, to defend them againſt our nobility as well as our royal family. Such an averſion had we to any ſort of a ſtanding army, that in Charles the Second's time a few guards were voted to be a nuſance, even by that parliament, which in deriſion was called the penſionary parliament. Before the revolution a parliamentary ſanction

on could never be obtained for keeping up any number of mercenary troops in time of peace; and even after ſuch a ſanction began to be obtained, the number never exceeded 8000 men, before the acceſſion of his late majeſty; for the army allowed to king William after the peace of Ryſwick, did not amount to above that number; and after the peace of Utrecht queen Anne deſired no more for the defence of the whole united kingdom, tho' there was a moſt formidable party, who had openly in parliament declared againſt her then adminiſtration, and if ſome people are to be credited, were preparing to declare openly againſt her in the field.

Let us next look abroad, Sir, and if gentlemen can point out to me any one ſtate that has long preſerved its freedom, after allowing a ſtanding mercenary army to be kept up in time of peace, and in the heart of their country, I will agree to the keeping up of any number they pleaſe in this iſland. In Sweden, Sir, their freedom is of ſuch a modern date, that it cannot be brought as an example; and beſides, they keep the greateſt part of their army in Finland. In Venice, which is rather an abſolute ariſtocracy than a free republick, they keep all their troops in their conquered provinces, without ever admitting any into their city; and notwithſtanding this, they are ſo jealous of their army's being turned againſt their liberties, that it is never put under the command of a native, and conſequently the general can never have any influence upon the civil power. And in Holland they keep their whole army in their frontier towns; it being likewiſe a rule with them, not to admit any troops into thoſe cities which have a ſhare in their civil government; and when they depart from this rule, upon any pretence whatſoever, as indeed they have a little of late, I may propheſy, that their liberties will not long ſurvive.

But gentlemen ſay, Sir, that we can be in no danger from our army, becauſe it is not numerous enough to ſubdue our liberties. This I am ſurpriſed at, conſidering what I have already ſaid about the army in Richard the ſecond's time, about the army propoſed at the beginning of Charles I. and about what was actually done by the army that brought that unhappy prince to the block. Sir, the body of Janiſſaries, by which the arbitrary power of the Turkiſh ſultans, over ſuch a great part of this globe, is preſerved and enforced, is not much more numerous than the army we have now on foot; and the Pretorian bands, which ſo long ſupported the power of the tyrannical Roman emperors, and ſo often butchered the ſovereigns they had ſworn to ſerve, were not ſo numerous as the army we now have in this ſmall iſland, which was but a very inconſiderable part of that vaſt empire. How then can it be ſaid, that our preſent army is not ſufficient for ſubduing our liberties, ſhould it be ever made uſe of for that purpoſe? With regard to the number, it is already but too ſufficient; and the longer it is kept up, the more ſufficient it will be, becauſe the people will every day become more cowardly, and more ignorant of every ſort of military diſcipline.

We have now, Sir, nothing to depend on, but the honour and generoſity of thoſe who are employed as officers in our army; and indeed, I have ſo good an opinion of them, that I do not think our liberties can ever be in danger, whilſt they continue in command; but they are all mortal, and may be ſucceeded by men of very different principles; for that of our officers being men of family and fortune, is no ſecurity for their principles: Such men may be governed by their ambition or their avarice, as well as men who have neither family nor fortune; and our ſovereign will always have it in his

power

power to flatter both theſe paſſions. The French armies have always been, and ſtill are commanded by gentlemen of family and fortune, gentlemen who in other reſpects have always ſhewn themſelves to be men of honour, and who upon every occaſion have ſhewn that they are men of true courage; yet thoſe armies have not only ſubdued the liberties of their country, but now ſupport the ſole and abſolute power of their *Grand Monarque*; in ſo much that paſſive obedience and non reſiſtance, which was formerly attempted to be made a point of religion in this country, is now in France made a point of honour; and as there is a faſhion in principles as well as every thing elſe, I am much afraid, this faſhion may at laſt be introduced into this country; for the behaviour of ſome gentlemen amongſt us has lately brought patriotiſm into contempt, and when the principles of liberty become ridiculous, thoſe of paſſive obedience will of courſe become faſhionable: Whether this revolution in our principles can contribute to the ſecurity of our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, or whether it may not uſher in a revolution of government, I ſhall leave to the wiſdom of our wiſe miniſters to determine.

I know it may be ſaid, Sir, that as the army comes annually under the conſideration of parliament, and depends upon the annual ſanction of parliament, if it ſhould ever appear, that the officers of our army are ſuch as have a greater regard for their pay and preferment in the army than for the liberties of their country, the parliament would certainly refuſe its conſent for the continuance of the army. But I have two reaſons for not depending upon this ſecurity: The firſt is, that mens principles are never to be judged of from their profeſſions: They can never be known until they come to be tried; and therefore, tho' the parliament may ſuppoſe all the officers of the army to be men of true honour, and a ſincere regard for the conſtitution, they may find themſelves miſtaken, ſhould they ever come to a rupture with their ſovereign, or his favourite miniſter, ſo as to oblige him to diſſolve or prorogue them before paſſing the mutiny bill; for they might, perhaps, find the officers of the army not only continuing in their command, but raiſing the land and malt taxes without their authority: Do we not know, that the army which was raiſed by the parliament in king Charles the Firſt's time, for the preſervation of our liberties, and which could not but be ſuppoſed to have a great regard for both, yet that very army turned this houſe out of doors, as ſoon as it began to diſoblige their general, and not only eſtabliſhed the abſolute power of that general, but kept him in the poſſeſſion of it as long as he lived. Another reaſon is, that as our ſovereign may diſmiſs and prefer the officers of our army at pleaſure, it may in a few months be ſo garbled and modelled as to be fit for any purpoſe he deſigns. That this may be done is likewiſe confirmed by experience; for general Monk in a few months ſo modelled the army under his command, as to make that army which had beheaded the father, inſtrumental in reſtoring the ſon to the throne of theſe kingdoms; and whatever high opinion we may have of thoſe who are at preſent the officers of our army, it is certain, that the common ſoldiers are generally the idleſt, the meaneſt and the loweſt of the people; therefore we cannot ſuppoſe, that any of them would run the riſk of what would be called mutiny, if the ſovereign and moſt of his officers ſhould reſolve to keep the army on foot without the conſent of parliament.

There is therefore, I think, nothing more certain than that the ſubſtance of liberty will be in a few years annihilated, if a ſtanding army of mercenary troops be kept up in this iſland for ſome years to come, in the

the ſame manner as it has been for ſeveral years paſt. In order to amuſe the people, the ſhadow may perhaps be preſerved in this kingdom by our arbitrary and tyrannical rulers, as it was at Rome by their imperial tyrants: We may have parliaments, we may have popular elections: They had both at Rome after the extinction of liberty as well as before; but here as there, they will ſerve only as inſtruments of oppreſſion, and to render that oppreſſion the more grievous, the more provoking; for no man of worth or honour will attempt to get himſelf choſen into this houſe, or to appear in the other, after it becomes certain, that he may thereby expoſe himſelf to the reſentment of a revengeful miniſter, but cannot expect to be able to ſerve or ſave his country. But it now ſeems to be the opinion of ſome gentlemen amongſt us, that we muſt ſubmit to be the ſlaves of our own ſovereign and his army, in order to prevent our being made the ſlaves of ſome foreign power, or at leaſt, that we muſt ſubmit to be the ſlaves of the royal family now upon our throne, in order to prevent our becoming the ſlaves of that which is now in exile. As to our being made the ſlaves of ſome foreign power, it is very ſtrange that we ſhould, for ſo many ages, have been able to preſerve ourſelves without any ſtanding army of mercenary troops, and even when we had no fleet, or at leaſt, not a ſuperior one, to defend us, and ſhould now be unable to preſerve ourſelves without ſuch an army, when we have, and may always have a fleet ſuperior to that of any one of our neighbours. To juſtify this paradoxical opinion two doctrines have been advanced, neither of which I can ſubſcribe to. In the firſt place, it has been advanced, that among a trading induſtrious people it is impoſſible to preſerve military diſcipline, or to cultivate an univerſal warlike ſpirit. And in the next place, it is ſaid, that we may be invaded by a foreign army, before we can have time to raiſe an army for our defence.

As to the firſt, I ſhall grant, Sir, that ſuch a punctilious military diſcipline as may be neceſſary for a modern review, cannot be preſerved among an induſtrious trading people; but I will inſiſt upon it, that all that military diſcipline, which is neceſſary or uſeful for action, may be preſerved among any ſort of people, and in this I am juſtified by the behaviour of thoſe we called banditti in the late rebellion, as well as by the hiſtory of the Swiſs cantons ever ſince the eſtabliſhment of their commonwealth; and we know, that in the beginning of the Dutch commonwealth, their militia defeated the regular troops of Spain, and at the ſame time they introduced and eſtabliſhed that commerce, and thoſe manufactures, which have ſince made them ſuch a mighty people. Mankind, Sir, are naturally brave and warlike: It requires art to render them cowardly and effeminate, and this is the art which has always been practiſed by abſolute governments, where the utmoſt care is taken, that no man ſhall have either arms or courage, but ſuch as are in the pay of the government; therefore, if we ſhould reſolve to cultivate an univerſal warlike ſpirit among the people, there would be no occaſion for penalties; let it but appear, that no man could acquire any character in our country, or any ſhare in our civil government, without being a brave and diſciplined ſoldier, and I will undertake, that every man would attend our ſtated military exerciſes, without any penalty upon his non-attendance; for there would be no occaſion for making thoſe exerciſes ſo frequent as to interfere with his other buſineſs; and I muſt be of opinion, that a part of every Sunday would be better ſpent in a man's learning to defend his country, than in ſotting at the ale-houſe, or ſauntering in the fields, as moſt of our people do at preſent.

Then

Then as to any ſudden invaſion, Sir, can it be ſuppoſed that, even in the ſtate we are in at preſent, any foreign prince or ſtate would think of conquering this iſland with 10 or 20,000 foot ſoldiers, and without expecting aſſiſtance from any part of our own people? Suppoſe 20,000 regular infantry were landed at Dover, or near that place, there are ſo many defiles and paſſes between it and this city, that many of them might be cut off, and their march very much retarded, by the militia of the country; and before they could reach this city, we might have 100,000 men regimented, armed, and ready to receive them. I muſt therefore conclude, that while we are maſters at ſea, no foreign power will attempt to invade us, unleſs it be with a very numerous army both of horſe and foot, provided with artillery, and every thing proper for an army; and for the tranſporting ſuch an army, ſo great preparations muſt be made, that it would be impoſſible to prevent our being informed of it ſome months before it could put to ſea. Our hiſtories inform us, that the famous Spaniſh armada, which conſiſted of ſuch a vaſt number of ſhips large and ſmall, and was above three years in preparing, had but 22,000 men of land forces on board, and that king William had above 600 ſhips for tranſporting no more than 14,000 men. Theſe examples ought to convince us, that we may depend upon that which is our natural ſecurity: I mean, our being ſurrounded by the ſea, and protected by a powerful navy. This was our protection in the laſt war, even when a ſucceſsful rebellion had by our miſconduct got poſſeſſion of a great part of the iſland; and it at laſt procured us a peace, ſuch as it was, when by the miſconduct either of us or our allies, our enemies were every where at land triumphant. By our navy we deſtroyed the French commerce, which lay bleeding at every vein, and thereby dried up all the reſources by which they could propoſe to carry on the war; and by our New-England militia we made that conqueſt in America, which made them glad to reſtore all the conqueſts they had made in Europe. When I reflect, Sir, upon our conqueſt of Cape-Breton, and the intrepidity our common militia ſhewed upon that occaſion, I am really ſurpriſed how any gentleman can be ſo fanciful as to apprehend our being conquered by a foreign power, unleſs we keep a numerous army of mercenary troops continually in pay.

This, Sir, I am ſo little afraid of, that if the queſtion were for diſbanding the whole army we have now on foot, I ſhould give my vote for it; and therefore I cannot in the leaſt heſitate with reſpect to the ſmall reduction now propoſed.

Upon this C. Livius Salinator *ſtood up, and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Muſt confeſs, Sir, that the Hon. gentleman has ſaid as much as can poſſibly be ſuggeſted againſt our keeping up any number of regular troops in time of peace; but tho' I am of opinion, that all he has ſaid may be eaſily anſwered, yet as this is not the queſtion now before us, I ſhall not take up your time with making a particular anſwer to every argument he was pleaſed to make uſe of; for I think it is granted, upon all hands, that ſome certain number of regular troops is not only convenient but neceſſary for us, even in time of peace; and whilſt our army conſiſts of none but natives, commanded by gentlemen of the beſt families amongſt us, and under the annual controul of parliament, I ſhall never be under the leaſt apprehenſion for our conſtitution, or for any of our juſt and legal

legal liberties; for by ſuch an army the liberties of no country were ever deſtroyed, nor was any tyrannical power ever ſupported; but factions among the people, or mutinies among the troops, have often furniſhed princes with a pretence for calling foreign mercenaries to their aſſiſtance, and eſtabliſhing chambers of Janiſſaries; and by ſuch I ſhall grant, that tyranny may not only be introduced, but ſupported.

This I could ſhew, Sir, from the hiſtories of all countries, where deſpotick rule and arbitrary will has been, or is now eſtabliſhed; but as the only queſtion now is about the greater or leſſer number of regular troops, which we are to keep up for the enſuing year, I think, I have no occaſion to enter minutely into this argument. A hint of it I think ſufficient, becauſe every gentleman's own reading may furniſh him with a proof of what I have thus in general advanced. Now, Sir, with regard to the queſtion, whether we ſhould keep up 15,000, or near 19,000 men, for the enſuing year, it is certain, that the number of men to be kept up for any enſuing year, muſt always depend upon the ſtate of ſecurity, or danger, we happen to be in when this queſtion comes to be determined. Laſt year I was for no more than 15,000 men, and if we were now in the ſame ſtate of ſecurity we were in at that time, I ſhould now be for no more; but the death of that great and amiable prince, whom I ſhall always bemoan, and in which I am confident I ſhall be joined by every Britiſh ſubject, who has any regard for the religion or liberties of his country: I ſay, Sir, the untimely and unfortunate death of that beloved prince has thrown us into a ſtate of danger, againſt which we ought to provide, and againſt which we cannot, in my opinion, provide, by keeping on foot a leſs number of regular troops than the higheſt now propoſed.

When I talk, Sir, of the dangerous ſtate we are now in, I believe every gentleman will ſuppoſe, I mean the danger of our falling under a minority. Thank God! his preſent majeſty is at preſent in perfect health, but to our misfortune he has but one life to loſe; and as that hopeful young prince, his grandſon and ſucceſſor, is but an infant, we have conſequently but one life between us and a minority. In this kingdom, in all kingdoms, Sir, a minority is a time fraught with faction, and often involved in confuſion. Should ſuch a miſchance befal us, what tumults or invaſions might we not be expoſed to, if at ſuch a dangerous time we had not a ſufficient number of regular, well-diſciplined, and veteran troops on foot? We know, that we have at home a numerous body of men, who are by principle enemies to our preſent eſtabliſhment: We know, that we have abroad a powerful people, who have been the perpetual enemies of our nation: Can we hope, that neither would take advantage of ſuch a favourable conjuncture for involving us in war and bloodſhed? Sir, I do not in the leaſt queſtion, but that both have already laid the ſcheme, perhaps in conjunction, and are now preparing to carry it into execution the very moment the opportunity offers. Providence will, I hope, be ſo kind to us, as to preſerve his majeſty's life until his next ſucceſſor comes of age; for upon this alone our tranquillity now depends; but we ſhould deſerve to be deſerted by Providence, ſhould we, in the mean time, neglect to provide, in the beſt method we can, for our own ſecurity; and this we can no way do but by keeping on foot a ſufficient ſtanding army.

Our circumſtances being thus, Sir, very different now from what they were laſt year, I cannot juſtly be accuſed of any inconſiſtency, on account of my being now againſt that reduction of our land forces, which I voted

voted for laſt year. But it is not only with reſpect to our domeſtick concerns, that our circumſtances are very different: Two events have ſince happened abroad, which add conſiderably to our danger: The death of the prince of Orange is an event of the utmoſt conſequence to this nation: Our beſt and moſt natural allies, the Dutch, are thereby brought under that misfortune, which we have ſo much reaſon to apprehend: They are brought under a minority; and if this unlucky event ſhould occaſion any diſturbances in that country, can we continue in quiet? Are we not in honour, in intereſt, and even from natural affection, obliged to aſſiſt that wiſe princeſs, who has now the government thereof, in the name of her infant ſon? For this purpoſe, we muſt have a body of regular troops always ready to embark; for ſhould we be altogether unprovided, ſhe might be undone, and all our friends there deſtroyed, before we could raiſe a regiment for their aſſiſtance.

As our circumſtances with regard to foreign affairs are thus altered, Sir, by the death of the prince of Orange, ſo they are very much altered by the birth of the duke of Burgundy, which is the other foreign event I have mentioned; for this adds greatly to the ſtrength of France, and when the ſtrength of that kingdom is increaſed, we ought not, ſurely, to diminiſh the ſtrength of this. As this event, Sir, has effectually ſecured the domeſtick tranquillity of that kingdom, and added weight and influence to the government thereof, it may probably ſet them upon forming ambitious projects, which they would never otherwiſe have thought of; and as they can form no ambitious project but what muſt be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to this nation, I muſt look upon the birth of this young prince as a ſtrong argument for our continuing much the ſame number of troops in our pay, which we had laſt year, and indeed, for increaſing the number, if we could poſſibly ſpare the expence; therefore, I hope, thoſe gentlemen with whom I joined laſt year in ſuch a motion as this now before us, will excuſe my not joining with them upon this occaſion.

The next that ſpoke was C. Licinius Nerva, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

THE Hon. and learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt, has given ſuch convincing reaſons for not reducing our army for the next enſuing year at leaſt, that I riſe up rather to teſtify my approbation, in the moſt open manner, of what he ſaid, than with any deſign to add weight to his arguments. However, as I am up, and as I have been for many years converſant in the military, I ſhall obſerve, that it is amongſt ſoldiers a maxim, that as you enlarge the works of any fortified place, you ought in proportion to increaſe the gariſon; and therefore thoſe gentlemen, who were laſt year for our keeping up but 15,000 men, ought this year to be for our keeping up a greater number, becauſe we are about enlarging our works, by the new military road we have begun to make between Carliſle and Newcaſtle; for that road will be of no ſignification, unleſs you keep a body of troops always upon it. On the contrary, it will rather be of advantage to the rebels, ſhould they ever again attempt to invade England: Whereas, if you keep one regiment of foot at Newcaſtle, another at Carliſle, a third at Berwick, and a regiment, or a few troops of dragoons upon the road, I will undertake, that no Scotchman ſhall ever again enter England, as an enemy to our eſta-

bliſhed government. This, Sir, is a conſequence of ſuch advantage, as will fully juſtify the expence of keeping up a few more troops than might otherwiſe be neceſſary; and without this, I ſhould be againſt our reducing our army, until we ſee what alterations may be produced in the affairs of Europe, by the three great events taken notice of by my Hon. and learned friend.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

A LETTER *from* PHALARIS, *the famous Tyrant of* Agrigentum *in* Sicily, *to* POLYCLETUS *a Phyſician, admiring his Honour in curing a Tyrant*, &c.

I AM at a ſtand, Polycletus, what I ought moſt to admire, your ſkill or your honour; your ſkill gave you a power over the health and ſafety of a tyrant's life, and your honour vanquiſhed the rewards of the murder; your juſtice examining both theſe things at once, delivered Phalaris from two dangers, the force of an incurable diſeaſe, and the rewards of my enemies. You only had it in your power to have turned my death to an advantage, if I had fallen in my diſtemper, by aſſuming the merit of killing me; and if my diſeaſe had failed, while I willingly made uſe of what even you preſcribed for the reſtoring of my health, with as much eaſe might you have given me my bane; which would have been of unſpeakable advantage in reaping the rewards of ſuch a deed. But you could not be prevailed on to prefer an unjuſt reward, to a juſt praiſe; for there was no juſt cauſe to conſpire my death with my diſtemper. But I am at a loſs how to proportion my thanks to the kindneſs to me, when I was in your power. I only can affirm, that your ſkill in phyſick is worthy that god who firſt invented that art. But with my praiſes of your virtue and your ſkill, I have ſent ſome teſtimonies of my love and value for you; 4 phials of pure gold, 2 ſilver bowls of antique work, 10 pair of goblets, 20 untouch'd virgins, and 50,000 Attick crowns. And I have order'd Tucer, that out of my revenue he pay you the ſalary of a captain of my galleys, of my guard, and other officers in my army, a return too mean for ſo great a benefit; but let this gratitude make ſome amends, ſince I am myſelf too poor to be able to pay what the obligation deſerves. Farewel.

This LETTER *we have inſerted for the Sake of the following* ANSWER *of* POLYCLETUS, *being a Defence of Liberty againſt Tyranny, and remembring* PHALARIS *that a Prince ought to have no Favourite: Likewiſe perſuading him to quit Tyranny.*

THE gratitude of your temper proves you not only worthy the dignity you enjoy, but likewiſe the benefit I beſtowed, by my art, in reſtoring you to your health. Real ſervices to princes, are what are moſt commonly leaſt regarded; while the officious flatterer's venom is received as zeal, and the faithfulleſt adviſer is ſure of neglect. Elſe it is the nature of tyrants to love thoſe moſt who deſerve leaſt, as the leaſt dangerous dependants. But, Sir, I confeſs, I am as great a lover of liberty, as any of the Meſſenians, whom my cure of you has made ſo loud againſt me, and would do as much for the freeing Sicily from that invidious dominion; but then I would not deſtroy one of them to purchaſe the name of villain. I owe all things to my country but my honour; my life I would lay down to ſerve it, and venture as far as any man in the publick cauſe, but I find no rational obligation to betray my truſt. I own it is my opinion, that the power you poſſeſs, is againſt the right of mankind; for certainly nature made all men free, and tho' neceſſity brought them to chuſe ſome forms of government for their mutual ſecurity, yet, whatever it was, it was the effect of their choice; ſo that the magiſtrates they elected had their power from them, and were by conſequence accountable to them. Jupiter and Fate, to whom all mankind are equally dear, could not make a multitude for one, but rather one for a multitude. The good, eaſe, liberty and ſafety of the multitude, therefore, ought to be the magiſtrate's chief aim; and when he deviates from that, to uſurp a falſe grandeur, he becomes a publick enemy, and liable to be ſo treated by all that have any power to do themſelves juſtice. The not obſerving thoſe regards is what has made monarchy ſo odious to all the Greeks, who are a ſpiritous and wiſe people, not to be uſed as the barbarous nations are by their tyrants; and that prince in any of the Greek ſettlements, who ſhall be fond of deſpotick power, may exerciſe it a while, yet muſt not expect to eſcape always their reſentments. His very guards will in time do his work, and deliver thoſe people by his death, whom they oppreſſed by his command when living. For that power, which is with the conſent of the people, is more glorious and more laſting. For is it not more glorious to command over men than beaſts?

And

And can any government of violence, that ſets all hands and heads to work to pull it down, be ſo laſting and firm, as that which every one is concerned to defend even for their own ſakes. I know tyrants are often excuſed for their male-adminiſtration, by throwing their ill actions on their favourites. But, O Phalaris! believe me, that prince that will have any favourite, will never be popular, nor ever attain the true end of government; for he will lean to the inſtigations of the favourite, tho' to the ruin of his people; the favourite having always private ends to drive on, too diſtinct from the publick good: But a prince ought to be the common father of his people; and he that is not ſo, is anſwerable for the tranſgreſſions of his favourites, ſince he tranſgreſſes the end of his government, by having any favourite at all. Tho' this be my principle, yet can I never do an ill thing to promote it; and to have murdered you on your truſting me with your life, might have pleaſed ſome, but muſt juſtly have gained me infamy enough among the wiſe and the good. And again, what advantage to Agrigentum ſhould I have done? By removing you, made way for another, who might have had leſs moderation and goodneſs. For Agrigentum, that could ſuffer any tyrant to reign over her, will never be without one; and if ſhe muſt have one, it is happer for her to have Phalaris, than any other. Your preſents are truly royal; your Thericlean goblets very uſeful, and the antique work of your bowls worthy admiration; your 20 virgins very beautiful; and your ſalary exceeding magnificent; the Attick crowns I have divided among the virgins in marriage; and the ſalary I muſt not meddle with, leſt taking pay from a tyrant, I ſhould juſtly bring my principles into queſtion: Your phials and bowls are monuments enough of your gratitude, which, when we ſacrifice to Bacchus, will always bring you in our minds. I wiſh I could as well cure your mind of the diſtemper that debilitates it, as I did your body of that which brought you ſo low. You have a ſoul, you have wiſdom, you have reaſon; and how can all theſe be ſatisfied with oppreſſing mankind, and living in perpetual apprehenſions of the aſſaſſinator's ſtab? Is it not more noble, more worthy a great ſoul, to be a benefactor, than an oppreſſor of men? The gods that made us, prove this: Is there, or can there be any thing more excellent, more wonderful, or more wiſe than Jupiter? And yet he it is that has made all the delights and benefits of the univerſe for the happineſs of man. He chuſes to be our benefactor, and rules not us without regard to the rules of reaſon. Imitate the gods, conſult your wiſdom, follow your reaſon, ſet Agrigentum free, and doubt not your own ſafety; for ſhould you die, you had better die beloved by men than hated by them, doing rather good than ill; and in a word, delivering your country rather than oppreſſing it. Your country, I ſay; for tho' you are no native of Agrigentum, yet, while you govern it, it is peculiarly yours. You praiſe my honour in not betraying my truſt; imitate what you praiſe; you are intruſted with the liberty and happineſs of Agrigentum, deſtroy her not for the rewards of tyranny, the fooliſh witchery of a deſpotick command; betray not the publick truſt for a private gain, for had I betrayed a private truſt for a publick gain, Phalaris had been now forgot. But this is a diſtemper no herbs can cure, the gods alone can heal a diſtempered mind, which, in return for your preſents, I wiſh they may. Farewel.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have lately ſeen advertiſed a book with this title, *An Eſſay on Spirit; wherein the Doctrine of the Trinity is conſidered in the Light of Nature and Reaſon, as well as in the Light in which it was held by the ancient Hebrews; compared alſo with the Doctrine of the Old and New Teſtament. With ſome Remarks on the Athanaſian and Nicene Creeds.*

From this title I preſume the author's deſign is to include the Deity under the word *Spirit*, and to conſider in what manner he exiſts, by conſulting *Nature*, *Reaſon*, the opinion of the *Ancient Hebrews*, and laſtly *Scripture*. Now, if the ſcriptures are allowed to be a divine revelation, methinks, we had better conſult them in the firſt place, to ſave time; for if God be infinite, finite creatures cannot comprehend him; ſo I doubt the only way to know any thing of him is to believe what he hath told us of himſelf. But ſetting this aſide, let us conſider thoſe helps this author calls in; and, firſt, nature.

We talk of the works of nature, and ſay that nature always acts in ſuch and ſuch a manner; but I preſume nobody means by this any thing but the God of nature, tho' I think this way of ſpeaking is often made a bad uſe of, to talk more familiarly of the ways of God than men would dare to do, if they were expreſsly to name him. For my part, I cannot otherways define nature, than by ſaying it is that order of things which God Almighty

has ſettled in his works. When it ſnows in ſummer, or thunders in winter, we ſay the ſeaſons are unnatural; when a woman murders her own child, or a child forſakes his parents, we call them unnatural; ſo in every inſtance, when things act or happen contrary to the regular courſe eſtabliſhed in the univerſe, we ſay they are unnatural. If any body can help me to another definition of nature, I ſhall be obliged to him for it; but if nature be only the order ſettled by God in his works, ſhall this be the rule by which to judge of the manner of his exiſtence? It will be ſaid, perhaps, we know God by his works; true, what we know of God is revealed to us by his word and his works; but do we therefore by them know him even ſo as to define the manner of his exiſtence? If I ſee a watch, I ſay a man made it, and if there is any thing uncommonly ingenious in it, I ſay he is an ingenious man; but do I therefore know his temper or make? How much leſs can we be judges of the infinite perfections of God by that ſmall part of his works which we ſee? We know ſo much of bodies, that we can ſay three bodies cannot be one, but God is granted by all not to be corporeal; yet this idea, groſs as it is, would be found to be the firſt cauſe of moſt mens diſbelief of the Trinity, if the truth were fairly owned. But it may be ſaid, it is not the nature of bodies, but that of ſpirits, whereby we are to judge of the exiſtence of the Deity. And do we then really know the nature of a ſpirit? 'Tis true, ſome catechiſms teach children to ſay that God is a ſpirit; but when they have ſaid ſo, what is the child or its teacher the wiſer, unleſs they underſtand that they only aſſert this negative propoſition, that God is not corporeal? We are conſcious there is ſomething in us which is not matter, and we ſuppoſe (for we cannot actually be ſaid to know it) that there is a like immaterial being in every other man, which we call ſpirit; but it is impoſſible to point out any operation, even of our own ſouls, which we can ſay is wholly independent of matter; or to form to ourſelves any idea of the exiſtence of a ſeparate ſpirit. Let us conſider thought, memory, reflection, recollection, in ſhort all that we can call operations of the mind, we ſhall find them all to be joint acts of the ſoul and body, or rather of the ſoul acting by the body. Did not divine revelation aſſure us, that the ſoul does live in a ſeparate ſtate, reaſon would have more right to pronounce that it cannot exiſt without a fit inſtrument whereby to act, than that the Deity cannot exiſt in three perſons. In ſhort, we know nothing even of our own ſoul, but that it is; how then can we from its nature, or from any thing in nature, pretend to pronounce concerning the nature of God? We talk of ſpirit, and fancy we know the nature of it, when in truth we do not: We fix the idea of an human ſoul to every immaterial being, and while we do ſo, we ſhall find it as impoſſible to account for a polypus, when divided, to become two ſeparate living creatures, as for the exiſtence of God in three perſons: I appeal to the conſcience of many now living, whether their reaſon did not pronounce the firſt of theſe abſolutely impoſſible in the nature of things, when the experiment was firſt talked of a few years ago. But enough of nature, let us conſider his next aſſiſtant, reaſon.

I pretended to define nature, but I cannot do ſo much by reaſon; the beſt way I can find to form an idea of it, is by comparing it with the faculty of ſight, which is clear and ſtrong when objects are plainly ſet before the eye, and a proper light given to view them by; but take away the objects, or take away the light, and what is the faculty of ſeeing? Divine revelation is to the mind exactly what light is to the eye; were one born with ever ſo good a ſight, and objects placed at ever ſo proper a diſtance, yet if he were kept without light, he could have no idea of any thing unleſs by feeling. Even ſo, tho' God be ever ſo viſible in the works of creation, and the reaſon of man be ever ſo capable of perceiving his power and goodneſs in them, yet had not God enlightened the firſt man, and by him all his poſterity, they could never have had any knowledge of God at all. I am perſuaded every man, who is converſant with children, and will be at the pains of conſidering and watching them in every ſtage, will be convinced, that reaſon advances only in proportion to inſtruction, as objects are more clear in proportion as the light approaches; they will ſee that every thing is new and ſtrange to them, and that every thing which does not fall within their own little ſphere ſeems impoſſible. Juſt ſuch are we, when grown up; but the miſchief is, thoſe who pretend to write moſt of human nature, are ſuch as know it leaſt; who never beheld it in its native ſimplicity, never conſidered a child but as a play-thing for half an hour, and who take all their notions of reaſon and nature only from their own fooliſh ſelves, the picture their own vanity has drawn. But be reaſon what it will, how can it be a proper judge of the exiſtence of the Deity, when every body muſt own it to be ſo fallible in the things of this world, and ſo different in every man?

My

My reaſon tells me the world goes round the ſun, and that men may walk with their feet oppoſite to each other; but if I were to ſay ſo to the maid that lights my fire, ſhe would, by the light of reaſon, pronounce the thing impoſſible, and would think I talked like a fool; in ſhort, reaſon and ſight are both of them very uſeful faculties, but if the one pretends to ſound the depths of the Almighty, or the other to ſtare ſtedfaſtly at the ſun, both will be ſtruck blind. To illuſtrate what I have been ſaying—ſuppoſe I ſhould publiſh an eſſay on ſpirit, wherein the doctrine of a perſonal union between ſoul and body ſhould be conſidered in the light of reaſon and nature; might I not bring many wiſe arguments from both to prove it impoſſible? And could any man confute me any way but from the conſciouſneſs of his own exiſtence? Muſt we not then be *intimately acquainted* with the *nature* of God, before we can ſo poſitively pronounce that the arguments againſt the Trinity are unanſwerable? For my part, I think the arguments from reaſon, and the nature of things, to be much ſtronger againſt the union of ſoul and body, than againſt the exiſtence of God in three perſons.

I come now to this author's third means of enquiry, the ancient Hebrews. The Hebrew nation is, indeed, the moſt ancient, if not the only ancient people in the world, of whom we know any thing certain or even probable; for tho' other nations have pretended to great antiquity, it is without any proof. The oldeſt of all hiſtorians, Herodotus, wrote after the laſt of the inſpired penmen of the Hebrews, and what he gives us for hiſtory is only a traditionary account of things, and filled with the moſt monſtrous fables. The Grecian ſages, of whom little remains but their names, lived but about the time of the Jewiſh captivity. All their famous philoſophers, warriors, and poets (except Homer and Heſiod) were yet more modern; and all the accounts they give of the preceding times ſhew the Heathen nations to have been, till then, plunged in ſhameful ignorance and barbarity; yet the Greeks, and Romans who learned from them, are what we now call ancients, and to whom we are indebted for all the human learning ſo much boaſted of. How much older are the Hebrews, who had ſubſiſted near a thouſand years a civilized, a wiſe, a powerful people, and the deſtruction of whoſe glory gave riſe to that of all other nations? Could we conſult their truly ancient philoſophers, their opinions might be of great weight; but the misfortune is, that as of the Heathen we have no book but Homer, ſo of the Hebrews we have none but the ſacred ſcriptures, pretended to be wrote till after, nay long after, the return of the captivity; an event, which tho' ancient in one ſenſe, as being pretty much of the ſame antiquity with the beginning of the republicks of Athens and Rome, yet brings us down within 536 years of our Saviour's time. In this period then we muſt ſeek for our ancient Hebrews, and I doubt we muſt come very near the year of the incarnation, to find any of them; and then, in what ſtate ſhall we find them? Tho' the Jews at their diſperſion carried knowledge through the reſt of the world, they did not thereby encreaſe their own. The ſevere puniſhment they had undergone cured them, indeed, for ever of idolatry, but they ſtill went a whoring, like their fore-fathers, not after the idols, but after the philoſophy of the Heathens: Inſomuch, that at the time when theſe our ancients lived, they were grown ſo wiſe, that one conſiderable ſect among them was ſo well acquainted with the nature of ſpirits, as to be poſitive there was no ſuch thing in nature; and all of them were ſo enamoured with ſpiritual objects, that they crucified the Redeemer they had ſo long waited for, only for not appearing as an earthly prince, to give them dominion over the kingdoms of this world. And are not the opinions of ſuch men moſt excellent helps, whereby to judge of the nature of God, and the truth of ſcripture?

As for the ſcriptures of the old and new teſtament, I grant it is from them, and from them only, that we can learn the nature of God, or of any ſpiritual being; but it is needleſs for me to enquire whether the doctrine of a Trinity is contained in them. Such as have laid aſide falſe notions of nature and reaſon, and know that all the learning of the world is but 500 years older than the days of our Saviour, and at leaſt 1000 years younger than the books of Moſes, and therefore hope to know God only by his revelation, will eaſily ſee the doctrine of the Trinity in both old and new teſtament.

Having ſuch ſtrong objections againſt the title of this book, it is hoped the author will be pleaſed to amend that at leaſt, before he expects any ſerious chriſtian ſhould read the performance itſelf.

N. B. Any remarks on this letter, either by the author of the Eſſay, or any other candid and judicious perſon, will be acceptable.

Miſcellaneous Obſervations, *by* GEORGE SAVILE, *Marquis of* HALIFAX.

TO love, and to be in love with any thing, are things as differing, as good

good ſenſe and impertinence. When we once go beyond bare liking, we are in danger of parting with good ſenſe; and it is not eaſy for good ſenſe to get ſo far as liking.

When by habit a man cometh to have a bargaining ſoul, its wings are cut, ſo that it can never ſoar. It bindeth reaſon an apprentice to gain, and inſtead of a director, maketh it a drudge.

The being kind to a lyar, is abetting a treaſon againſt mankind. A man is to inform the firſt magiſtrate, that he may be clap'd up. Lies are embroidered with promiſes and excuſes. A known lyar ſhould be outlawed in a well-ordered government. A man that renounceth truth, runneth away from his trial in the world. The uſe of talking is almoſt loſt in the world by the habit of lying. A man that doth not tell all the truth, ought to be hanged for a clipper. Half the truth is often as arrant a lye, as can be made. It is the more dexterous, but not the leſs criminal kind of lying.

Names to men of ſenſe are no more than fig-leaves; to the generality they are thick coverings that hide the nature of things from them. Fools turn good ſenſe upon its head, they take names for things, and things only for names.

A man who is maſter of patience, is maſter of every thing elſe. He that can tell how to bear in the right place, is maſter of every body he dealeth with.

Poſitive is the perfection of a coxcomb, he is then come to his full growth.

It ſheweth mens nature, that when they are pampered in any kind, they are very apt to play jadiſh tricks. One of the tricks of any creature that is wanton, is to kick what is next them.

Every thing that doth us good is ſo apt to do us hurt too, that it is a ſtrong argument for men to be quiet. If men would think more, they would act leſs. The greateſt part of the buſineſs of the world, is the effect of not thinking.

Moſt men put their reaſon out to ſervice to their will. The maſter and the man are perpetually falling out. A third man will hazard a beating, if he goes about to part them. Nothing hath an uglier look to us than reaſon, when it is not of our ſide. We quarrel ſo often with it, that it maketh us afraid to come near it. A man that doth not uſe his reaſon, is a tame beaſt; a man that abuſes it, is a wild one.

It is a ſelf-flattering contradiction, that wiſe men deſpiſe the opinion of fools, and yet are proud of having their eſteem.

Self-love, rightly defined, is far from being a fault. A man that loveth himſelf right, will do every thing elſe right.

A man who doth not think he is puniſhed when he is blamed, is too much hardened to be ever reformed. The court of ſhame hath of late loſt much of its juriſdiction. It ought by right both to judge in the firſt inſtance, and to exclude all appeals from it. Shame is a diſeaſe of the laſt age, this ſeemeth to be cured of it.

Singularity may be good ſenſe at home, but it muſt not go much abroad. It is a commendation to be that which a crowd of miſtaken fools call ſingular. There can hardly be a ſeverer thing ſaid to a man in this age, than that he is like the reſt of the world.

Slander would not ſtick, if it had not always ſomething to lay hold of. A man who can allow himſelf the liberty to ſlander, hath the world too much at his mercy. But the man that deſpiſeth ſlander, deſerveth it.

Speakers in publick ſhould take more pains to hold in their invention than to raiſe it. Invention is apt to make ſuch ſallies, that it cannot ſecure its retreat. A patient hearer is a ſure ſpeaker. Men are angry when others do not hear them, yet they have more reaſon to be afraid when they do.

Miſpending a man's time is a kind of ſelf-homicide, it is making life to be of no uſe.

Truth is not only ſtifled by ignorance, but concealed out of caution or intereſt; ſo if it had not a root of immortality, it muſt have been long ſince extinguiſhed.

The moſt uſeful part of wiſdom is for a man to give a good gueſs, what others think of him. It is a dangerous thing to gueſs partially, and a melancholy thing to gueſs right. Nothing would more contribute to make a man wiſe, than to have always an enemy in his view. A wiſe man may have more enemies than a weak one, but he will not ſo much feel the weight of them. Indeed the being wiſe doth either make men our friends, or diſcourage them from being our enemies. Wiſdom is only a comparative quality, it will not bear a ſingle definition.

A man hath too little heat, or wit, or courage, if he hath not ſometimes more than he ſhould. Juſt enough of a good thing is always too little. Long life giveth more marks to ſhoot at, and therefore old men are leſs well thought of, than thoſe who have not been ſo long upon the ſtage. Other mens memories retain the ill, whilſt the good things done by an old man, eaſily ſlip out of them. Old men have in ſome degree their reprifals upon younger, by making nicer obſervations upon them, by virtue of their experience.

A Pamphlet having been lately publiſhed, entitled, Reflections concerning innate moral Principles, written in *French* by the late Lord BOLINGBROKE, *we ſhall give our Readers the following Abſtract of it.*

HIS lordſhip begins with ſaying, that after conſidering what he feels within himſelf at the ſight of any one in diſtreſs, he is fully convinced of the truth of the opinion he had before maintained, that what we call compaſſion does not proceed from any inſtinct or innate impreſſion, eſſentially diſtinct from the ſole and only one he knows, which inclines us to ſeek pleaſure and avoid pain, and which is the chief ſpring of all human actions. The very doubt, ſays his lordſhip, in which we were yeſterday, and in which I no longer remain, is alone ſufficient to convince us of the falſhood of the propoſition, by which it is affirmed, that compaſſion is an innate principle, or an inſtinct common to the whole human ſpecies; for were it true, how comes it, that the truth thereof is not as evident as the truth of that propoſition by which it is affirmed, that the love of what gives us pleaſure, and averſion to what gives us pain, is a principle born with every man, and inſeparable from the human nature?

After purſuing this argument a little further, he enters into a compariſon between compaſſion and the love children have for their parents; as to both which, he ſays, our error proceeds from our not ſufficiently conſidering what we mean by an innate idea, impreſſion, or principle; and from our ſuppoſing, that it was communicated to us at the ſame time, and by the ſame power and wiſdom, to which we owe our exiſtence, only becauſe we cannot recollect how it was at firſt formed. Let us therefore, ſays he, enter into an inquiry, what we mean by compaſſion, and by the love of children for their parents. Do we mean then, that its being the duty of children to love their parents, and of mankind to pity and aſſiſt one another, are truths implanted by God Almighty in the minds of all men, when he gives them their exiſtence? This would be too abſurd, becauſe the ideas of relation, and the other ideas of which theſe propoſitions are compounded, are not innate, and conſequently the truths reſulting from thoſe ideas cannot be innate. Do we mean, that theſe propoſitions are principles of action, and as it were ſprings placed by the Author of nature in all men at their birth, for exciting them to fulfil certain duties, and for directing their conduct? The abſurdity of this is not ſo glaring as the other; yet, nevertheleſs, it will be found at the bottom to have as little truth; for if thoſe principles of action are placed in all men, why do we not find in all men their effects? From hence he concludes, that thoſe principles were not originally and uniformly implanted by God in the human mind, but that they proceed from the operations of thoſe faculties which he has given us, and which are infinitely varied according to the different diſpoſitions of individuals, the different manners of nations, and the different regulations of governments.

He then brings ſeveral examples of people, who were in ſome inſtances entirely deſtitute either of compaſſion, or of love for parents, or children. Several nations in America, ſays he, caſtrated and fattened their own children, in order to feed the more voluptuouſly upon them; and according to the report of Garcilaſſo de la Vega, in the 12th chapter of his firſt book, there were in that part of the world, ſome nations who killed the mothers as ſoon as they left off, by childbearing, to furniſh them with a more delicate ſort of meal than their own. And it is not neceſſary to add, that as they eat their own children, ſo they made their priſoners beget children, whom they carefully nurſed up to a certain age, in order then to cut their throats *. But it is proper to obſerve, that among thoſe nations who piqued themſelves upon civilizing others, this principle of compaſſion no way appeared. Figure to yourſelf, ſays his lordſhip, the Roman people aſſembled in an amphitheatre, to ſee the gladiators fight; men, women, and children, looking wiſhfully to ſee the blood of thoſe wretches ſpilt, giving ſhouts of joy at the ſight of a ſword, gracefully, and according to the rules of art, plunged by a gladiator into the heart of his companion, and treating with extreme rigour even the man who eſcaped. Figure to yourſelf thoſe very Romans, and alſo the Grecians, expoſing their children in foreſts, or on mountains, and deaf to their cries, as well as their innocence, leaving them there to periſh for want, or to be devoured by wild beaſts. Among chriſtians themſelves, thoſe enlightened, ſanctified, elect, happy people, who alone know

* *All ſuch accounts given by the Spaniſh writers, of the barbarity of the natives in South-America, are preſumed to be falſe, and invented only to excuſe the cruelties of their countrymen in that part of the world; becauſe we never heard of any ſuch barbarities among the natives of North-America, whither many of the ſouthern nations fled from the monſtrous cruelties of the Spaniards.*

know the name by which only mankind can be ſaved, how many examples of cruelty, how few of compaſſion, do we find? Figure to yourſelf a chriſtian army engaged in battle, not with Turks, nor with Pagans, but with Chriſtians, not in a civil war, nor in any revengeful diſpute, but in a war undertaken thro' mere wantonneſs, a war in which there is no hatred between the adverſe troops, but on the contrary, a friendſhip ſubſiſting between individuals of the one ſide and the other, and that friendſhip ſometimes cemented by proximity of blood; yet what carnage enſues, not only in the heat of action, in that delirium to which creatures, who pique themſelves upon being reaſonable, glory in being ſubject, but in cold blood, and without any other motive than their appetite, and that licentiouſneſs which the opportunity preſents. Conſider the Mingrelians, who without ſcruple, without remorſe, bury their children alive: Conſider the magnificent eſtabliſhments which have been provided at Paris, at Rome, and in other places, for preventing, at leaſt in ſome degree, the tragical effects of the cruelty of fathers and mothers, who, to ſave themſelves a little ſhame or inconvenience, expoſe their own children to be cruſhed by wheel carriages, ſuffocated in the kennel, and eaten up by dogs *.

From theſe examples he concludes, that compaſſion can neither be an innate principle, nor a principle of action planted in mankind by the Author of nature. But, ſays he, it may be objected, that we may diſcover the univerſality of this principle by obſerving what paſſes in children, all of whom are ſubject to it, becauſe they have not blunted its edge, nor corrupted their nature by contrary habits. This, he ſays, is the laſt intrenchment, and tho' it cannot be defended, it will furniſh an opportunity for diſcovering the cauſe of the vulgar error, and for ſhewing the true ſource of what we call compaſſion.

He then explains at large what he had before called the only innate principle, and the main ſpring of all our motions, namely our deſire of pleaſure and averſion to pain. This, he ſays, is very evidently the only principle of action in a child: If the father fondles him, and the mother gives him ſuck, he will love them both extremely. Without this no filial love: On the contrary he will fix his love upon his nurſe, and upon the footman that dandles him; and will hate both father and mother, if they vex him.

His lordſhip then obſerves, that nature has in children, as well as other animals, attached certain external ſigns to the inward ſenſations of pleaſure and pain. When one laughs, dances, and ſings before a child, it rejoices; when one cries, groans, and laments, it is ſorrowful; Why? Becauſe its ideas of pleaſure are revived in the one caſe, and in the other its ideas of pain. Theſe are effects which are always produced when the ſigns are ſuch as are properly adapted for the purpoſe, as we may experience in other animals. I may cry my eyes out, ſays he, yet Crony will remain unconcerned; but let any ſtranger begin to howl by him, and exactly imitate that noiſe which he himſelf makes when he is in pain, he will begin to anſwer in the ſame tone, and ſhew that he actually ſuffers. No one will ſay, my dog has compaſſion, yet he ſhews all the ſigns of it, and is excited to ſhew thoſe ſigns, in the ſame manner, as the child is, that is to ſay, the idea of pain is renewed in the one as in the other.

His lordſhip purſues this compariſon a little further, and then proceeds to examine the appearances of compaſſion in a more advanced age, after our reaſon is formed, and education has had its effect. He obſerves, that the habit of making a proper uſe of our reaſon and education which trains us up in true morality, will never fail to inſpire us with ſentiments of benevolence for mankind in general, and of gratitude for ſuch particular perſons as have given us pleaſure. For fixing thoſe ſentiments in our minds, our reaſon and education even make uſe of that principle which is the chief ſpring of all our actions, our ſelf-love. They ſhew us, that this principle will at laſt more ſurely find its account in purſuing thoſe ſentiments, and performing our duty accordingly, than by any other method: They make us perceive the beauty of virtue and the deformity of vice. In a word, thoſe ſentiments are ſometimes ſo riveted, that they become habitual and appear to be natural, as indeed they are in the ſenſe of thoſe who defined wiſdom to be the art of living according to nature. And it would be eaſy to ſhew, how from thoſe ſentiments we come to appropriate, as it were, the misfortunes of others, and in ſhort, how the moral character, which is but a graft upon the natural, comes in many caſes to be miſtaken for the natural, which it indeed corrects, but never entirely.

He

* *It is ſurpriſing, the author did not obſerve, that the burying of children alive, or the expoſing them in foreſts, mountains, or the ſtreets, proceed from compaſſion, becauſe the parents could not bear to murder them with their own hands; and in general, compaſſion will always have an effect, when it is not overpowered by habit, or by ſome contrary paſſion or affection.*

He then conſiders the caſe of thoſe who make a bad uſe of their reaſon, and who have not had the ſame advantages of education. In them the ſentiments of nature are not ſtifled, for ſuch ſentiments never can be ſtifled; but the ſentiments which by reaſon and education are formed in others, are in them never formed at all. The antient Nerucians, ſpoken of by Garcil de la Vega, and many chriſtians, who, without being man-eaters, are as barbarous as they, do not ſtifle that innate principle of ſeeking pleaſure and avoiding pain, and even of purchaſing the greater pleaſure at the expence of the leſſer pain; but this principle being cultivated in ſome by a good education and good habits, inclines them to acts of humanity and charity, and remaining uncultivated in others, or being ſeduced by a bad education, and corrupted by bad habits, it inclines them to the moſt cruel and ſanguinary actions. The principle never changes, becauſe it is founded in the nature of mankind, but mens imagination and appetites furniſh it with objects not only different but contrary; from whence it happens, that he who aſſiſts a ſtranger in diſtreſs, acts upon the ſame general and innate principle, with him who butchers and eats his child.

There have been, and there are now, whole nations who practiſe the moſt horrible cruelties: If compaſſion were a natural inſtinct, as well as ſelf-love, we might here and there find ideots deſtroying their relations and children out of compaſſion, as we find ſome putting an end to themſelves from ſelf-love; but we could never find whole nations cutting the throats of their relations and children, no more than we find whole nations cutting their own. From all which he concludes, that cruelty may among the Charibbians paſs for an innate principle, with as much probability as compaſſion paſſes for ſuch among the moſt civilized Europeans.

It is education therefore, ſays he, it is general and conſtant cuſtom, which decides as to the character of nations for compaſſion or cruelty; which could not be, if either compaſſion or cruelty were an inſtinct of the human nature. Nature may bend, but it will not break. From ſelf-love one man cuts the throat of his child, from ſelf-love another man cheriſheth his child; but he whom ſelf-love determineth to cheriſh it, cannot cut its throat; and he whom ſelf-love determines to cut its throat, cannot cheriſh it. Self-love is then the principle of human nature. It acts continually: Although it acts in different manners, it is eſſentially the ſame: Its effects vary, according to the different lights in which the objects are preſented to it by education and habit: Compaſſion is one of its effects, cruelty is another. It is nevertheleſs true, that among individuals there are ſome who more eaſily learn to be compaſſionate, and others who more eaſily learn to be cruel: This inconſiderable difference flows from the difference of diſpoſitions, and can no more ſerve for proving that compaſſion is innate, than that cruelty is ſo. Can the delicacy of ſome conſtitutions, or the accidental vivacity of the imagination of others be a foundation for a general ſyſtem? If it were ſo, I could prove that cruelty is an inſtinct of the human nature; for among us there are people who, with a dry eye, and without the leaſt emotion, behold, and even commit barbarous actions; becauſe they can reſiſt with firmneſs the immediate impreſſions of pain, and conſequently the renewal of their ideas of pain is not ſo troubleſome to them as to others.

His lordſhip then ſhews, that the ſentiment of compaſſion communicated to us by ſuffering innocence cannot be innate, becauſe our ideas of innocence are not innate; and he concludes with obſerving, that if we ſhould admit that God has given us inſtincts for inclining us to the practice of ſome ſorts of virtues, it would give raſh fools a pretence to attack his wiſdom, by aſking, why has he not given us inſtincts for inclining us to the practice of all ſorts of virtue?

This eſſay ſeems calculated rather to puzzle mankind, than to do them any real ſervice; and we inſert it only with a view that ſome of our correſpondents may favour us with an anſwer, in order to obviate any ill impreſſions it may make on the publick.

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of* PARLIAMENT, *continued from p.* 271.

HAVING thus given a ſhort account of the moſt important bills, which had laſt ſeſſion the good fortune to be paſſed into laws, we ſhall next give an account of ſome of thoſe that were brought in, but had not that good fortune; and the firſt of theſe we think neceſſary to take notice of, was intitled, *A bill for regulating pawnbrokers and brokers, within the bills of mortality, and for the more effectually preventing the receiving of ſtolen goods*; which bill was occaſioned by the reſolutions of the former ſeſſion relating to theſts and robberies, which were this laſt ſeſſion read on the 10th of January, and one

of them being, that the general licence of pawnbrokers (whoſe number increaſes to a dangerous height) in taking in all ſorts of pawns, without knowing or enquiring about the pawners, is a great cauſe of ſecurity and encouragement to thieves; therefore a committee was then appointed to conſider of heads of a bill for the more eaſy conviction of receivers of ſtolen goods, and for the regulation of pawnbrokers within the bills of mortality. On the 17th, Sir William Yonge reported their reſolutions, which were agreed to by the houſe, and the chief of them were as follows: 1. That any perſon keeping a ſhop or room for the loan of money, or making a trade of lending money upon pawns or pledges, in any leſs ſum than —— ſhall be deemed a pawnbroker. 2. That any perſon who makes a trade of buying and ſelling ſecond-hand goods, ſhall be deemed a broker, with a proviſo that no perſon who ſhall take ſecond-hand goods in the way of his own trade only, ſhall be deemed a broker. 3. That every perſon exerciſing the trade of a pawnbroker or broker, within the bills of mortality, ſhall take out a licence for that purpoſe, and pay for the ſame — per annum. 4. That no perſon be intitled to take out ſuch licence, unleſs he is an houſe-keeper, and pays to church and poor. 5. That a broker or pawn-broker buying or taking loſt or ſtolen goods to pawn, which have been advertiſed and ſufficiently deſcribed in a publick paper to be ſpecified for that purpoſe, ſhall be deemed guilty of —— 6. That if ſuch thing be bought or taken to pawn, and within — days advertiſed and ſufficiently deſcribed in ſuch paper, the pawnbroker or broker ſhall forthwith give notice of the ſame to the perſon ſo advertiſing. 7. That any pawnbroker or broker may ſtop any ſuſpicious perſon offering goods to ſell or pawn, until a conſtable be ſent for; and that if the juſtice ſhall upon examination ſuſpect ſuch perſon not to have come honeſtly by them, he may commit him for — days, and in the mean time order the goods to be advertiſed and deſcribed in the ſaid paper, for inſerting of which advertiſement no fee or reward ſhall be taken nor any duty paid. 8. Regulates the rate of intereſt to be taken by the pawnbroker per week or month, in three different caſes, according to the amount of the ſum lent. 9. Obliges the pawnbroker, if the money lent exceeded —— to give the pawner a receipt, containing the day of the month, a deſcription of the thing pawned, the ſum lent, and the names of the borrower and lender. 10. Obliges pawners to gives their true name, and the true name of the owner. 11. Regulates the time when the pawnbroker may ſell the goods if not redeemed, in three different caſes, according to the amount of the ſum lent; giving notice to the owner or pawner, at leaſt —— preceding ſuch ſale.

As ſoon as theſe reſolutions were agreed to, the report, with reſpect to the licences to pawnbrokers and brokers, was referred to the committee of ways and means, and was the foundation of the two reſolutions of that committee of Jan. 21, when a bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in by Sir William Yonge, Mr. Bathurſt, Mr. Charlton, and Sir Richard Lloyd; which bill, intitled as before mentioned, was preſented to the houſe by Sir William Yonge, Feb. 18. read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; but a motion for its being printed was upon the queſtion carried in the negative. Feb. 20, it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 24th; before which day, that is to ſay, on the 22d, a motion was made for an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, that they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe or clauſes, for the ſubjecting of ſuch pawnbrokers as are commonly denoted by the name of poſt-obit-men, to the like regulations and penalties provided in the ſaid bill for other pawnbrokers; but upon the queſtion's being put, it paſſed in the negative; and the commitment of the bill being put off until the 25th, a petition of ſeveral pawnbrokers was that day preſented to the houſe, repreſenting their being thoroughly convinced, that there was no poſſibility of carrying on buſineſs upon the terms of that bill, and therefore hoping, that the houſe would be pleaſed to inſert ſome clauſe or clauſes, for enabling them to diſpoſe of their ſtocks, in order to pay their juſt debts, and to go into ſome other buſineſs for the ſupport of their families; and that they might have liberty to be heard by their counſel in ſupport of their petition.

This extraordinary petition was read, but the houſe, without taking any notice of it, reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, as it did next day; and having gone through, and made ſeveral amendments to the bill, it was reported, March 6, and read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, March 12; but was there rejected; for as it was a money-bill, it would have been loſt labour for their lordſhips to amend it, which they thought it required.

The

The next bill of the ſame kind which we ſhall take notice of, was intitled, *A bill to give power to change the puniſhment of felony in certain caſes, to confinement and hard labour in his majeſty's dock-yards*, which bill was likewiſe ordered, January 10. to be brought in, in purſuance of the reſolutions above mentioned, relating to theſts and robberies; one of which was, that it would be reaſonable to exchange the puniſhment of death, which is now inflicted in ſome ſorts of offences, into ſome other adequate puniſhment; and the lord Barrington, Mr. Burrell, Sir William Yonge, Mr. Hardinge, and Mr. Beckford, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame; but before it was brought in, an inſtruction was ordered by the houſe to the ſaid gentlemen, to make proviſion in the ſaid bill, to give power for puniſhing in the like manner, ſuch other offences (not being felony) as were then puniſhable by tranſportation to his majeſty's colonies in America. Accordingly, the bill was preſented to the houſe the ſame day by the lord Barrington, being then intitled, *A bill to give power to change the puniſhment of felony in certain caſes*, and of certain other offences, *to confinement and hard labour in his majeſty's dock-yards*; when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. The bill, after this, paſt through the uſual forms in the houſe of commons, without oppoſition, and was read a third time, Feb. 13, when, its firſt title being reſtored, it was paſſed and ſent to the lords; but was there dropt, for ſeveral reaſons, one of which was the danger of its bringing diſcredit upon his majeſty's dock-yards, and giving the people an opinion of its being ſcandalous to be employed in them.

January 27, it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to make the militia, in that part of Great-Britain called England, more uſeful, and that Mr. Thornton, and Sir Walter Blacket, do prepare and bring in the ſame; after which general Oglethorpe, Mr. Fazakerly, and Mr. Townſhend were added; and the bill was preſented by Mr. Thornton, Feb. 6. when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, which it was not until March 18, when it was committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the Friday following, being the 20th, which order was adjourned until the 23d, and then the houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee on the ſaid bill, went through the ſame with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report next day; but this order was adjourned until the 26th, when an end was put to the ſeſſion, and the bill thereby dropt; from whence we may conclude, that it was not a favourite bill; for if ever the militia ſhould be made tolerably uſeful, there would be no occaſion for a numerous mercenary army.

Theſe were the moſt remarkable of the bills brought in laſt ſeſſion, which had not the good fortune to be paſſed into laws; and now we ſhall give an account of ſome of thoſe affairs brought before parliament laſt ſeſſion, wherein bills ſeem to have been deſigned, but no bill was actually brought in. The firſt of theſe we ſhall take notice of, was an affair of very great importance, and was firſt introduced by a petition from ſeveral perſons, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on the behalf of themſelves, and other merchants, wool-ſtaplers, clothiers, makers and manufacturers of worſted, yarn, broad-cloth, camblets, callamancoes, ſtuffs, and other woollen goods, in the town and pariſh of Leeds, which was preſented to the houſe, Dec. 10, 1751; ſetting forth, that for ſeveral years paſt, a pernicious practice had prevailed among the wool-growers, of laying upon the fleece exceſſive quantities of pitch, tar, and other marking ſtuff, and a deceitful method of wrapping up, and winding within ſeveral of the fleeces of wool, ſold to the petitioners, not only pieces of coarſe and unmerchantable wool, but alſo cots, dirt, and other refuſe, greatly tending to the manifeſt loſs of the wool-buyers and manufacturers, the diſreputation and debaſement of the manufactures, and prejudice of the trade of this kingdom; and that although ſeveral laws and ſtatutes had formerly been made for the true winding of wool, yet as ſome of them were become obſolete, and the reſt of them, by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the penalties thereby inflicted, were ineffectual to prevent the fraudulent winding and pernicious practices before mentioned, the petitioners therefore prayed the houſe to give leave, that a bill might be brought in for amending and rendering more effectual the laws then in being, for the due winding of wool, and for preventing the pernicious practice of laying on the fleece exceſſive quantities of marking ſtuff, or to give ſuch relief to the petitioners in the premiſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

At the ſame time a petition of the like nature was preſented from the town and pariſh of Halifax; and both being read, were referred to the conſideration of a committee, at which all that came were to have voices; after which there was a great number of petitions to the ſame purpoſe from the merchants and manufacturers of many other parts of the kingdom, all which were referred to the

ſame committee, or ordered to lie on the table in caſe preſented after the committee had made their report, and in theſe it was further repreſented, that the growers often artfully divided their fleeces in half, and bound them up in two bundles, and ſold them as ſo many diſtinct fleeces, thereby inſinuating to the buyer, that their wool was of leſs growth, and finer ſtaple, and conſequently of greater value than it really was, or would appear to be, if fairly made up in one; that the redding of ſheep was of very little uſe or advantage to their owner, but to the manufacturer was greatly injurious, he being put to a great expence in waſhing and ſcouring ſuch wool, and notwithſtanding all his expence and care, the redding being mixed with tar, oil, and other binding qnalities, often ſo adhered to the ſtaple of the wool, as prevented its taking the dye, whereby the beauty and luſtre of the colour of the goods of the petitioners was defaced; that by the wool-growers exceſſive pitching and tarring their ſheep, and at unſeaſonable times in the year, the pitch as far as the ſheep were pitched, run through the wool, by which means it was wholly ſpoiled, and could not be uſed in making any cloth whatſoever; and that the ſaid deceits and frauds, which daily increaſed, were ſo prejudicial to the woollen manufacturers, that many of them had been forced to leave off buſineſs.

On the other hand, there were a great many petitions preſented in favour of the wool-growers, the moſt remarkable of which was from the juſtices of peace and gentlemen of the grand jury, at the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace held at Beverley, in and for the Eaſt-Riding of the county of York, Jan. 14, 1752, and others whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, growers of wool within the ſaid Riding; and ſet forth in ſubſtance, that if a further law ſhould be made in the manner prayed by the aforeſaid petitions, the ſame might be highly prejudicial to the growers of wool, and a great diſcouragement to perſons keeping ſheep; for that if every grower of wool might be puniſhed for his ſervant's ſmall omiſſion in winding, or other neglect complained of, tho' not wilfully done, and it be in the power of every vexatious perſon to ſue for the penalty in one of the courts at law, whereby it might coſt him 40 or 50l. which might be a means greatly to impoveriſh, if not intirely ruin him, it would deter growers from ſelling their wool; and that if the growers ſhould be diſtreſſed by proſecutions at law, they would be unable to pay their rents, by which the landlords would ſuffer, and the manufacturers likewiſe; that many ſheep had very fine wool upon the ſhoulders and fore-parts of the body, whilſt that on the hind-quarters was very coarſe, and little better than what by ſome was called cots, and could not be ſeparated from the fleece without breaking thereof, yet by ſome perſons might be deemed part of the offences complained of, and that few of the growers knew how to diſtinguiſh the ſame, but that the ſtaplers, when they got the wool from the growers, uſually divided every fleece into ſeven or eight ſorts, or more, before they delivered it to the manufacturer, and if any manufacturer complained, it was generally charged on the grower, tho' unjuſtly; that ſworn wool-winders had never been appointed in the ſaid Riding, and if any ſuch ſhould, the ſame would be attended with great charge and inconvenience to the growers, as ſome thouſands of ſheep in the ſaid Riding were often clipt on one and the ſame day, and ſome at 20 or 30 miles diſtance, ſo that a hundred wool-winders would not be ſufficient for that Riding alone; that wool-growers were obliged to mark their ſheep, as thoſe of many different perſons often intermixed together, on large commons or contiguous ſheep-walks; that it was uſual for thoſe who had right of common, to buy ſheep from other places in the ſpring time, to be put upon the common, which the buyers were obliged to mark with their own reſpective marks, beſide the mark of the ſeller they had upon them before; that pitch and tar was the only laſting mark that could be uſed, but could not greatly increaſe the weight of the wool, as ſeven pounds thereof would ſufficiently mark 70 or 80 ſheep, or more, which by the ſheeps rubbing, the waſhing and the weather, would be, before ſheering, reduced to ſo many ounces; that this tar mark was eaſily taken out after clipping and winding, but could not before without breaking the fleece; that the growers allowed to the buyer a quarter of a pound in every ſtone for waſte by marking; that the greaſing of ſheep at proper ſeaſons of the year was found by experience to preſerve them, and to increaſe their wool; therefore praying that the laws for branding and marking ſheep, and winding wool, might ſtand unaltered; or if pains and penalties ſhould be increaſed, that they ſhould extend only to wilful and deſigned frauds, and that all complaints ſhould be heard and determined in a ſummary way.

In ſome of the petitions preſented from the wool growers, it was allowed, that ſheep might be ſufficiently marked without pitch and tar, or with only a ſmall quantity, and that laid on at clipping time only,

only, which being fixed upon the end of the ſtaple, roſe therewith, or might be clipt off with more eaſe, and leſs danger of mixing with the wool, before ſheering than after. In others it was inſiſted, that buyers might eaſily diſcover whether any frauds had been committed in the waſhing and winding of wool, as all wool was weighed in parcels not exceeding a tod, or 28 pounds, at one weight, and that in every ſuch parcel the buyer had uſually half a pound, and in ſome places a pound over weight; that the buyer examined every ſingle fleece, as the ſame came to the ſcale to be weighed, in order to ſee whether it was or was not a cot; that in caſe the buyer had reaſon to ſuſpect fraud in the winding of any fleece, he might inſiſt upon opening and examining it, or otherwiſe refuſe to take it; that part of the beſt fleeces were often broken, torn, or cut from the ſheeps backs, before the general clipping, in which caſe it was neceſſary that ſuch part of the fleece as remained, ſhould be put into and wrapt up with a fleece of equal quality; for were ſuch broken fleeces to be deemed refuſe, a much greater loſs would attend the grower, than the manufacturer by accepting it; and that this whole matter might be regulated, by obliging all wool-growers to employ licenſed and ſworn wool-winders, at leaſt in places where ſuch officers had been uſually employed: And in ſome, complaints were made of the inſufficiency of the law for obliging wool-buyers to perform their contracts, which generally were verbal only.

Theſe petitions likewiſe were all referred to the ſaid committee, or ordered to lie on the table in caſe preſented after Feb. 3, when the lord Downe reported from the ſaid committee the reſolutions they had come to, which were as followeth, viz.

That it appears to this committee,

1. That the marking of ſheep with pitch and tar, and not clipping the mark off, before the fleece is wound up and expoſed to ſale, occaſions a great waſte of wool, and is very detrimental to the woollen manufactures of this kingdom.

2. That great abuſes are committed in the winding up of wool for ſale, by wrapping in a fleece of good wool ſeveral other fleeces, or parts of fleeces, of different and inferior qualities, and expoſing them to ſale for the ſame price, as if the whole quantity was of the ſame quality, and of equal goodneſs; and by winding in the fleeces for ſale, ſeveral ſorts of damaged wool, ſuch as clag locks, mort-wool, and unwaſhed-wool, to the great deceit and loſs of the buyer, and to the detriment of the woollen manufacture of this kingdom.

3. That great abuſes are practiſed in the winding up of wool for ſale, by wrapping up in the fleeces, dirt, dung, ſand, and other rubbiſh, to increaſe the weight, which abuſes are a great deceit and loſs to the buyer, and prejudicial to the woollen trade of this kingdom.

4. That all ſellers of wool ſhall be obliged to clip off from every fleece, before the ſheering or winding thereof, the brand or mark thereon made with pitch and tar.

5. That no ſeller of wool ſhall wind or put into one fleece, more than grows on, or is clipped off from, one ſheep at one clipping.

6. That more effectual proviſion be made by law, for preventing all ſellers of wool from winding or wrapping in any fleece for ſale, any damaged wool, tails, cots, clag-locks, mort-wool, lambs-wool, or unwaſhed wool, or any dirt, dung, ſtones, ſand, or other rubbiſh, to the deceit and loſs of the buyer.

7. That the brands or marks put upon lambs with pitch and tar, ſhall be clipt off before ſuch lambs are ſhorn.

8. That all fell-mongers and ſkinners ſhall, before they pull off the wool from the ſkins of any ſheep or lambs, be obliged to clip off the brands or marks made thereon with pitch and tar.

9. That all ſellers of wool be reſtrained from dividing one fleece into two or more parcels, and ſelling the ſame as diſtinct fleeces.

10. That all ſellers of wool be at liberty to make up and ſell clag-locks, mort-wool, unwaſhed wool, cots, tails, or other damaged wool, in one or more parcel or parcels, ſeparate and diſtinct from the fleeces.

11. That no reſtraint be laid upon the uſing of tar for ſalving of ſheep, or other medicinal purpoſe whatſoever.

After theſe reſolutions were read, it was ordered, that the ſaid report ſhould be taken into further conſideration on the Friday following, being the 7th, and that ſuch a number of copies thereof ſhould be printed, as ſhould be ſufficient for the uſe of the members of the houſe; but on the 7th the further conſideration of the ſaid report was adjourned to the 12th, and on the 10th it was ordered, that a copy of a memorial of the wool-winders, drawn up by deſire of, and for the commiſſioners of trade and plantations, in or about the year 1712, ſhould be laid before the houſe; and next day the ſaid copy was ordered to be laid before the houſe by Mr. Troughton, clerk to the company of wool-winders; and at the ſame time he

was

was ordered to lay before the houſe, a certain book of ordinances, as allowed and approved by Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, lord chancellor of England, and the two chief juſtices at that time.

On the 12th, the ſaid Mr. Troughton, at the bar, preſented to the houſe, purſuant to the ſaid orders, a book, part of which was intitled, *Ordinances allowed and confirmed to the company of wool-men of London by the lord chancellor and two chief juſtices, in the year, according to the courſe and computation of the church of England*, 1587; and alſo a paper intitled, *The propoſals of the wool-mens company*; as to both which he was examined, and as to the ſaid paper, one Mr. Coleman was likewiſe then examined. And the ſame day the report of the ſaid committee was referred to a committee of the whole houſe, for the Friday following, being the 14th, on which day the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, and ſpent ſome time therein, but it was judged to be an affair of ſo great importance, and the facts were ſo much conteſted, that it was not thought proper to proceed further upon it during laſt ſeſſion, therefore Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and the affair was for that ſeſſion entirely dropt.

We ſhall conclude this affair with obſerving, that it ſeems to have been a very antient cuſtom in this country, to imploy perſons who made it their particular buſineſs to wind up the wool-fleeces; for in the ſtatute of the ſtaple, 27 Edward III. they are mentioned, and it is thereby enacted, that a certain number of them ſhall be ordained for the ſtaple, and ſworn before the mayor, duly to execute their office; but there never was as yet any law for obliging people to imploy them; tho' the falſe winding up of wool appears to have been a very old complaint; for in the 8th of Henry VI. a law was made againſt putting any locks, pelt-wool, tar, ſand, earth, glaſs, or dirt into any fleece; and this law was revived and extended in the 23d of Henry VIII. and a penalty of 6d. per fleece impoſed, beſides the action of treſpaſs and deceit granted by the former act. And indeed, if people were obliged to employ ſworn officers for winding up their fleeces, it might become as troubleſome to the farmers, as cuſtom-houſe and exciſe-officers are now to our merchants and retailers.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you the underwritten inſcription to be inſerted in your next Magazine. The beginning of it, I confeſs, is ſomewhat too ludicrous for ſo melancholy a ſubject; but I preſume this will be atoned for by the concluſion, which is ſerious enough, even for a monument. And therefore, *Nec luſiſſe pudet, ſed non incidere ludum.*

June 15, 1752. I am yours, &c.
OXONIENSIS.

Dîs manibus
Celeberrimæ puellæ,
Quam,
Muliebribus ovantem ſpoliis,
Splendor galeæ ſefellit,
Nutanſque à vertice criſta.
* Præbuit itaque ad humanitatem militis invitantis
Victam manum.
Matronam attamen Epheſianam
Longo præcedebat intervallo;
Vidua enim maritum jam morte ſopitum
In crucem fixit;
Nympha verò parentem crudâ gaviſum ſenectâ
Veneno confecit:
In uno ſcilicet mirè concordes;
Utraque etenim fœmina ſimplex
Militi conſuluit.
At
Siſte, O viator, et luge,
Si tibi mentem mortalia tangant,
Miſerrimam virginem
Immaturo interemptam fato;
Parricidam enim capitis damnari
Poſtulat juſtitia.
Poſtulat equidem——ſed adhuc lis eſt,
An parricida nominari poſſit
Pietate inſignis, vel in ipsâ morte, filia,
Nobis interea dicere ſufficiat,
Hauſtum lethalem,
Seu conſciâ miniſtrârit, ſive inſciâ manu,
Compoſuiſſe juſſu amoris.
Hinc igitur diſcite, virgines,
Quêis indoles eſt cerea flecti,
Quanto tandem ebulliat æſtu
Mollis flamma,
Nî naturæ impetum compeſcat ratio.
Hinc diſcite, milites,
Tam Veneris, quam Martis famuli,
Quantum re amatoriâ emeritum
Sequitur infamiæ,
Niſi inter militandum proponatur
Το καλον.
Hinc denique diſcite, academici,
Quibus in promptu ſunt mille nocendi artes,
Quali periclo
Quotidianæ pateant formæ,
Si ægide Palladis neglectâ
Cupidinis utamini ſagittis.

* *Vide Petronium, &c.*

For

For our Readers Amuſement, we ſhall give them the following remarkable Story of a Gentleman walking in his Sleep, as related by a Foreigner.

PAYING a viſit to a friend in the country, I met there an Italian gentleman, called Monſignior Agoſtino Foſari, who was, it ſeems, a night-walker, or a perſon, who, whilſt aſleep, does all the actions of one awake. He did not ſeem to exceed the age of 30; was lean, black, and of an extream melancholy complexion; had a ſedate underſtanding, a great penetration, and a capacity for the moſt abſtracted ſciences: His extraordinary fits uſed generally to ſeize him in the wane of the moon, but with greater violence in the autumn and the winter, than in the ſpring and ſummer. I had a ſtrange curioſity to be an eye-witneſs of what was told me; and had prevailed with his valet de chambre to give me notice when his maſter was likely to renew his vagary. One night, about the end of October, after ſupper, the company amuſed themſelves with little plays, and Signior Agoſtino made one amongſt the reſt: He afterwards retired, and went to bed about eleven; his valet came ſoon after, and told us, that his maſter would that night have a walking fit, and deſired us, if we pleaſed, to come and obſerve him. I came to his bed-ſide with a light in my hand, and ſaw him lying upon his back, with his eyes open, but fixed, and without the leaſt motion, which was a ſure ſign, it ſeems, of his approaching diſorder. I took him by the hands, and found them very cold; I felt his pulſe, and found it ſo ſlow, that his blood ſeem'd to have no circulation. We played at trick-track till the ſcene of action opened. At or about midnight, Signior Agoſtino drew the curtains briſkly, roſe, and dreſſed himſelf well enough; I approached him with the candle at his very noſe, found him inſenſible, with his eyes ſtill wide open and immoveable. Before he put on his hat, he took his belt, out of which the ſword had been removed for fear of accidents; for ſome of theſe night-walkers will deal their blows like madmen, without reſerve. In this equipage did Signior Agoſtino walk ſeveral times backwards and forwards in his chamber; he came to the fire-ſide, ſat down in an elbow-chair, and went ſome little time after into a cloſet, where was his portmanteau; he fumbled in it a long time, turned every thing topſy-turvy, and after putting all again in order, he ſhut the portmanteau, and put the key in his pocket, whence he drew a letter, and put it over the chimney; he went to the chamber-door, opened it, and proceeded down ſtairs: When he was come to the bottom, one of the company getting a great fall, Signior Agoſtino ſeemed frightened at the noiſe, and mended his pace: His valet bid us walk ſoftly, and not to ſpeak, becauſe when any noiſe was made near him, and intermixed with his dreams, he became furious, and ran with the greateſt precipitancy, as if purſued: He traverſed the whole court, which was very ſpacious, and proceeded directly to the ſtable; he went in, ſtroaked, and careſſed his horſe, bridled him, and was going to ſaddle him, but not finding the ſaddle in the place where it uſed to hang, he ſeemed very uneaſy, like a man diſappointed; he mounted, however, his horſe, and gallopped to the houſe door, which was ſhut: He diſmounted, and taking up a cabbage-ſtalk, he knocked furiouſly againſt the door; after a great deal of labour loſt, he remounted his horſe, guided him to the pond, which was at the other end of the court, let him drink, went afterwards and tied him to his manger, and then returned to the houſe with great agility: At the noiſe ſome ſervants made in the kitchen, he was very attentive, came near the door, and clapped his ear to the key-hole; but paſſing all on a ſudden to the other ſide, he entered a low parlour, where was a billiard-table; he walked backwards and forwards, and uſed the ſame poſtures as if he had been playing effectually: He proceeded thence to a pair of virginals, upon which he could play pretty well, and made ſome jangling; at laſt, after two hours exerciſe, he returned up ſtairs to his chamber, and threw himſelf, in his cloaths, upon the bed, where we found him next morning at nine in the ſame poſture that we had left him; for upon theſe occaſions he ſlept ever eight or ten hours together. His valet told us, there were but two ways to recover him out of one of theſe fits: One was to tickle him ſtrongly upon the ſoles of his feet; the other, to ſound a horn, or trumpet, at his ears.

REMARKS *upon the late* ESSAYS *on the* CHARACTERISTICKS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AMONG the many ways taken by thoſe who are ambitious of being authors, to recommend themſelves to the notice of mankind, there is one which is very common, and yet very unlucky: They

pick out ſome author, whoſe writings have the rare good luck to ſurvive himſelf, and wiſely judging that a dead author can make no reply, they make his writings ſay what he never intended, in order that they may render themſelves famous by writing an anſwer. This, I think, was never more remarkable than in a late piece intitled, *Eſſays on the Characteriſticks*. The late earl of Shaftſbury, among his other ingenious treatiſes, has left us one upon the freedom of wit and humour, in which he endeavours to recommend wit and humour as proper to be ſometimes made uſe of in converſing or treating, even upon the moſt ſerious ſubjects; becauſe, ſays he, "*Nothing* is ridiculous, except what is deformed: Nor is any thing proof againſt raillery, except what is handſome and juſt.

As his lordſhip has in many places made free, perhaps a little too free, with that part of religion which, in the modern phraſe, is called *Prieſtcraft*, it has ever ſince raiſed him many enemies among thoſe who have a greater regard for that, than for any other part of religion; but as we have now few ſuch amongſt us, I little thought that any one would in this age have ventured to attack the eſtabliſhed character of the noble lord's writings; therefore my curioſity led me to peruſe thoſe eſſays as ſoon as I had leiſure; for when I ſaw M. A. tacked to the author's name, I preſently judged what I was to expect, and the very firſt eſſay convinced me, that I was not miſtaken; tho' I muſt do the author the juſtice to own, that he has treated his fancied antagoniſt with more decency than uſual. I ſay, fancied, becauſe I ſhall ſhew that, with regard to wit and humour, lord Shaftſbury and he are in the main of the ſame opinion; but he had reſolved to ſet him up as his antagoniſt, and therefore he ſuppoſes his lordſhip's meaning to be, that ridicule was a teſt of truth ſuperior to, and without any aſſiſtance from reaſon.

This is really ſurpriſing, after the author himſelf had, in his ſecond ſection, informed us of its being one of lord Shaftſbury's allowed maxims, "that a jeſt which will not bear a ſerious examination, is certainly falſe wit." How is a jeſt to be brought under a ſerious examination? Can we examine it ſeriouſly any way but by our reaſon? Has not his lordſhip then plainly ſet reaſon above ridicule as a teſt of truth? Since he expreſsly ſays, that even the ridicule itſelf muſt be examined by our reaſon, in order to determine whether it be true or falſe wit.

His lordſhip's opinion is then very evident, however difficult it was for this author to find it. His opinion is, that when we hear any thing ridiculed, we ought to examine the ridicule in the moſt ſerious manner by our reaſon; becauſe if upon ſuch an examination we find the ridicule to be juſt, whatever is ſo ridiculed muſt be falſe. And this rule is not only true, but of great uſe with regard to our forming right opinions, or getting rid of falſe ones; for a man may be induced to examine the ridicule of, or a jeſt upon, an opinion he has early imbibed, tho' nothing, perhaps, could induce him to examine the opinion itſelf. And by examining the ridicule, he may, perhaps, be inſenſibly led into a diſcovery, that the opinion which he had all his life-time held too ſacred to be doubted of, is really in itſelf ridiculous.

Again, as to his lordſhip's opinion, that nothing is ridiculous, except what is deformed; no one but this author will ſuppoſe his meaning to be, that an attempt may not be made by falſe wit, to render ridiculous what is in itſelf really beautiful; but then if we examine the ridicule ſeriouſly by our reaſon, we ſhall find it to be falſe wit. We ſhall find that what is thus ridiculed, is not the beautiful object we at firſt fancied, but ſome hideous phantom dreſſed up in its form: Thus when our modern wits endeavour to ridicule religion, we ſhall find, that the whole of their wit is aimed at fanaticiſm, ſuperſtition, or prieſtcraft, but does not in the leaſt affect true religion; and when any one attempts to turn bravery or generoſity into ridicule, if we examine it, we ſhall find, that he means Don-Quixotiſm, or extravagance. Thus when Ariſtophanes endeavoured to ridicule Socrates, he dreſſed up a phantom, which, upon examination, would have been found to be very unlike the true Socrates, tho at firſt view it had ſome reſemblance; and it was this reſemblance that pleaſed the vulgar, who are very ſeldom at the pains to examine any thing ſeriouſly by their reaſon; therefore lord Shaftſbury does not ſay, that nothing *appears to be* ridiculous, except what is deformed, but that nothing *is* ridiculous except what is deformed.

Having thus clearly ſtated lord Shaftſbury's opinions, I need be at no great pains to ſhew, that they are the ſame with this author's, with regard to the uſe of our reaſon in determining what is true wit and humour, and with regard to what is ridiculous; but I muſt firſt examine a little that curious ſyſtem of metaphyſicks, the author has given us in his 3d ſection, which he begins with a new diſcovery in theſe

theſe words: *As the ſenſes are the fountains whence we derive* all *our ideas; ſo theſe are infinitely combined and aſſociated by the* imagination. Now, I have learned from common ſenſe, as well as from Mr. Locke, that our *ſenſes* are not the fountains whence we derive *all* our ideas, but that many of our ſimple ideas, as Mr. Locke calls them, or our natural ideas as they are called by a late author *, are derived from *reflection*; and I ſhould be glad this author would inform us, which of our ſenſes it is that communicates to us any of our ideas either of religion or morality.

From the ſame fountain I have likewiſe learned, that it is not the *imagination* which combines and aſſociates our ideas, but that faculty of the ſoul which Mr. Locke calls the *compounding faculty*: When I ſee and converſe with *John Brown*, and from thence form the compound or complex idea to which I give the name *John Brown*, could I properly ſay, that I had combined all thoſe ideas of which this my complex idea conſiſts, by means of my *imagination*? Or could this my complex idea be called imaginary? I have always hitherto been taught, that no ideas are combined or aſſociated by my *imagination* but ſuch as, with reſpect to me at leaſt, have no combination in nature. For example, if I ſhould recollect my complex idea of *John Brown*, and combine it with my idea of ſeeing him this moment before me, this would be a combination made by my imagination, becauſe no ſuch combination at this inſtant exiſts in nature, and yet this combination may be ſo lively and ſtrong as to lead me into a conceit of its being real, if I do not make uſe of my reaſon, which will of courſe direct me to make uſe of my ſenſe of feeling for diſcovering the error of my ſenſe of ſeeing; and if both ſhould be deceived, I could no way diſcover my error, unleſs I had before been very well aſſured of *John Brown*'s being as certainly dead, as the eſſays I have now under conſideration will be in a very few years.

But as lord Shaftſbury is ſo far from excluding, that he expreſsly recommends the uſe of our reaſon, as the touch-ſtone of wit and humour, this whole metaphyſical ſection ſeems to be nothing to the purpoſe; for all that his lordſhip means is, that wit and humour may ſometimes lead us to the uſe of our reaſon, when ſerious argument would only confirm us in our obſtinacy; and therefore with him, as well as this author, we may conclude, *that reaſon alone is the detector of falſehood and the teſt of truth.*

The author concludes his fourth ſection with theſe words: *Therefore, every repreſentation of ridicule, which only applies to the fancy and affections, muſt finally be examined and decided upon, muſt be tried, rejected, or received, as the reaſoning faculty ſhall determine.* What is this but ſaying in a more verboſe manner, *that a jeſt which will not bear a ſerious examination, muſt be falſe wit?*

A The author's whole 5th ſection is only a proof, that mankind very ſeldom make uſe of lord Shaftſbury's allowed maxim of ſubjecting ridicule to a ſerious examination, in order to ſee whether it be true or falſe wit; and operates as much againſt reaſon's being a detector of falſhood, or teſt of truth, as it does againſt ridicule's being ſo.

B The 6th ſection I have in a great meaſure anſwered already, and what I have ſaid from lord Shaftſbury is confirmed by this author, in theſe words: *For*, ſays he, *by fictitious images impreſſed on the fancy, what is really handſome and juſt, is often rendered* apparently *falſe and deformed; and thus becomes* actually *contemptible and ridiculous.* C For to give any truth to this propoſition, we muſt add, *to thoſe who do not ſeriouſly examine the jeſt.* Becauſe to theſe that do, it is not what is really handſome and juſt, but the fictitious image of it only, that will appear to be, and will really be falſe and deformed, contemptible and ridiculous; conſequently, the jeſt will D be found to be falſe wit; and will be a proof of that rule recommended by Ariſtotle and approved by lord Shaftſbury, *To confound your adverſary's argument by raillery, and his raillery by ſerious argument.*

I think, I need not purſue this author through any more of his critical ſections; for in every part it will be found, that he either miſtakes or miſtates the noble writer's meaning: E For example, in his 7th ſection, his words are theſe: *But the noble writer aſks us, "How can any one of the leaſt juſtneſs of thought endure a ridicule wrong placed?" — I anſwer, by being miſled or miſtaken; and then men are ready to bear any thing.* Now, by way of reply, I muſt aſk this author, whether he thinks, that F a man who is miſled or miſtaken is a man of the leaſt juſtneſs of thought? In other things he may, but ſurely he is not in that wherein he is miſled or miſtaken.

I ſhall therefore conclude this letter, which is already too long for your *Magazine*, with obſerving, that the author of theſe Eſſays on the Characteriſticks, does not anſwer or criticiſe lord Shaftſbury, G but a phantom raiſed up by his own imagination; as may eaſily be diſcovered by any one who has peruſed his lordſhip's writings with attention.

I am,

Sir, &c.

July, 1752.

* *An Eſſay upon the Immateriality and Free Agency of the Soul, &c.*

The INSPECTOR. No. 432.

Here love his golden ſhafts employs, here lights
His conſtant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Here reigns and revels.—— MILTON.

THE ſyſtem of our religion is ſo adapted to the rank we hold as rational and as ſocial creatures; to our immediate concerns, and to our connections with others, that whatſoever is our duty is alſo our intereſt. There is nothing expected from us in obedience to Heaven, that our unprejudiced reaſon would not exact of us in kindneſs to ourſelves.

The moſt powerful, the moſt unconquerable and irreſiſtible of all our paſſions, directs, compels us into an attention to the other ſex: Our ſenſe of friendſhip is intimately connected with the warmth of that paſſion: A vitiated taſte may prevail ſo far, as to divide the affection, which can be of no worth to the perſon who poſſeſſes it, unleſs ſingle and entire; but he who has reflection, will ſee, that in giving up the name of friend, he forfeits the moſt valuable part of his miſtreſs; and he will know, that to preſerve this conſummation, he muſt have but one.

He who looks into the œconomy of the world, and ſees the ſexes equal every where in number, will perceive from this alſo, that he can have but one: When he devotes his heart entirely to her, he will wiſh to poſſeſs her entire for the return. To ſecure ſo deſirable a good, religion lends its favouring hand, and makes the union ſacred. Marriage, prized beyond all eſtates by thoſe who have conſiderately entered into its union; reviled by thoſe who have not wiſdom, or who have not virtue to be conſtant; ſecures to us all, that would make us wretched if precarious; and while it requires of us nothing but what we ſhould find the higheſt pleaſure in doing without the obligation, renders it the duty, renders it the intereſt of her whom we have choſen, to obſerve that conduct, on which our happineſs entirely depends.

This is marriage; this is the bugbear to fright weak and diſtempered minds; theſe are the chains that rattle in the ears of thoſe, who never knew what was true liberty; this is the promiſed land of peace, of joy, of plenty; the country which the timorous ſpies, who view it from a diſtance, miſrepreſent; but in which thoſe who have the reſolution to enter, ſee no wars, no giants; *but every man under his own vine, and every man under his own fig-tree*, reaches with eaſy hands the unreſiſting, the complying ſweets; feaſts upon the mellow fruit, or preſſes the rich cluſter, and when he has lain down in peace, riſes in ſecurity.

This we owe to religion; but this is not all we owe to it: Religion ſtops not here; the benefits which it beſtows, is alſo perpetuates: The ſame law, which required of us as a duty to make ourſelves happy, exacts of us the means of continuing ſo. Love is the bond of union in this ſtate: The ſource and the ſecurity of all its tranſports: Love, a word uſed by all, but underſtood by few; a paſſion boaſted by multitudes, poſſeſſed by hardly one in a million! We are not to miſtake for this glorious enthuſiaſm of the mind, that flight of fondneſs, that irregular and unregulated deſire, which we feel for ſome new and ſome agreeable object; which grows but from our wants, which dies upon poſſeſſion. This is the frailty of a child, the paſſion whoſe honourable name it unjuſtly aſſumes, the higheſt glory of the man; this is too violent to continue, that too ſteady to waver; this cannot remain at its height, that cannot decay. It has been ſaid, that love, underſtanding it in its better ſenſe, muſt be mutual to render marriage happy; thoſe who have ſtarted the difficulty, have not conſidered, that where it is genuine and real on the one ſide, it will of courſe be ſo. Gratitude is a firſt principle in our nature; a tender, a diſintereſted love on the one part, will, on that very principle, revive the paſſion, if decaying; will create it, if it did not before exiſt, in the other. Religion, that firſt dictated marriage, continues to dictate that conduct, which will, which he who knew the ſecrets of thoſe hearts that he had formed, knew muſt render that union happy. Love to the wife is inculcated as the firſt law in marriage; content, joy, tranſport in her form and her affection, have not only the ſanction and authority, but the immediate voice of heaven to command them. *Rejoice with the wife of thy youth; let her be as the loving hind and as the pleaſant roe; let her breaſt ſuffice thee at all times, and be thou always raviſhed with her love.* So ſpeaks the ſcriptures, and ſo counſels reaſon; ſo urges that affection, which is eager to meet with its return; ſo inſpires that ſacred warmth of heart, that never ſhall be deceived in its expectations.

It were too much to expect from human nature, that a poſſeſſion of mind, the offſpring of the happieſt love, could be ſo perpetual as to exclude all alienation, all attention to the other regards of the world, or even to conquer all petti-ſhneſs, or all frailties of diſpoſition: Men muſt be men, and while they plead this in excuſe of their own failings, let them remember, women muſt be women. Let either ſet ſome little foible of their own

temper,

temper, againſt the little fault that would rouſe their anger at the other; let this poiſe the balance, and let affection then be thrown into the ſcale that wants its weight to fall. Love will thus remedy the ills, that even love could not obviate; and the reconciliation ſhall endear more than the diſpute had eſtranged. Love ſhall ſoften every reproof; love ſhall throw the gay mantle of its joy over the rugged path, and both ſhall paſs the burning ordeal with unhurt feet; love ſhall diffuſe its ſweetneſs and complacency about each word that tends to the reconcilement; love ſhall forbid to ſleep in anger, nor let the ſun go down upon their wrath.

Shame upon that philoſophy, which calls the monſter jealouſy a proof of love, or ranks it with its offspring! Conſtancy to one another, is the firſt principle of happineſs in love, and from that conſtancy will grow a confidence above diſtruſt. A fondneſs that had no more than charms of face to give it birth, that has no more than riot and exceſs to keep it in its being, may be awakened from a drowſy ſatiety, or may be recalled from ſome new object, or ſome freſh purſuit, by the threat of loſing that which was never more than the object of its empty admiration; but that paſſion, which deſerves the honourable name of love, which is founded in reaſon, and ſecured by virtue, neglects the perſon whom it can no longer eſteem, and where it has reaſon to ſuſpect, has reſolution to deſpiſe.

He, than whom none has better known the ſecret workings of the human heart, the ſprings of all its paſſions; he who had taſted all the pleaſures, as men have called them, of variety; and who, when he had taſted, had deſpiſed them, Solomon, in the moſt ſerious of his determinations, places virtue in the ſeat of happineſs, under the direction of this paſſion, and makes that ſerenity of mind, that abſolute content of heart which it inſpires, the firſt and laſt conſideration, the ſum of tranſport, and the full of rapture. *Who will find a virtuous woman? her price is above rubies; the heart of her huſband doth ſafely truſt in her.*

It is under the influence of ſuch, and of only ſuch a paſſion, that the thoughts of happineſs in one another will be carried farther than the grave. Love will in this ſituation, repay to religion that which it borrowed for its own enjoyment; and as the duty regulated, conducted, and aſcertained the paſſion, the paſſion will in its turn enforce the duty. True love extends beyond the gratifications of ſenſe; it comprehends the ſoul as part, and as the moſt material part of its object; it will direct and guide the wanderer in the path to eternal happineſs; and, above all meaner conſiderations, while under the influence of ſuch a purſuit, it will carry up with it all that it admires, all that it eſteems and values, into thoſe regions, where, tho' we ſhall be above all that we have here called pleaſures, we ſhall find an additional tranſport in ſeeing thoſe whom we have loved on earth, happy with us to all eternity.

Further Remarks and Experiments in relation to Lightning *and* Electricity. (*See p.* 249.)

PARIS, June 30. Upon the ſteeple of the church of Plauzat, in Auvergne, is a croſs of iron, not painted or gilt. The extremities of this croſs form ſorts of fleurs-de-lis with ſharp points. Whenever there happens any great ſtorm, accompanied with thick clouds and flaſhes of lightening, a luminous body is perceived upon every one of the extremities of this croſs. According to an immemorial tradition, there very rarely happens to be any thunder at Plauzat, or in the neighbourhood, when this phænomenon appears. As ſoon as it is ſeen, people are certain that the ſtorm is no more to be feared. The luminous bodies are of different colours like the rainbow, and the figure is conical. Sometimes they continue an hour and an half, if it rains ever ſo plentifully.

Bruſſels, July 3. The Sieur Torre having cauſed a pointed iron rod to be erected upon the top of his houſe, on the 23d ult. at night, tho' there was but a ſlight appearance of a ſtorm, ſhining ſparks were drawn from that rod; on the 26th at night a dark cloud covered the ſky, and a heavy rain, mixed with hail, fell, when people were ſurprized to feel and to ſee, that a finger held at the diſtance of two inches from the rod, excited very ſtrong ſparks. Theſe phænomena greatly increaſed upon a clap of thunder being heard.

Paris, July 7. M. le Noine, the king's phyſician, has made a new experiment in electricity, at St. Germaine en Laye, which confirms the analogy of the effect it has to that of thunder; the weather being very cloudy, he cauſed a cake of roſin to be brought to the place, upon which he mounted, and without any other inſtrument he extended his hand above his head, as a thicker cloud than ordinary paſſed over him, and one of thoſe who were with him having touched him to make him remark ſomething, he inſtantly received a moſt violent ſhock, of which fact he has made report to the Royal Academy of Sciences.

To the Right Hon. JOHN *Earl of* ORRERY.

My Lord,

WHILST BOWDEN's flowing quill, in learned lays,
Deſcribes your lordſhip's *Cot*, I mend the ways;
And 'tis a grateful taſk, if, whilſt I toil,
I but contribute to delight a BOYLE.
Sure of this motive, with what joy I'd ſpring
My hands to labour, and my tongue to ſing.
But O! a ſudden gloom my ſoul o'erſpreads,
All drop a tear, all hang their drooping heads.
Diſeaſe! malignant pow'r, fierce ſhakes her wand,
And ſooths old Time to force your lateſt ſand.
But BOYLE's the care of heav'n! diſeaſe in vain
Makes the bold effort with her ghaſtly train;
The baffled fiend, reluctant, ſcours away,
As ſprites and goblins fly the god of day.
My fears are fled; wing'd Seraphs interpoſe,
And timely ev'ry latent ill diſcloſe;
Bid ſmiling health, with her blithe train return,
And life's bright lamp again diſtinguiſh'd burn.
A roſy luſtre o'er your features glow,
Your eye to ſparkle, and your wit to flow;
To cheer illuſtrious relatives, and raiſe
To heav'n, in ev'ry ſoul, a monument of praiſe:
The pleaſing news dilates each breaſt with joy,
And grateful ſongs the neighb'ring towns employ;
My raptur'd Muſe feels energy divine,
And hymning angels in the chorus join.
Oft have I wiſh'd for inſtances to prove,
How much I rev'rence you, how much I love:
All hail, my Lord! now mount your ſteed, and ſee
The roads new model'd for their ORRERY.
Where hurtful *Hills*, and branching *Brakes* aroſe,
I dealt with them, as BROGHILL with his foes;
Cut thro' the thickeſt, till I form'd a way,
For you with ſafety, and delight to ſtray,
From road to road with fearleſs ſteps to rove,
Wide of your loneſome *Cot*, and gay alcove.
Rocks, long conceal'd, now ſudden ſtart to view,
Thick croud around, and form a track for you.
The intervening ſtrata yield them room,
And men and ways invite your ſteps to ſee
Frome;
Where virtue's happy ſons ſtill long to ſee
Their joy, their ornament, their ORRERY:
In whom wit, ſcience, ev'ry virtue join,
Exalt the PEER, and ſtamp the man divine;
In whom fine ſenſe, each excellence unite,
Whoſe ſocial paſſions all mankind delight.
How diff'rent men! You all mankind delight,
Whilſt cruel *Stentor*'s odious to their ſight,
Whoſe all-controuling Pride's a nauſeous foil,
To ev'ry grace that recommends a BOYER.
But hold, my Muſe, let no black ſcenes annoy
Thy riſing rapture, and thy ſwelling joy;
Thy ORRERY ſtill lives! to him return,
And ſing thy tranſports, whilſt thy ſpirits burn.
Juſt as your lordſhip quits the rural LEASE,
And *Frome* or *Briſtol* chances beſt to pleaſe;
On either hand a ſpacious road you view,
Subſtantial, riſing, regular, and new;
Where on your ſteed ſecurely you may ſtray,
Breathe balmy gales, and chaſe diſeaſe away.
Or when, in future times, the ſhades you chuſe,
And *Vallis* walks indulge your happy Muſe;
Thro' various lawns inſenſibly convey'd,
By cloſe attention to the heav'nly maid;
Till domes and ſpires promiſcuouſly appear,
And ſoftly ſeem to ſay, *My* LORD, *draw near*,
A CAUSEY's form'd, tho' narrow, firm and fair,
Proud to direct your lordſhip's progreſs there:
By ſweating hinds were maſſive hammers borne,
And *Vallis*' quarries into fragments torn;
Glad of the taſk, their chiming blows deſcend,
An ORRERY their pleaſure, theme, and end:
With ſounding ſtrokes the tawny cyclops toil,
Pleas'd to prepare a path to bear a BOYLE;
Woods, hills, and valleys, toſs the echo's round,
Loud roar the mountains, and deep groans the ground.
All things for you a ſmiling aſpect wear,
Ways, walls, and walks, aſſume a ſofter air,
Their rude, ungrateful forms no more are ſeen,
But art and beauty fill the laughing ſcene;
Woods, vallies, lawns, hills, rivulets delight,
Cloris by day, and *Philomel* by night.
But 'tis the human aſpect crowns the ſcene,
Mens ſmiles without, beſpeak their joys within;
You charm each ſex, you gladden each degree,
And ev'ry boſom glows with ORRERY.
So when your noble *ſire* comply'd to trace
Fierce *Pbalaris*'s doubtful works and race,
The dry, inſipid ſubject is no more
In duſky clouds envelop'd, as before;
But what in miſts of jargon long had lain,
Sudden grows pleaſing, probable, and plain;

Ev'n

Ev'n *Bentley*'s criticiſms prove a foil,
To the clear ſterling ſenſe "we owe a
"BOYLE." [imparts,
A BOYLE! who feels not what that NAME
That loves, or learning, piety or arts?
Who, that BOYLEAN *tractates* e'er hath
read,
But loves the living, and reveres the dead?
Loves CHARLES's *wit*, and venerates the
fame, [name.
That thro' all *Europe* ſounds the chymiſt's
But he who ſeeks the quinteſſence of
ſenſe, [quence,
Adorn'd with more than ROMAN elo-
In tracts proſaic, or in ſtrains divine,
The immediate *impreſs* of the tuneful nine;
And reads your lordſhip's SWIFT and
PLINY o'er, [more:
Admires, reveres, improves, and aſks no
Owns *wit* and *ſcience* have their acme
gain'd, [drain'd.
And your vaſt GENIUS wiſdom's ſources
Had I but *Swift*'s ſmooth diction, *Pope*'s
ſweet muſe, [to uſe,
Your *fire*'s whole armour, and your ſkill
I'd ſing the faultleſs * *plan* of *conduct* giv'n,
By YOU to HAMILTON, to YOU by *heav'n*.
But ſtay, adventurous *muſe*, ſuch flights
require, [bler fire:
Nor *Swift*'s, nor *Pope*'s, but ſome ſtill no-
Ev'n GABRIEL, when on themes immenſe
he ſings, [wings;
Reclines his head beneath his radiant
Conſcious, the taſk exceeds all finite ſkill,
In place of pow'r he ſubſtitutes the will.
Then timely, muſe, beware, unbend thy
wing, [ſing;
His lordſhip's pardon crave and ceaſe to
Fear to offend with thy unpoliſh'd odes,
Bluſh! drop thy lyre, and leave me to the
roads.

Frome, July 6, 1752.

SIMONIDES.

The following Lines were addreſſed to the Right Hon. Sir PETER WARREN, *Knt. of the* Bath, *on his Arrival in* Ireland, *by* John Cartaret Pilkington, *Son to the late celebrated Mrs.* Lætitia Pilkington.

AS the glad ſun diſpels the duſky ray,
And brings to frozen climes returning day;
So does thy preſence bid each ſorrow fly,
Glad ev'ry heart, and brighten ev'ry eye:
So great a bleſſing from us to detain,
Britannia's ſons found all enticements vain;
Content, each glittering proffer you deny'd,
And on thy matchleſs worth for fame rely'd.
Hail! patriot, ſtateſman, warrior, all
combin'd,
To form one noble, one exalted mind!
Hail! truly juſt, beneficent, and brave,
No party's agent, nor no paſſion's ſlave;
In repreſenting whom, great nature can,
To all the world declare, THIS IS A MAN.

The MISS *and the* BUTTERFLY,

A FABLE, *in the Manner of the late Mr.* GAY.

A Tender Miſs, whom mother's care
Bred up in wholſome country air,
Far from the follies of the town,
Alike untaught to ſmile or frown;
Her ear unus'd to flatt'ry's praiſe,
Unknown in woman's wicked ways;
Her tongue from modiſh tattle free,
Undipp'd in ſcandal and bohea;
Her genuine form and native grace
Was virgin of a looking-glaſs:
Nor cards ſhe dealt, nor flirted fan,
A ſtranger to quadrille and man;
But ſimple liv'd, juſt as you know
Miſs Chloe did — ſome weeks ago.
As now the pretty innocent
Walk'd forth to taſte the early ſcent,
She tripp'd about the murmuring ſtream,
That oft had lull'd her thoughtleſs dream.
The morning ſweet, the air ſerene,
A thouſand flow'rs adorn'd the ſcene;
The birds rejoicing round appear
To chuſe their conſorts for the year;
Her heart was light, and full of play,
And, like herſelf, all nature gay.
On ſuch a day, as ſages ſing,
A Butterfly was on the wing;
From bank to bank, from bloom to bloom,
He ſtretch'd the gold-beſpangled plume:
Now ſkims along, and now alights,
As ſmell allures, or grace invites;
Now the violet's freſhneſs ſips;
Now kiſs'd the roſe's ſcarlet lips;
Becomes anon the daiſy's gueſt;
Then preſs'd the lily's ſnowy breaſt;
Nor long to one vouchſafes a ſtay,
But juſt ſalutes, and flies away.
The virgin ſaw, with rapture fir'd;
She ſaw, and what ſhe ſaw deſir'd,
The ſhining wings, and ſtarry eyes,
And burns to ſeize the living prize:
Her beating breaſt and glowing face
Betray her native love of dreſs,
And all the woman full expreſt
Firſt flutters in her little breaſt:
Enſnar'd by empty outward ſhow,
She ſwift purſues the inſect-beau;
O'er gay parterres ſhe runs in haſte,
Nor heeds the garden's flow'ry waſte.
Long as the ſun, with genial pow'r
Increaſing, warm'd the ſultry hour,
The nymph o'er every border flew,
And kept the ſhining game in view:
But when, ſoft-breathing thro' the trees,
With coolneſs came the evening-breeze;
As hov'ring o'er the tulip's pride
He hung with wing diverſify'd,
Caught in the hollow of her hand,
She held the captive at command.
Flutt'ring in vain to be releas'd,
He thus the gentle girl addreſs'd:

Looſe,

* Swift's *life*, *page* 210, 211, 212.

Looſe, gen'rous virgin, looſe my chain;
From me what glory can'ſt thou gain?
A vain, unquiet, glitt'ring thing,
My only boaſt a gorgeous wing;
From flow'r to flow'r I idly ſtray,
The trifler of a ſummer's day:
Then let me not in vain implore,
But leave me free again to ſoar.
His words the little charmer mov'd,
She the poor trembler's ſuit approv'd.
His gaudy wings he then extends,
And flutters on her fingers ends:
From thence he ſpoke, as you ſhall hear,
In ſtrains well worth a woman's ear.
When now thy young and tender age
Is pure, and heedleſs to engage;
When in thy free and open mein
No ſelf-important air is ſeen;
Unknowing all, to all unknown,
Thou liv'ſt, or prais'd, or blam'd by none.
But when, unfolding by degrees
The woman's fond deſire to pleaſe,
Studious to heave the artful ſigh,
And, expert of the tongue and eye,
Thou ſett'ſt thy little charms to ſhow,
And ſports familiar with the beau;
Forſaking then the ſimple plain,
To mingle with the courtly train,
Thou in the midnight-ball ſhalt ſee
Things apparell'd juſt like me;
Who round and round, without deſign,
Tinſel'd in empty luſtre ſhine:
As dancing thro' the ſpacious dome,
From fair to fair the friſkers roam,
If charm'd with the embroider'd pride,
The victim of a gay outſide,
From place to place, as me juſt now,
The glitt'ring gewgaw you purſue,
What mighty prize ſhall crown thy pains?
A Butterfly is all thy gains!

On the DEATH *of a* FRIEND.

AND art thou gone, and left me here behind,
The gloomy paſſage by myſelf to find?
Why did not I, with thee, the ſtroke receive, [grave?
And both go down in friendſhip to the
There mingle duſts, in ſilent realms of death, [ous breath;
No more to be diſturb'd by envy's noxi-
No more alarm'd with jealouſy and fears,
No more expreſs affection with our tears:
Say, why was a requeſt ſo ſmall deny'd,
To one who wiſh'd the knot of life unty'd, [dy'd?
For with my friend all human comforts
No more, thou Spring, thy charms or beauties boaſt,
Since the dear object of my ſoul is loſt;
And you, ye little feather'd tribes, forbear [air,
With ſoft melodious tunes to rend the
Or ſwell your pretty throats to ſooth my anxious care,
Or, if you'll ſing,—the doleful tale rehearſe,
In moving accents, and pathetic verſe;
And let the echoing dale the notes reſound,
And deepeſt ſighs from hill to hill rebound.
In vain united charms conſpire t'eraſe
The dear remembrance of our former days,
When in the ſofteſt language he'd impart,
The inward workings of his gen'rous heart: [he's fled,
But now, alas! no more,—he's gone,—
Loſt for a while, and number'd with the dead:
But there's a day, when I ſhall meet my friend, [ſpend
Meet him, O tranſport! and together
Eternity itſelf, whoſe pleaſures cannot end.

On a favourite DOG, *ſuppoſed to be poiſoned. To a young Lady. Written by Mrs.* JONES.

OALL ye ſpotted brutes that guard the fair, [chair;
Lie on their laps, or wait upon their
Ye Cupids, Chloes, Phillis's, or Shocks,
Ye who defend the houſhold, or the flocks:
But chiefly ye in ladies' chambers nurſt,
Who leap at ſweetmeats, ſnifting at a cruſt, [ſon'd duſt.
Come and bemoan poor Sparky's poi-
Hither your little whimp'ring off-ſpring lead, [dead.
And join the diſmal howl, to wail him
Shame on the wretch, who dealt the deadly draught! [a blot.
Thou human brute! whoſe very name's
O that kind fate would poiſon all thy life
With ſome ſmart vixen, very much a wife!
And when the end of thy chaſtiſement's near, [poiſon her.
May'ſt thou want ratſbane then — to
Whilſt the cold drug was ſtruggling hard with life, [ſtriſe;
And ſenſe awhile maintain'd the doubtful
With much of gratitude and ſorrow mix'd,
On me his ſcarce-perceiving eyes he fix'd:
Then to theſe arms with ſtagg'ring ſteps did haſte, [laſt.
There, where he oft had ſlept, to ſleep his
The tear was vain; nor will I bluſh to own
A heart of ſofter workmanſhip than ſtone:
Yet leſt the wiſe my weakneſs ſhould reprove,
The tear I dropt to gratitude, and love.
Now die, O Tabby! all ye fav'rites fall!
Dogs, parrots, ſquirrels, monkeys, beaus, and all! [one;
For thou wert all thoſe tender names in
That thou could'ſt yet ſurvive!—but thou art gone. [trace!
Ah! what avails thy honours now to
Thy high deſcent, thy ancient royal race!

Thy

Thy length of ears proclaim'd the gen'-
rous ſeed,
Hereditary heir of Charles's breed;
And had not William chang'd the face of
things, [throne of kings.
Might'ſt ſtill have bark'd beneath the
No more ſhalt thou, with each revol-
ving day, [tea;
Expect the warm repaſt of milk and
Nor when the balmy ſlumber I prolong,
Aſcend the ſtairs, and wake me with thy
tongue:
No more ſhall thy diſcerning noſe deſcry
The ſav'ry ſteams, that ſpeak the dinner
nigh. [ſail,
Soon didſt thou wake, and ev'ry cat aſ-
Then, ſtrutting, ſhake the honours of thy
tail. [face,
With look importunate, and begging
Scarce could he wait the tedioufneſs of
grace: [round;
But that perform'd, he barks exulting
The cats are ſcar'd, the neighb'ring roofs
reſound.
Whether by inſtinct, or by reaſon
taught, [thought.
His juſt concluſions ſpoke the uſe of
When ſmart toupée exhal'd the ſoft per-
fume,
He ſmelt a beau, and ſullen left the room.
Or when the ruddy 'ſquire grew loud and
vain,
And practis'd all the noiſes of the plain;
With ſneaking ſtep, at diſtance he'd retire,
Then mount his tail, and ev'n out-bark
the well-mouth'd 'ſquire.
But moſt the fool was his invet'rate foe,
That thing all over talk, all over beau:
Well he diſtinguiſh'd 'twixt brocade and
ſenſe [fold fence.
And growl'd contempt beneath the ſev'n-
O ever-watchful! ever-faithful guard!
No more ſhall I thy gratitude reward.
That cream, that bread and butter ſoak'd
in tea,
Is now lapp'd up as puſs's lawful fee:
While ſhe, proud vixen! often ſeems to
ſay, ["have his day."
"Peace to his ſhade! — each dog muſt
Yet thou, his miſtreſs once, and late
his friend,
Awhile the ſoftly-falling tear ſuſpend:
And think, whene'er your lark ſhall be
no more, [before.
How vain are tears, ſince Spark was wept
Or rather, how uncertain life's ſhort
date,
Since ev'n your fav'rites muſt ſubmit to
fate. [to all,
But could your ſmile, which ſure gives life
Back from the grave his much-lov'd form
recal; [fice pay,
Then ſhould theſe hands the welcome of-
To wipe the duſt from his reviving clay:
With pleaſure guard him from a world of
ill, [heel—
And aid his vengeance at the pois'ner's
Ah! ſmile then; try, exert your ſaving
pow'r! [fore.
Be Spark your preſent now, as once be-

To Mrs. CLAYTON, *with a* HARE.
By the Same.

A 'Squire who long had fed on ale,
(Or thick or clear, or mild or ſtale,
Concerns us not,) a hunting goes,
Laſt Thurſday morn', ere Phœbus roſe,
Headlong he rides full many a mile,
O'er many a hedge, and many a ſtile;
Dire horror ſpread, where'er he came,
And frighten'd all his lordſhip's game:
Nay hares and foxes yet unborn
May rue the hunting of that morn'.
A luckleſs hare at length paſs'd by;
The dogs take ſcent, away they fly;
Tears and intreaties come too late,
Poor puſs, alas! ſubmits to fate.
One boon ſhe begs before ſhe dies,
"And pray what's that?" the 'ſquire
replies.
Only when this my houſe of clay,
Shall to the hounds become a prey,
(As ſoon, ah cruel hounds! it muſt,)
And theſe ſad eyes return to duſt;
May this my laſt requeſt be heard,
And decently my corps interr'd
Within a concave baſket's womb,
With this inſcription on my tomb;
To Mrs. Clayton, *Poland Street* —
Bear me, ye porters! while I'm ſweet.
And now farewel what once was
mine!
With pleaſure I theſe fields reſign:
Happy, if that good lady owns
My fleſh was good, and picks my bones.

EPITAPH *on Dr.* JOHN SMITH,
late Phyſician at Durham. (See p. 288.)

WOU'DST thou be told, O reader,
whoſe remains [tains:
This peaceful grave in ſacred truſt con-
Know, it is one, whoſe inoffenſive plan
The good approv'd, and dignify'd the
man; [mov'd,
Thro' whoſe juſt ways one gentle ſpirit
In all reſpected, and in all belov'd.
So in thoſe lights that vary human life
His duty pleas'd, to parent, ſiſter, wife:
To theſe a friend, to no man elſe a foe,
His humble mind ev'n merit bluſh'd to
ſhow—
Thus lov'd enough, tho' not enough en-
joy'd, [employ'd,
He hail'd thoſe manſions, oft his thoughts
In life's gay ſpring bid the vain world
adieu,
And left its cares and fleeting joys for you.

Advice to K. C. *on a late melancholy Occaſion.*

WHAT means this ſad and gloomy ſcene of woe? [flow?
What floods of tears from eyes diſtilling
Conſcious, alas! my muſe, with grief ſincere [tear.
Deplores the loſs, and drops a tender
But, oh! can I the loſs by grief repair?
Can I reſtore her to th' enchanting fair?
Oh! had I pow'r, like Orpheus' ſhell to pleaſe, [eaſe.
Then would I ſet thy troubled mind at
But why doſt thou in private thus complain,
Deſpiſe all prayers, and encreaſe the pain?
Are not we all this path condemn'd to tread? [led?
And why art thou by cunning wiles* miſ-
Oh may'ſt thou ſee the errors of thy mind,
And bear that fate to all on earth aſſign'd!
Oh! why doſt thou thy mother's death deplore, [before?
And not purſue thoſe ſteps ſhe trod
Was not her life with ev'ry virtue bleſt,
Belov'd by all, by all mankind careſt?
Conſider this, and comfort thou wilt find,
To ſooth thy troubled and afflicted mind.
Oh! may thoſe virtues ſtill in you combine, [ſhine!
And more conſpicuous with new luſtre
Then may'ſt thou calmly view thy deſtin'd fate, [regret.
And not the loſs with too much grief
Could I my grief in humble verſe impart,
And paint the real ſorrows of my heart;
Could I do juſtice to the heav'nly theme,
And conſecrate it to eternal fame;
My muſe this noble taſk wou'd dare purſue,
Belov'd by all, if, oh! belov'd by you.

ODE.

BE gone, purſuits ſo vain and light;
Knowledge, fruitleſs of delight;
Lean ſtudy, fire of ſallow doubt,
I put thy muſing taper out:
Fantaſtick all, a long adieu;
For what has love to do with you?
For, lo, I go where beauty fires,
To ſatisfy my ſoul's deſires;
For, lo, I ſeek the ſacred walls
Where love and gentle beauty calls:
For me ſhe has adorn'd the room,
For me has ſhed a rich perfume:
Has ſhe not prepar'd the tea?
The kettle boils — ſhe waits for me.
I come, nor ſingle, but along
Youthful ſports, a jolly throng!
Thoughtleſs joke, and infant-wiles;
Harmleſs wit, and virgin-ſmiles;
Tender words, and kind intent;
Languiſh fond, and blandiſhment;
Yielding curtſey, whiſper low;
Silken bluſh, with cheeks that glow;
Chaſte deſires, and wiſhes meet;
Thin-clad hope, a footman fleet;
Modeſty, that turns aſide,
And backward ſtrives her form to hide;
Healthful mirth, ſtill gay and young,
And meekneſs with a maiden's tongue;
Satire, by good-humour dreſs'd
In a many-colour'd veſt:
Now come then boy of kind delight,
Attendant on the lover's night,
Fair his ivory ſhuttle flies
Thro' the bright threads of mingling dies,
As ſwift his roſy fingers move
To knit the ſilken cords of love;
And ſtop, who ſoftly-ſtealing goes,
Occaſion, high on her tiptoes,
Whom youth with watchful look eſpies,
To ſeize the forelock ere ſhe flies,
Ere he her bald-pate ſhall ſurvey,
And well-ply'd heels to run away.
But, anxious care, be far from hence;
Vain ſurmiſe, and alter'd ſenſe;
Miſhapen doubts, the woes they bring;
And jealouſy, of fierceſt ſting;
Deſpair, that ſolitary ſtands,
And wrings a halter in his hands;
Flatt'ry falſe and hollow found,
And dread, with eye ſtill looking round;
Avarice, bending under pelf;
Conceit, ſtill gazing on herſelf:
O love! exclude high-creſted pride,
Nymph of Amazonian ſtride:
Nor in theſe walls, like waiting-maid,
Be curioſity ſurvey'd,
That to the key-hole lays her ear,
Liſt'ning at the door to hear;
Nor father *Time*, unleſs he's found
In triumph led by beauty bound,
Forc'd to yield to vigour's ſtroke,
His blunted ſcythe and hour-glaſs broke.
But come, all ye who know to pleaſe;
Inviting glance, and downy eaſe;
The heart-born joy, the gentle care;
Soft-breath'd wiſh, and power of prayer;
The ſingle vow, that means no ill;
Believing quiet, ſubmiſſive will;
Conſtancy of meekeſt mind,
That ſuffers long, and ſtill is kind;
All ye who put our woes to flight;
All ye who miniſter delight;
Nods, and wreaths, and becks, and tips;
Meaning winks, and roguiſh trips;
Fond deceits, and kind ſurpriſes;
Sudden ſinks, and ſudden riſes;
Laughs, and toys, and gameſome fights;
Jolly dance, and girds, and flights:
Then, to make me wholly bleſt,
Let me be there a welcome gueſt.

THE

* *She was kept from church by an old woman.*

Monthly Chronologer.

THO' the barbarous cuſtom among the Pagans, of burying the living wives with their dead huſbands, in the Eaſt-Indies, has been for many years, under ſevere penalties, prohibited by the great Mogul and other Mahometan princes in that quarter of the globe; yet they have not been able to ſuppreſs it entirely, and the following is an inſtance which lately happened. The writer of the letter from which the account is extracted, was an eye witneſs of the whole affair at Collicutta, in Bengal. "The naked body of a dead Jengew man was laid on a pile of wood, made up in a regular form; and his wife, not above 15 or 16 years of age, walked to the pile, conducted by her friends and parents, her father on one ſide, and her mother on the other. After a great number of previous ceremonies were performed, ſhe walked round the pile 7 or 8 times in a melancholy and devout manner, conducted, as before, by her father and mother; ſhe then ſtepped upon the pile, and quietly laid herſelf down by the corpſe of her huſband, about whoſe neck her hands were faſtened, and her legs tied to his; then both their bodies were anointed with a ſort of unguent, called ghee; over them was ſtrewed a ſort of yellow duſt, and they were covered with a cloth, which was kept down by ſome pieces of wood. At laſt the father of the deceaſed huſband ſet fire to the pile, which run thro' it like lightning, by means of the yellow powder. And the fire was ſo fierce, that the ſpectators were obliged to draw backward from the heat. The whole was conſumed to aſhes in about an hour's time." The above letter came home with one of the laſt ſhips from the Eaſt-Indies, was dated from Inglee, in Bengal, Dec. 30, 1751, and the horrid deed of cruelty was committed about 15 days before the date of the letter.

On June 27, Moſes Moravia, John Manowrie, and Solomon Carolina, were tried at the Old-Bailey, upon an indictment for being concerned with Samuel Wilſon, who lately died in Newgate, in a conſpiracy to procure the ſhip Elizabeth and Martha, Capt. Miſſon, bound from London to Cork and Gibraltar, to be ſunk at ſea, with an intention of defrauding the inſurers. During the courſe of the trial, which laſted ten hours, a ſurpriſing ſcene of iniquity was laid open. Moravia and Manowrie were brought in guilty, and Carolina was honourably acquitted. The council for the crown were Mr. ſerjeant Prime, Mr. ſerjeant Poole, and Mr. Williams; for the priſoners, Mr. Benney, Mr. Lawſon, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Vaughan. They were ſentenced to be impriſoned twelve months in Newgate, in the mean time to ſtand twice in the pillory, once upon Tower-hill, and once at the Royal-Exchange; to pay a fine of 20l. apiece, and to give ſecurity for their good behaviour for five years, themſelves in 200l. apiece, and each of their ſureties in 100l.

On the 29th, between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, was a dreadful ſtorm of thunder, lightning, rain and hail at Briſtol and places adjacent. The lightning ſeem'd as if rolling upon the earth, the claps of thunder were aſtoniſhingly loud, and in ſeveral places the roads were like rivers. The workmen and boys employed in building the new church in Kingſwood, were all obliged to quit their work, and retire into the body of the church; when ſix of them who ſtood facing one of the church doors, viz. 4 men and 2 boys, were all ſtruck in a moment upon the ground, but recovered in a ſhort time, having received no hurt, except one of the boys, who bled both at the noſe and ears, but likely to do well. Near the ſaid church, and at the ſame inſtant, ſix horſes and the driver, belonging to one Mr. Norman's waggons, going for Bath and London, were ſtruck down upon the road by the thunder and lightning; the man recovered, as did three of the horſes, tho' one of them loſt his ſight; the other 3 were all killed on the ſpot.

On the 30th, the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when, beſides the eight mentioned in our laſt to have been capitally convicted (ſee p. 287.) were alſo the 5 following, viz. William Belcher, for a highway robbery near Knightſbridge; Jonathan Burgen and Richard Lane, for a burglary; Joſeph Joyce, for a forgery; and Thomas Wilford, for the murder of his wife, (ſee p. 238.) They all received ſentence of death accordingly, except Thomas Scott, for forgery, whoſe judgment was reſpited. Wilford received his ſentence ſeparately, immediately upon

conviction, according to the late act for better preventing the horrid crime of murder, (see p. 177.) in words to the following effect, viz. "That he muſt go from the bar to the place from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on the ſecond day after, there to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, his body not to be buried, but diſſected and anatomized." After ſentence, he was taken from the bar weeping, and in great agonies, lamenting his ſad fate, and carried up to his cell, where he was kept, as the act further directs, upon bread and water, cloſe locked up, without having any body admitted to ſee him; nor was ever let out, but to prayers, till the day he ſuffered. He continued to confeſs the fact in all its horrid and barbarous circumſtances, and ſaid, he longed to die for it, forfeiting his life willingly, to make what ſatisfaction he could here; and hoping that his penitent tears, flowing from remorſe of conſcience, together with his ſincere prayers to God for forgiveneſs, might render him an object of divine compaſſion, when he came to appear before the great judge of himſelf and all mankind.

The ſeveral truſtees for his majeſty's colony of Georgia in America have ſurrendered up to his majeſty and his ſucceſſors, the charter granted to them in the year 1719, whereby they were incorporated into a body politick; and a grant has paſſed the great ſeal to inveſt his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, with the ſaid charter.

THURSDAY, July 2.

The above-mentioned Thomas Wilford was this morning, between 7 and 8, carried from Newgate to Tyburn, and executed purſuant to his ſentence, after which his body was delivered by the ſheriff to the ſurgeons. He ſeemed extremely penitent, cried bitterly, acknowledged the juſtice of his ſentence, and was wholly reſigned to his fate. This unhappy young man was the firſt example of that neceſſary and ſalutary law for better preventing the horrid crime of murder.

MONDAY, 6.

Came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Lee, the trial of Mr. Owen, bookſeller, upon an information for publiſhing a pamphlet, entitled, The Caſe of the Hon. Alexander Murray, Eſq; when, after a hearing of ſix hours, the jury withdrew, and in about an hour and a half brought in their verdict Not Guilty. The names of the jury were, Richard Barwell, Bread-ſtreet, merchant; John Horton, Old Fiſh-ſtreet, ſugar-baker; Thomas Smith, Watling-ſtreet, linen-draper; Godfrey Lowe, Friday-ſtreet, draper; Edward Berwick, ditto, draper; Richard Briſtow, Bread-ſtreet, grocer; William Woolley, Cheapſide, hoſier; Richard Bridgeman, Aldgate High-ſtreet, grocer; Philip Graſton, ditto, oilman; Samuel Lloyd, Devonſhire-ſquare, merchant; Henry Hall, St. Helen's, cyder-merchant; John Tuff, Eſq; Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, grocer. The council for the crown were, Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Solicitor-general, Sir Richard Lloyd, and the Hon. Mr. Yorke: For the defendant, Mr. Ford, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Norton, Mr. Williams, Mr. Davy, and Mr. Gaſcoyne.

Their excellencies the lords juſtices iſſued a proclamation for continuing all perſons in their reſpective offices in the colony of Georgia until his majeſty's pleaſure be further known, or other proviſions be made for the due government and ordering of his majeſty's ſaid colony.

They alſo, upon information that the plague was lately broke out within the ſtate of Algiers, have order'd the neceſſary quarantine.

THURSDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. John earl of Breadalbane was unanimouſly choſen by the peers of Scotland, met at the palace of Holy-Rood houſe, Edinburgh, to be one of the 16 peers to ſit and vote in this preſent parliament of Great-Britain, in the room of the late earl of Dunmore. At this election, Dr. Charles Roſs Fleming, phyſician in Dublin, took his ſeat, voted as earl of Wigtoun, and was received accordingly.

FRIDAY, 10.

Came on to be tried at Guildhall, before the lord chief juſtice Lee, by a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein Mr. Henry Simons, the Poliſh Jew merchant, was plaintiff, and Mr. James Aſhley, brandy merchant, Iſaac Hubbard, conſtable of Witham, and others, defendants: The action was for an aſſault and falſe impriſonment. The ill treatment he received being fully proved, the jury, after withdrawing about 10 minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave him 200l. damages. The conſtable only was acquitted.

MONDAY, 13.

Wilford being already executed, and Scott having his judgment reſpited, the other 11 malefactors who were capitally convicted at the Old-Bailey, and under ſentence of death, were this day executed at Tyburn. They all behaved with more decency and ſeeming concern, than is uſual when a number of felons are executed together. It is remarkable, that 7 of them aſcribed their

their ruin to the aſſociation of lewd women, who drove them to unlawful courſes, in order to ſupport their extravagancies. James Holt the ſmuggler behaved very penitently, but did not ſeem convinced that his ſentence was juſt, or that ſmuggling merited death. Amongſt his laſt words, were, It is very hard to be hanged for ſmuggling.

The ſame day were ſold, at the Royal-Exchange coffee-houſe, in Threadneedle-ſtreet, 96 whole barrels, 3 half-barrels, and 49 kegs of the ſociety's Shetland pickled herrings. The firſt lot (one whole barrel) was purchaſed for 12l. 12s. by the maſter of Vauxhall-Gardens. The reſt of the whole barrels ſold from 5l. 3s. to 2l. 9s. each; the half-barrels at 1l. 6s. each; and the kegs from 9s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each.

Came on, at Dulwich College, the election of a warden of the ſaid College, the ceremony of which was as follows: At half an hour after ten in the morning the maſter and wardens of the college, accompanied by the churchwardens of St. Luke's, Middleſex, Biſhopſgate, and St. Mary Overy's (who by the ſtatutes of the College are appointed co-electors with the maſter and fellows) went to the chapel, where divine ſervice was performed, and a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion preached by the Rev. Mr. Swan, one of the fellows; after which the electors retired into the parlour, where the candidates, in number nine, and all of the name of Allen, were ſummoned by proclamation to put down their reſpective names, ages, occupations, and places of abode; that done, the electors and candidates returned into the chapel, where the Rev. Mr. Hillary, ſenior fellow, ſtanding by the communion table, read aloud ſuch parts of the ſtatutes as related to the election of warden: Two inſpectors were then appointed, who being by the table, were to ſee and take care that no fraud or deceit was practiſed by the electors, in pricking down or marking the names of ſuch candidates they gave their votes to. This marking was done on the communion table, to which the electors came ſeverally and in order: Firſt the churchwardens of St. Luke's, then thoſe of Biſhopſgate and St. Mary Overy's, then the fellows of the college, and laſtly, the maſter; all theſe have two votes a-piece; and the maſter, in caſe of an equality, has the caſting vote. After all had marked or voted, the maſter took up the paper, and declared Mr. Allen, of Cock-Lane, founder, had nine votes; Mr. Allen, of Aldgate, linen-draper, nine votes; Mr. Allen, of ——, near Salters-Hall, ſchoolmaſter, two votes; and Mr. Allen, of ——, peruke-maker, two votes; the other five candidates had not a vote; ſo the candidates were by this means reduced to two, namely, Mr. Allen, the founder, and Mr. Allen, the linen-draper: Then the maſter taking two pieces of paper rolled up alike, on one of which were wrote theſe words, GOD'S GIFT, and the other being a blank, put them into a long tin caniſter, which he held up high in the ſight of every one, and turned it three times; then Mr. Allen, the founder, being the eldeſt of the two, put his hand into the box, and unluckily for him drew out the blank; upon which Mr. Allen, the linen-draper, was declared duly elected.

THURSDAY, 16.

Both houſes of parliament met at Weſtminſter, purſuant to their laſt prorogation (ſee p. 285.) and, by virtue of his majeſty's commiſſion, were further prorogued to Sept. 28.

FRIDAY, 17.

The remarkable cauſe between Aſhley and Simons, relating to the three ducats, mentioned to be put into Mr. Aſhley's pocket by Mr. Simons, in order to charge him with a robbery, was tried a ſecond time at the aſſizes at Chelmsford by a jury of gentlemen of that county: The trial laſted near 13 hours, and the jury, after retiring about eight minutes, acquitted Simons of the crime laid to his charge. (See p. 237, 238, 286, 334.)

The city of Dublin reſolved to preſent Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, (now in Ireland) with the freedom of the ſaid city in a gold box, for the great ſervice he had done to trade in general during the late war. The guild of merchants alſo voted him the freedom of their corporation. (See p. 329.)

WEDNESDAY, 22.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made by Mr. Benjamin Gaſcoyne and Mr. Robert Henſhaw, that the Manſion-houſe of this city ſhould be furniſhed forthwith for the reception of a lord mayor; and after ſome debates the ſame was agreed to, and referred to the committee of the Manſion-houſe; and they were impowered to draw upon the chamberlain for any ſum not exceeding 4000l.

THURSDAY, 23.

At a general court of the South-Sea company, a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year's intereſt due at Midſummer, on their capital ſtock, was declared payable on Aug. 12.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

JOHN Gray, of Southampton-ſtreet, Eſq; to Mrs. Carliſle, of Woodford-bridge.

June 28. —— Congreve, Eſq; ſon of the late col. Congreve, governor of Gibraltar, to Miſs Haſſel, of St. James's-ſtreet.

Mr. Henry Stubbs, adjutant to the reg. of blue guards, to Miſs Holburne, daughter of Sir James Holburne.

30. Joſeph Holton, of Ongar, in Eſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Thorpe, of Stratford.

Thomas Byrd, Eſq; of Gaybrook near Leiceſter, to Miſs Pickering, of Tichmarſh, in Northamptonſhire, a 50,000l. fortune.

Rev. Mr. Cookſey, rector of St. Antholin's London, and miniſter of Wimbleton in Surrey, to Mrs. Winnington, relict of Edward Winnington, Eſq;

July 2. —— Baker, Eſq; of Wandſworth, to Miſs Applebee, of Peckham, a 10,000l. fortune.

6. Joſhua Robinſon, Eſq; of a plentiful fortune in Conwall, to Miſs Chandler, of Mount-ſtreet.

8. William Thorne, Eſq; of Hinton, in Surrey, to Miſs Maria Mullins.

9. Mr. Edmund Haſſell, of Cambridge, to Miſs Lydia Coggs, of Chicheſter.

Capt. Henry Bradley, in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, to Miſs Baillie, a 10,000l. fortune.

Capt. Mogg, in the ſea ſervice, to Mrs. Reede, widow of the late conſul Reede.

10. Capt. Alexander Stanton, formerly a commander in the Weſt-India trade, to Mrs. Jackſon, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet.

Mr. James Cave, ſurgeon, at Chigwell, in Eſſex, to Mrs. Hart, a young widow lady of the ſame county.

Stephen Lawſon, Eſq; of the Temple, to Miſs Brookſby of Park-place.

19. Mr. Iſaac Cawſon, attorney at law, to Miſs Shapleigh, of Stratford.

21. William Pitman, Eſq; of Goodman's-fields, to Mrs. Walton, of Mile-end.

John Gale, of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, Eſq; to Miſs Williſon, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Thomas Williſon, of Bradſey-Hall, in Lancaſhire, Eſq; a 20,000l. fortune.

Mr. Finchley, an eminent ſugar-merchant near Moor-fields, to Miſs Braithwayte, of Broad-ſtreet, a 12,000l. fortune.

June 28. The lady of the Hon. Thomas Penn, Eſq, proprietor of Penſylvania, delivered of a ſon.

July 2. Counteſs of Lincoln, of a ſon.

The lady of Nathaniel Braſſey, Eſq; member of parliament for Hertford, of a ſon and heir.

6. Hon. Mrs. Frederick, lady of Charles Frederick, Eſq; ſurveyor-general of the ordnance, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

June 23. LIEUT. gen. Alexander Irwin, colonel of a regiment of foot, and major-general upon the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

24. Dame Magdalene Scott, relict of Sir William Bruce, of Kinroſs in Scotland.

27. Lady Balchen, relict of the late admiral Balchen.

Rt. Hon. Henry lord viſcount Aſhbrook, and baron of Caſtle-Durrow in Ireland.

29. The lady of Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. alderman of Farringdon ward without.

Rt. Hon. Lady Jane Drummond, wife of George Drummond, Eſq; and ſiſter to the preſent earl of Stamford.

July 2. John Bacon, Eſq; one of the fellows of the Royal Society, and that of the Antiquaries, and governor of the hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

George Short, of Eaſt-Keal, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq; He was interred at St. James's, Clerkenwell.

3. Lady Anne Stroud, wife of William Stroud, of Ponſborn, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; and ſiſter to the preſent earl of Saliſbury.

Rev. Mr. William Lane, M. A. canon reſidentary and prebendary of the cathedral church of Hereford, prebendary of the cathedral church of Sarum, rector of Hampton-Biſhop, and vicar of Fanhope, in the county and dioceſe of Hereford.

Adam Oakley, Eſq; regiſter of the dioceſe of St. David's.

5. Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinleys, in Scotland, Bart.

11. The worſhipful juſtice Frazer, the eldeſt commiſſioner of the peace in Weſtminſter.

14. Lieut. col. Demarr, of col. Holmes's late reg. of marines. He had ſerved in the wars many years, during the reigns of Q. Anne and his preſent majeſty.

15. Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale, Eſq; at Enfield, member in the firſt parliament of his preſent majeſty for the town of Stafford.

16. The lady of Sir Liſter Holte, Bart.

17. Dr. Arthur Price, lord archbiſhop of Caſhell, in Ireland.

18. Robert Pauncefort, Eſq; one of the king's council, ſolicitor general to his late royal highneſs the prince of Wales, and one of the benchers of the Inner-Temple.

20. Dr. Pepuſch, organiſt to the Charterhouſe, celebrated for his fine compoſitions, aged upwards of 100. His corpſe was interred in the chapel belonging to the

the Charterhouſe, and was attended by the gentlemen and children of the academy of ancient muſick (of which he was the chief) together with ſome of the choriſters of St. Paul's, who all ſung an anthem, as well as great part of the funeral ſervice. This gentleman was born at Berlin, and began ſo early to have extenſive knowledge in muſick, that at the age of fourteen, he was by the queen appointed to inſtruct the then prince of Pruſſia (father to the preſent king) in that noble ſcience, and lived at that court for ſome years. He came into England, juſt after the peace of Ryſwick, with king William; and by the great encouragement he met with, remained here, inſtead of making the tour of Germany, France, &c. as he firſt deſigned.

22. Capt. David Cheap, who was commander of the Wager ſtore-ſhip of 20 guns, which ſailed from Spithead with commodore Anſon on his expedition to the South Seas, and was loſt on an iſland in 47° 8′ of ſouthern latitude. (See our Mag. for 1745, p. 194. As alſo the abſtract of a Voyage to the South Seas, in our Mag. for 1743, and 1744.) After innumerable hardſhips and dangers, he arrived at London in 1746, was tried by a court martial and acquitted, was ſome time after promoted to the command of a 40 gun ſhip, and behaved with great bravery and ſucceſs towards the end of the war.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

RICHARD Haydon, M. A. preſented by the biſhop of Exeter, to the rectory of Zeal, otherwiſe Zeal Monachorum, in Devonſhire. — Edward Hughes, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Ratley, in Warwickſhire. — John Branfoot, M. A. to the rectory of Holtham, in Yorkſhire.—Edmund Brewer, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Puttenham, in Surrey. — Mr. John Clarke, rector of Great Tey, in Eſſex, and late fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, admitted to the degree of Dr. in divinity at that univerſity.—Joſhua Taylor, M. A. preſented by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Avenbury, in Herefordſhire.—Mr. Robert Rook, to the vicarage of St. Michael, in Hampſhire. — Mr. Turner, M. A. to a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Paul, vacant by the death of Dr. Martin. — Thomas Lee, L. L. B. to the rectory of Rowſham, in Oxfordſhire. — Dr. Browne, made a canon reſidentiary in the cathedral church of Hereford. — John Davis, M. A. preſented to the rectory of Hamſey, in Suſſex.

It was the Rev. Mr. Saliſbury, who was preſented to the living of Moreton, in Eſſex, and not the Rev. Dr. Newcome, as mentioned in our laſt by miſtake.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

SIR Roger Burgoigne, Bart. made a commiſſioner of the Victualling-office, in the room of Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; late lord-mayor, deceaſed.—Maſter Leake, a youth of 13 years of age, ſon of Stephen Martin Leake, Eſq; Clarenceux king at arms, appointed by the earl of Effingham, deputy earl marſhal, to be Cheſter herald at arms, in the room of Francis Hutchinſon, Eſq; deceaſed.—Rt. Hon. John lord viſc. Caſtlecomer, made colonel of the regiment of militia dragoons, in the county of Kilkenny, in the room of the Rt. Hon. the lord viſc. Aſhbrook, deceaſed, and likewiſe captain of a troop in the ſaid regiment.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

HENRY Nelſon, late of St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet, broker and dealer.—Edward Turner, late of Milthorp, Weſtmoreland, weaver.—John Greenaway the younger, late of Farringdon in Berks, innholder and dealer.—John Eden, now or late of Goſport, mercer and linen-draper.—John Barnham, now or late of Goſport, brewer and maltſter.—William Lazenby, of Whitby in Yorkſhire, dealer.—John Hutchings the younger, of Seavington St. Mary, in Somerſetſhire, maltſter.—Robert Green, late of Ave-Mary-lane, merchant and dealer.—Thomas Keil, of Bridewell precinct, weaver. — William Steele, of Norwich, linen-draper.—James Goldfrap, of Dover, merchant. — John de Fries, of Holywell-ſtreet, Shoreditch, hoſier.—Henry Warner the younger, of Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire, grocer. — James Banbury, of Bath, upholder.—James Flower, of Shoreditch, cheeſemonger, dealer, chapman, and merchant.—Francis Wyatt, now or late of Oxford, vintner.—Renold Carruthers, late of Bow, in Middleſex, maltſter. — John Dell, of Charterhouſe-lane, baker. — Wm. Wells, of Hockham, in Norfolk, grocer.—Francis Cogan, of Fleet-ſtreet, bookſeller.—Abraham Leſtourgeon, of London, merchant and broker.—Abel Brett, late of Toftrees, in Norfolk, chapman. — Ruth Abraham, of Monmouth ſtreet, ſalſwoman.—Thomas Rawlins, of the pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, in Glouceſterſhire, felt-maker and haberdaſher of hats.—Abraham Leſtourgeon and Joſeph Coyſgarne, late of London, merchants and partners.—Pearſon Pettit, of London, merchant.

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* JULY, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	146 7/8 147	193		107 1/2			107 1/8	105 1/8	105 1/2	7l.	4 0 0	S. S. W.	fair
2	146 1/4 147	190 1/2 3/4		107			107		105 3/8 1/2	6l. 19s	4 0 0	S. W.	much rain
3	147	190 1/2		107 1/2			107		105 1/2	6l. 19s	4 0 0	S. by W.	fair clou.
4	147	190 1/4		107 1/4					105 1/8 1/2	6l. 19s	4 0 0	W. S. W.	clou. rain
5	Sunday											W. S. W.	fair
6				107 5/8			107	105 1/4	105 3/8	6l. 19s	4 0 0	S. W.	sultry rain
7	147			107 1/2 3/4			107 1/8	105 1/2	105 3/8	6l. 19s	4 0 0	S. W.	clou. fair
8				107 5/8 3/4			107	105 1/4	105 1/4	6l. 18s	4 0 0	S. W.	clou. rain
9				107 5/8			107	105 1/4	105 1/4	6l. 18s	4 0 0	W.	fair
10	147			107 7/8 108			106 7/8 107	105 7/8	105 1/4 3/8	7l.	4 0 0	S. W.	fair rain
11	147 1/4			107 7/8			106 7/8	105 3/8	105 1/4 7/8	7l.	4 0 0	W. S. W.	clou. fair
12	Sunday											S. W.	fair
13				108			107	105 3/8	105 3/8	7l.	4 2 6	E. S. E.	fair
14	147 2/4 5/8	190 3/4		108 1/8			107 1/8	105 1/2	105 1/2	7l.	4 2 6	S. W.	fair
15	147 3/8 1/2	190 1/4		108			107 1/8 1/4	105 5/8	105 5/8	7l.	4 2 6	S. W.	fair rain
16	147 1/4 1/2 5/8	186 1/4		108			107 3/8 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	7l.	4 2 6	S. W.	rain
17	147	186 1/4	121 1/2	108 1/8 1/2	108 1/2		107 3/8 1/2	105 1/8 3/4	105 1/8	7l. 2s	4 2 6	W. S. W.	fair
18	147 2/2	186 3/8	121 1/2	108 1/2			107 1/8 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2	7l. 5s	4 2 6	S. W. by W.	foggy rain
19	Sunday											N. W.	fair rain
20	147 5/8 1/2	186 1/8 1/2		108 1/2		106 1/2	107 1/2 1/4	105 1/4	104 3/4 104	7l. 4s	4 2 6	N. W.	thunder
21		186 1/2	121 1/4	108 1/2 3/8		106 1/4	107 1/2 1/8	105 1/4 5/8	104 1/8	7l. 4s	4 2 6	S. E.	clou. fair
22	147 1/2	191	121 3/8	108 3/8	108 1/4		107 3/8 1/4		104	7l. 4s		S. E.	fair
23	147 1/8 1/4			108 3/8 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 3/8 1/4	105 5/8	104 103 3/4	7l. 4s	4 2 6	E. S. E.	fair
24	147 1/4			108 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	105 5/8	104	7l. 4s	4 2 6	S. W.	fair
25	147 1/4	186 1/2	121 1/4	108 3/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	105 3/8	104	7l. 4s	4 5 0	S. W.	fair rain
26	Sunday											S. by W.	rain fair
27	147 1/2	186 5/8		108 1/4	106 1/2	106 3/8	107 1/4	104 1/2 3/8	104 1/8	7l. 4s	4 5 0	S. W.	fair
28	147 1/8	186 1/4	121 1/2	108 1/8 1/2	106 3/8 1/2	106 1/4 7/8	107 1/4 3/8	104 1/8 5/8 1/4	104 1/4	7l. 4s	4 5 0	N. W.	fair
29	147 1/4 3/8	186 1/4	121	108 1/4	106 1/4 3/8	106 1/8	107 1/8	104 1/8 1/4	104 1/4 1/8	7l. 4s	4 5 0	N. N. W.	fair
30	147 1/4	186 1/8	121 1/4	108 1/4	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	104 1/8	104 1/4	7l. 4s	4 5 0	W. by N.	fair
31	147 3/8	186 1/4	121 1/8	108 1/2	106 1/8	106 3/8	107 1/8	104 1/8	104 3/8	7l. 4s	4 5 0	S. W.	fair

BILL of Mortality from June 23. to July 28.

Christ.	Males 798	Females 707	1505
Buried	Males 893	Females 908	1801

Died under 2 Years old 723

Between 2 and 5 — 255
5 and 10 — 87
10 and 20 — 50
20 and 30 — 118
30 and 40 — 142
40 and 50 — 143
50 and 60 — 125
60 and 70 — 81
70 and 80 — 50
80 and 90 — 23
90 and 100 — 4

1801

Buried
- Within the Walls 160
- Without the Walls 385
- In Mid. and Surrey 854
- City & Sub. West. 402

1801

Weekly June 30 — 353
July 7 — 390
14 — 339
21 — 351
28 — 368

1801

Wheaten Peck Loaf 2s. 0cd.
Peafe 20s. to 21s. per Quar.

Price of Corn

Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Glocester.	Crediton.
Wheat 30s to 33s qu	08l. 15s load	09l. 10s load	08l. 10s load	08l. 10s load	10l. 00s load	34s to 40 qr	40s to 42 qr	5s 4d bush.	4s 9d bush.
Barley 14s to 17s	00s to 00 qr	00s to 00 qr	18s to 19 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 18	16s to 19	17s to 21	2s 06d	2s 9d
Oats 12s 6d to 16s	16s to 16 6d	17s to 18	14s to 18s	14s to 17	15s to 15 0d	14s to 17	16s to 18	1s 9d to 2s	1s 6d
Beans 20s to 20s 0d	25s to 26 0d	22s to 24	26s to 27s	22s to 25	28s to 28	30s to 34	32s to 38	3s 4d to 0s	

SINCE our laſt we have from Paris the following accounts relating to their religious diſputes, viz. Towards the end of laſt month, the curate of St. John Greve went to the attorney-general to inform him, that he was deſirous to juſtify himſelf to the parliament, and to give an account of the motives for his behaviour; of which the archbiſhop of Paris being adviſed, he obtained a letter of cachet, and carried off the curate, who has not been heard of ſince. By this it would ſeem, that the court was then inclinable to the clergy; and this, perhaps, encouraged them to preſent a petition to the king ſoon after, which was ſigned by 22 prelates, exclaiming againſt the proceedings of the parliament, and vindicating the conduct of the archbiſhop.

But this has had an effect quite contrary to what was intended, for the archbiſhop of Paris has been baniſhed to his country-houſe at Conſtans; and the king has not only approved of the proceedings of the parliament, but ſignified to them, that they may continue their purſuits. And the old curate of Stephen du Mont, having, in a letter to the pope, applied to himſelf that paſſage in ſcripture, which ſays, that the Jews ſhall wander about, and be diſperſed over the face of the earth, the king reſolved to fix this troubleſome prieſt's habitation, by ordering him to be confined in the dungeon of the caſtle of Vincennes.

M. Dalibard, who frequently exhibits electrical experiments, got a bar of iron, or rather ſeveral joined together, to the length of 50 or 60 feet, erected at a village 7 or 8 miles from Paris, on the road to Compeigne: It was ſuſpended by ſilken cords, and reſted on glaſs bottles; ſo that ſuppoſing it could be electrified, it would not part with its virtue. One day a cloud paſſed over and diſcharged a clap of thunder, at which time M. Dalibard could draw ſparks of fire from the bar, even at the diſtance of ſeveral inches. The flaſhes and ſparks produced the pricking ſenſations as thoſe from the conductor in the uſual experiments. The diverging lucid ſtream was ſeen to iſſue from the pointed end of the bar; and every thing concurred to prove indiſputably, that the bar was ſtrongly electrified by the cloud. A gentleman, who aſſiſted at the experiment, upon ſlightly touching the rod unawares, received a violent ſtroke on his arm, and his clothes ſmelt all over of ſulphur. The whole academy was entirely ſatisfied with the account, which clearly proved, that the matter of thunder and electricity is one and the ſame thing; and that it was practicable to extract thunder from a cloud, and direct it which way we pleaſe. (See p. 326.)

June 26, died at Placentia, in Italy, the famous cardinal Alberoni, in the 89th year of his age; who from being the ſon of a poor gardener in the ſuburbs of that city, raiſed himſelf to be prime miniſter in Spain, and contributed to the awakening of that kingdom out of the lethargy it had been in for more than a century before. He has left his eſtates in Lombardy to the college of St. Lazarus, and the revenues of thoſe in Romagna to his nephew during life, and after his death they likewiſe go to the ſame college.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* June *and* July, 1752.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. THE Scripture Doctrine of Atonement, in Anſwer to Mr. Taylor of Norwich, pr. 2s. Gardner.

2. The Chriſtian Plan, exhibited in the Interpretation of Elohim. By W. Hodges, D. D. pr. 3s.

3. Candid Remarks on ſome particular Parts of Mr. Whitfield's Sermons, pr. 1s. Newbery.

4. A ſerious Enquiry into the Uſe and Importance of external Religion, pr. 1s. 6d. Bladon.

5. A Commentary on the Book of Job. By L. Chappelow, B. D. pr. one Guinea. Birt.

6. A Treatiſe of Infallibility, ſhewing that the Church of Rome's Claim to that high Privilege is without Foundation in Scripture, Antiquity or Reaſon, pr. 4s. Hitch.

7. A Diſſertation upon 2 Kings x. 22, pr. 1s. Cooper.

8. A Letter to the Biſhop of Oxford, occaſioned by the Chriſtian Plan, pr. 6d. Owen.

9. Grace and Truth vindicated. By John Green, pr. 2s. 6d. Trye.

10. The Pariſh Clerk's Vade-mecum. By J. Fox, pr. 6d. Cooper.

PHYSICK *and* MATHEMATICKS.

11. A Diſſertation on the Uſe of Sea-Water in the Diſeaſes of the Glands. Tranſlated from the Latin of R. Ruſſel, M. D. pr. 2s. 6d. (See p. 278.)

12. Select Exerciſes for young Proficients in the Mathematicks. By T. Simpſon, F. R. S. pr. 6s. Nourſe.

13. Mathematical Exerciſes. No. 4. By John Turner, pr. 1s. Morgan.

14. * The Gardener's Dictionary. In one Volume Folio. By P. Miller, F. R. S. pr. 2l. 8s. Rivington.

15. * Medulla Medicinæ Univerſæ; or, a new Compendious Diſpenſatory compi-

led

led at the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, for the Uſe of the Military Hoſpitals abroad, during the late War. The 4th Edition in 12mo with a large additional Appendix and an Engliſh Comment, correſponding with moſt Intentions of Cure, pr. 3s. 6d. bound. Baldwin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. The Univerſal Traveller: Or, A compleat Deſcription of the ſeveral Nations of the World. By Mr. Salmon. No. I, II, III. pr. 6d. each. Baldwin.

17. Beauty in danger; or, an Account of a new Diſtemper communicated by the Lips, pr. 6d. Owen.

18. Le Siecle de Louis XIV. Par Monſ. Voltaire. In 2 Pocket Vols. pr. 7s. Dodſley. Ditto one Volume 4to. pr. 16s. bound. (See p. 223.)

19. N. R's Account of himſelf, to which are added, four Letters, pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper.

20. Memoirs of the Life of W. H. Cranſtoun, Eſq; pr. 1s. Bouquet.

21. A Narrative of the Affair between Mr. Browne and the Inſpector, pr 6d. Say.

22. The Principles of Politick Law. By J. J. Burlamaqui. Tranſlated by Mr. Nugent, pr. 5s. Nourſe.

23. The Lives of the moſt eminent French Writers of both Sexes. In 2 Vols. 12mo, pr. 6s. L. Davis.

24. The Doctrine of Libels, and the Duty of Juries fairly ſtated, pr. 1s. Cooper.

25. A true Narrative of the untimely Death of Dr. Atall, pr. 6d. Jeffery.

26. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the two Malefactors executed at Tyburn, June 1, 1752, pr. 6d. Parker.

27. The Life of Bernard Gilpin, a Perſon eminent in the North of England, about the Time of the Reformation, pr. 5s. Rivington.

28. The ſecret Hiſtory of Miſs Blandy, from her firſt Appearance at Bath to her Execution at Oxford, pr. 1s. 6d. Williams.

29. The only Genuine Life of Nicholas Mooney, Executed at Briſtol, April 24, 1752, pr. 6d. Trye.

30. Youth's Friendly Monitor, pr. 1s. Read.

31. The Inſpector in the Shades, pr. 6d. Swan.

32. Proceedings at the Old-Bailey, two Parts, pr. 8d. Cooper.

33. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of Thomas Wilford, executed July 2, for the Murder of his Wife, pr. 4d. Parker.

34. The ſame of the 11 Malefactors executed July 13, pr. 6d. Parker.

35. The Age of Lewis XIV. By M. Voltaire. Tranſlated into Engliſh. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10s. Dodſley. (See p. 298.)

36. The Hiſtory of Roger, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

37. Reflections on various Subjects, relating to all Arts and Commerce, pr. 1s. Woodfall.

38. The Rambler, Vol. V. and VI. 12mo, pr. 6s. Payne.

39. The Farmers and Traders Apprehenſions of a Riſe upon Carriage, pr. 6d. Cooper.

40. Reflections concerning innate Principles. By Lord Bolingbroke, pr. 1s. 6d. Bladon. (See p. 315.)

41. The Hiſtory of the Iſland of Minorca. By J. Armſtrong, Eſq; Engineer in Ordinary to his Majeſty, pr. 5s. Davis

42. The Gentleman and Lady's Companion for Oxford. Being an Account of the Curioſities, and what is moſt worthy of Obſervation in the Univerſity, and in each of the Colleges. To which is prefixed, correct Liſts of the Chancellors, High-Stewards, Vice-Chancellors, Profeſſors, Lecturers, &c. in the Univerſity, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

POETRY.

43. Dean Swift for ever; or, Mary the Cook Maid's Letter to Lord Orrery, pr. 1s. Robinſon.

44. The Muſes Banquet, a Collection of Songs. 2 Vols. pr. 2s. 6d. Newbery.

45. A Collection of poetical Pieces, pr. 1s. 6d. R. Marſhall.

46. Diſtreſs upon Diſtreſs; or Tragedy in true Taſte. By G. A. Stevens, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

47. Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By C. Smart, M. A. in 4to, pr. 10s. 6d. Newbery.

SERMONS.

48. Practical Diſcourſes on various Subjects, Vol. III. and IV. By J. Maſon, M. A. Buckland.

49. A Sermon preach'd in Ely Chapel at the Conſecration of the Biſhop of Cheſter. By J. Green, D. D. pr. 6d. Bathurſt.

50. A Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy. By J. Townley, M. A. pr. 6d. Whiſton.

51. A Sermon on the Death of Dr. Doddridge. By R. Froſt, pr. 6d.

52. Sermons on Moral and Practical Subjects. By J. Trapp, D. D. In 2 Vols. pr. 10s. 6d. Birt.

53. A Sermon at Pinners Hall. By Joſeph Burroughs, pr. 6d. Noon.

54. A Sermon before the Governors of the Worceſter Infirmary, Aug. 23, 1751. By J. Jenner, D. D. pr. 6d. Rivington, Sandby.

55. A Sermon on the Death of Mr. Moſes Lowman. By S. Chandler, pr. 6d. Noon.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For AUGUST, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. An Account of an antient Monument in Minorca, with a Cut of the ſame.
II. Remarks on Mr. Penroſe, concerning Attraction and Gravitation.
III. Obſervations on Trade, with the Cauſes of its Decay.
IV. A very uſeful Table for the New Stile, as to Rent, Annuities, Wages, &c.
V. Bodily Compliments, a Treatiſe, with its Contents.
VI. A Summary of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.
VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued; Containing the SPEECHES of T. Sempronius Gracchus, and Servilius Priſcus, in the DEBATE on the Army.
VIII. An Account and Deſcription of the ROYAL EXCHANGE, in LONDON.
IX. A Letter from the Senate of Abdera to Hippocrates, entreating him to come and cure Democritus of Madneſs.
X. Hippocrates's Anſwer.
XI. Obſervations on Courts.
XII. Memorial to the Princeſs Amelia, concerning Richmond New-Park.
XIII. Extract of a Letter from Nova-Scotia.
XIV. A Queſtion in Surveying.
XV. A Geometrical Problem.
XVI. Anſwer to the Remarks upon the *Eſſay on Spirit.*
XVII. Account of Surat and Tellicherry.
XVIII. Concluſion of the Extracts from Romeo and Juliet.
XIX. The Life of Milton, with a Compariſon between him and Shakeſpear.
XX. Letter concerning the Bounty on Corn exported.
XXI. Receipt for the Bite of a mad Dog.
XXII. Deſcription of a Sea Monſter.
XXIII. Gigantick Boy in Ireland.
XXIV. Copy of Dr. Cartledge's Will.
XXV. POETRY: Ode to Fancy; Sacred Contentment; the Spider; on the Death of Sir Peter Warren; Epigram; Epitaph; the Happy Couple, a New Song, ſet to Muſick, &c. &c.
XXVI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Murderers executed; Princeſs Amelia at Bath; &c. &c. &c.
XXVII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXVIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXIX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXX. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXXI. Catalogue of Books.

With a Front VIEW of the ROYAL EXCHANGE of LONDON, and a new and exact PLAN of the ſame. Alſo the HEAD of MILTON, curiouſly engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

AN account of an ancient monument, or heathen altar, in Minorca 343
A cut of the ſame 345
The ſame ſort of antiquities in Scotland, with remarks 346
The ſenate of Abdera, to the great phyſician Hippocrates, entreating him to come and cure their philoſopher Democritus of madneſs ibid.
Hippocrates's anſwer 347
Obſervations on courts, by the marquis of Halifax ibid.
An account and deſcription of the *Royal Exchange* in London 347, 348
Remarks of the author of the *New Critical Review*, &c. 348 C.
The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued 349—356
SPEECH of T. Sempronius Gracchus, on the number of troops to be kept up 349
The death of the late prince of Wales, and the danger of a minority, no argument for a more numerous army ibid.
Nor the birth of a duke of Burgundy, nor the death of the prince of Orange 350
Nor the new road from Newcaſtle to Carliſle 350, 351
Arguments againſt a numerous army in time of peace 351, 352
SPEECH of Servilius Priſcus on the other ſide 352
Arguments againſt any great reduction of our army 353, 354
Difference between the quartering of ſoldiers here, and in France and Auſtria 354, 355
Remarks on Mr. Penroſe, concerning attraction and gravitation 356
Meeting of gentlemen on the affair of Richmond New-Park 357
Their memorial to the princeſs Amelia 358
Extract of a letter from a perſon of note in Nova-Scotia 359
Anſwer to the remarks upon the eſſay on ſpirit 360
A ſummary of the moſt important affairs in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament 362—365
Petitions from the exporters of corn, concerning the non-payment of the bounty money 362
Petitions of the manufacturers of hats ibid. B.
Affair between the maſter taylors and ſtaymakers, and the journeymen 363
Petition of the exporters and manufacturers of Britiſh ſail-cloth 364
Petition from the priſoners in the King's bench 364
Obſervations on trade 365
Cauſes of its decay 366
A queſtion in ſurveying 367
A very uſeful table for the New Stile, ſhewing what muſt be abated to thoſe who ſhall chuſe to compute their rent, intereſt, annuities, wages, &c. from New Michaelmas day, and not from the Old 367, 368
A geometrical problem 368
Bodily compliments, a treatiſe, with its contents 368
Concluſion of the extracts from Shakeſpear's Romeo and Juliet 369
The life of Mr. John Milton 371
Compariſon between him and Shakeſpear 372, &c.
A letter, ſhewing that the bounty on the exportation of corn is prejudicial to our national wealth and trade 374
Receipt for the bite of a mad dog 375
POETRY. The happy couple, a new ſong, ſet to muſick 376
A country dance 377
Ode to Fancy ibid.
The ſpider 378
Epigram on two ſpiteful brothers 379
On the death of Sir Peter Warren ibid.
Sacred contentment, dedicated to the afflicted mind ibid.
Epitaph in a church-yard, near Gillingham, in Kent 380
Deſcription of a ſummer's morning ibid.
Of a winter's morning ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 381
A ſea monſter, with its deſcription ibid.
Gigantick boy in Ireland ibid.
Murderers executed 381, 382
Account of Surat and Tellicherry 381
John Porter, Eſq; elected alderman of Lime-ſtreet ward 382
Princeſs Amelia goes to Bath. ibid.
A great hail ſtorm ibid.
General meeting of the proprietors of the free Britiſh fiſhery ibid.
Marriages and Births ibid.
Deaths 383, &c.
A copy of Dr. Cartledge's will 383
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 385
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 386
Monthly bill of mortality ibid
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 387
A catalogue of books 388

We return thanks to our correſpondents for ſeveral ingenious pieces received, ſome of which we are obliged to omit for want of room, but ſhall be carefully inſerted in our next.—Another anſwer to the remarks upon the eſſay on ſpirit is come to hand, which ſhall be conſidered. We have received another letter from the remarker, but think he had better have ſtaid till he had ſeen the anſwers, and then if he ſhall offer any thing by way of reply, it will be time to conſider it, tho' we do not care to enter much farther into the controverſy.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1752.

As we have given a particular Account of that famous Ancient Monument, in Wiltſhire, *called* STONEHENGE*; *and as we find by the Hiſtory of the Iſland of* MINORCA, *that there is in that Iſland a Monument of a ſimilar Nature, we ſhall give our Readers, together with a* CUT *of it, the Account which the Author of that Hiſtory has preſented to the Publick. His Words are as follow:*

OF theſe [the antiquities of the iſland] the firſt place is certainly due to what the natives call *Altars de ces Gentils* (the *Altars of the Gentiles,*) and we *Heathen Altars*.

To enable you to form a right judgment of theſe works, I ſhall firſt deſcribe a remarkable one, which I lately viſited, and which ſtands about two miles to the eaſtward of Alaior, and then acquaint you with my thoughts on the ſubject.

It is ſeated on an eminence, and is encloſed by a fence of large flat ſtones, ſet on their ends cloſe together, and forming a circular plan of about 200 yards diameter.

In the center of this incloſure is a huge maſs of great rough ſtones piled on each other, without mortar, in the figure of a cone, being about 30 yards in diameter, and very near as many in height.

It has a cavity at the baſe, the entrance of which is to the ſouth, and eaſily admits of a man to enter it, though not without ſtooping; but as I was aſſured before-hand, that nothing curious was to be diſcovered there, I did not provide myſelf with lights to enable me to view it.

There is a way near three feet broad, contrived on the outſide of the pile, by which we aſcended with a great deal of eaſe in a ſpiral line to the top, where was a flat area, capable of receiving our whole company, being ſix in number, at the ſame time. From hence we had a noble proſpect of the ſea to the ſouthward, and an extenſive view over the country, which way ſoever we turned ourſelves.

Within the incloſure, at ſome diſtance from the maſſy pile I have juſt deſcribed, are two ſtones, the one ſet on edge in the ground, and the other placed horizontally, and reſting on the upper edge of the firſt.

I meaſured the upper ſtone, and found it to be 16 feet long, 7 broad, and 20 inches thick: The dimenſions of the other differed but little from this, I mean the breadth and thickneſs; for I could not come to meaſure the height, as great part of it was buried in the earth.

They were both corroded by the ſalts, with which the air of this country is impregnated, into a good deal of irregularity; and no traces of the chiſſel remained on either, to give me room to think that they had ever had any inſcription, or other ſculpture, beſtowed on them.

From the deſcription I have given you, I know you will conclude, that theſe two ſtones together compoſe what was properly the *Heathen Altar*, to which uſe their figure and ſituation were perfectly well adapted.

The flat ſtone was proper for offering the ſacrifice on, only, as it ſtood between 11 and 12 feet above the level of the ground; it was of an inconvenient height for the prieſt to attend on the circumſtances of the holy ceremony: Wherefore, I ſuppoſe, he made uſe of ſomething to exalt himſelf on, as a ladder, ſcaffold, or the like; for the regular poſition of the ſtones at the foot of the great ſtone that ſupports the altar, evinces that part to have remained as it was at firſt finiſhed.

You may then reaſonably aſk, to what purpoſe were thoſe ſtupendous piles of great

* *See our* Magazine *for* 1751, *p.* 392, 464, *&c.*

great ſtones raiſed, and why are they conſtantly found in the neighbourhood of the *Altars?*

Diodorus Siculus informs us, that the Balearians heaped ſtones over the graves of their dead: But as we have no great numbers of theſe monuments in the iſland, I ſuppoſe we are to underſtand, that this honour was done to the remains of ſome eminent perſonages among the natives, and not that they were ever the common burying places; for his words plainly ſignify, that the bodies were firſt interred, and the ſtones piled up afterwards. So that I make no doubt, but if theſe places were opened, and carefully ſearched, we might find human bones in all of them, as they are occaſionally diſcovered in all the barrows all over England.

And thus, theſe heaps ſerved as a kind of hiſtories, before letters were invented, to perpetuate the memory of eminent perſons; and the ſongs of the people, that were tranſmitted from father to ſon, may be conſidered as ſo many comments on them.

But though I think it is plain, that theſe piles were erected as monuments, over the graves of ſuch of their countrymen, as the ancient inhabitants of Minorca were deſirous of diſtinguiſhing, on account of the ſervices they had rendered to the publick; yet it is obvious, from ſeveral circumſtances, that they had a ſecondary view in the labour and expence, which they beſtowed on them.

They are ever ſeated on an eminence, and ſo diſperſed, that from each of them others are diſcerned at proper diſtances throughout the country; from whence I have been apt to ſuſpect, that theſe repoſitories of the illuſtrious dead were made to contribute to the ſafety and preſervation of the living, and that they were uſed by the old inhabitants as *ſpeculæ*, or *watch-mounts*, to diſcover the approaches of an enemy at a diſtance, and by proper ſignals to warn the natives of their impending danger; by which means they had leiſure to conſider, whether they were ſtrong enough to encounter the invader in the field, or to provide for their ſafety by retiring with their families into the *cripta*, or caves, cut every where in the ſolid rock, in great numbers, all over the iſland.

One circumſtance gives force to this opinion; the natives at this day calling them *Atbalaias*, a name that can only belong to them, on account of their ſerving as *ſpeculæ*.

If you reflect on the ſituation of this iſland, and the different nations whoſe yoke it wore at different periods of time, you will make no difficulty to allow, that the inhabitants lived in continual terrors and alarms; and what was more natural for a people ſo expoſed, who were jealous of their liberty from having been often conquered, and who lived among enterprizing neighbours (who received no law but from their ambition) than to think of the moſt probable means of gaining time to deliberate how they were to repulſe, or how they were to avoid the attacks, to which they were continually expoſed?

This was the caſe of the old inhabitants of Minorca, and theſe ſtructures were of the utmoſt advantage to them, in propagating the alarm, on every occaſion, all over the inland parts of the country.

The commodious way by which they were ſo eaſily aſcended on the out-ſide, is a ſtrong argument in favour of this opinion, and the cavity below might ſerve to ſhelter the perſons who were deſtined to look out, on every ſudden change of weather, to which this climate is ſubject.

There was a great deal of propriety in placing the *altars* near theſe *ſpeculæ*, as I take the liberty to call them; for the holy perſons who were ſet apart for appeaſing the wrath of the offended deity by ſacrifices and oblations, could pitch upon no ſpot ſo ſuitable to their purpoſe as that from whence their danger was diſcovered; and their incenſe was wafted to heaven, with pureſt vows, and their prayers preferred with unuſual fervency, whilſt the enemy was in ſight.

As I ſuppoſe the whole area to have been ſet apart for religious uſes, the fence of upright ſtones ſerved to ſecure it from the unhallowed tread of man and beaſt.

Having ſatisfied myſelf, at leaſt, however it may fare with you, concerning the deſign of erecting theſe monuments of antiquity, I now proceed to give you the beſt lights I am capable of furniſhing, to enable you to judge who were their founders.

In the early ages of the world, religion was incumbered with but few ceremonies; ſacrifices were offered to the Divinity, of the moſt precious things that were to be had on the place, and to deprecate his wrath, and implore his protection.

The *altars* were rude and unadorned, being only compoſed of ſuch materials as were next at hand, whether earth or ſtone, and were erected on a riſing ground.

The Celtick Druids erected vaſt numbers of theſe *altars* wherever they came; and

A VIEW of a CAIRN, and of an HEATHEN ALTAR.



and many of them are ſtill ſubſiſting in the Highlands of Scotland, in Ireland, and in the iſland of Angleſey.

To this account we ſhall add what we have had from ſeveral gentlemen of Scotland, that ſuch antiquities as theſe are, ſtill to be met with in many places in the Lowlands as well as Highlands of Scotland, being there in many parts of the country called, ſtanding ſtones; and wherever there are any ſuch, there is generally ſtill remaining a vaſt heap or cairn of ſtones, thrown careleſly together: What is remarkable, there ſtill prevails a cuſtom in the country places of that kingdom, to gather together a heap of ſtones upon any part of a field where a perſon has been killed or murdered; and the common tradition to this day is, that in ancient times the way of alarming and ſummoning the people together was by lighting up fires upon the tops of mountains within view of each other.

It is likewiſe probable, that theſe vaſt heaps or cairns of ſtones, which are ſo frequent in that country, are monuments of battles fought near the place, and perhaps were gathered together upon that hole, into which the dead bodies found upon the field of battle, or near to it, were promiſcuouſly thrown; for there are more of theſe cairns upon that part of the coaſt which lies between Buchaneſs and Bamff, that in any other part of equal extent; and as that part of the coaſt lies more expoſed to invaſions from Norway than any other, it is probable, that more battles were fought there than upon any other part of the coaſt, as that was the country, of old called Norſe, from whence the people of Scotland were moſt peſtered with invaſions.

To theſe remarks we need not add, as it is ſo well known, that by the religion of the ancient Greeks and Romans it was ſuppoſed, that until the body was buried the ſoul could have no reſt; and therefore if a dead body was found any where above ground, it was deemed an act of charity to bury it, or at leaſt throw a few ſtones or a little earth upon it; which notion Horace has made the ſubject of the 28th ode of his firſt book.

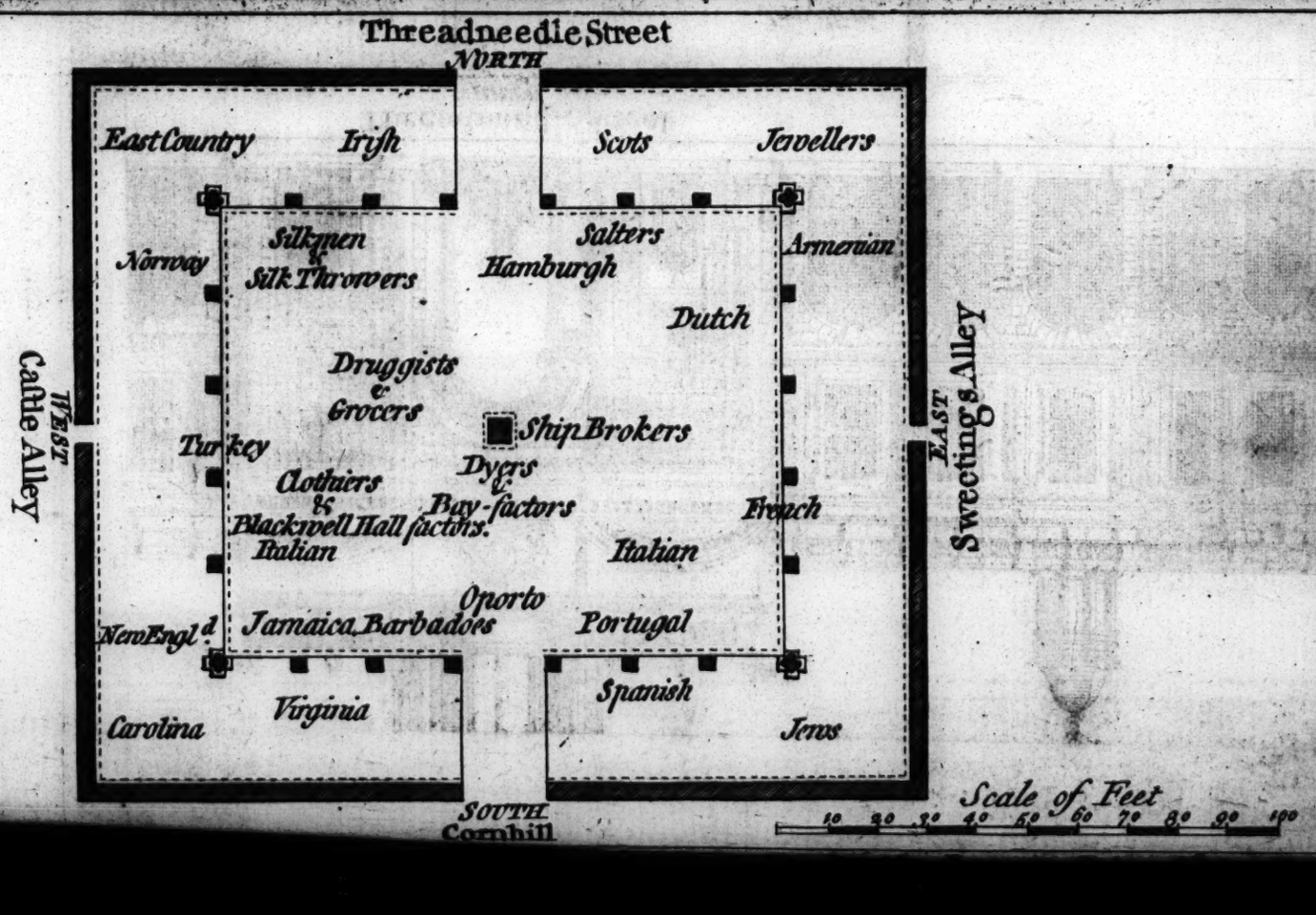
The Senate of ABDERA, *to the great Phyſician* HIPPOCRATES, *entreating him to come and cure their Philoſopher* DEMOCRITUS *of Madneſs.*

OUR city, Hippocrates, being like to become deſolate by the indiſpoſition of one who has long proved an ornament to it, we cannot but have recourſe to thee and thy art for relief. Our great philoſopher Democritus is fallen ſick, and his malady is ſuch, that if not ſpeedily remedied, we fear his continual ſtudy, and great learning, may at laſt turn his brain. He ſits up and raves both night and day, and laughs at all things of all kinds, tho' the objects be never ſo melancholy or ſerious: Moreover, he dives into the infernal regions, and writes concerning them: Alſo affirms the air to be full of images, that the birds have a language which he underſtands, and that he often travels into the infinity of things, where he meets with many ſuch as himſelf. Thus he not only deſtroys his body, but impairs his mind. Wherefore having juſt cauſe to apprehend ſome bad conſequences, we entreat thee, Hippocrates, nay, we conjure thee, to come and preſerve us and him, by thy advice. Deſpiſe us not, for we are not inconſiderable; and tho' we know you prefer learning before wealth, yet if you ſucceed, which we do not doubt but you will, you muſt give us leave to expreſs our gratitude proportionably to what you ſhall deſerve. If our city were all gold, we would give it, rather than loſe Democritus. While he is ſick, our laws, nay, our whole ſtate, are languiſhing; and if he ſhould die, which the gods avert, we ſhould all expire with his breath. Come, then, thou beſt of men, come cure the moſt excellent of philoſophers: Come and be not only our phyſician, but founder, law-giver, preſerver; for by reſtoring him to health, thou wilt be all theſe to us: Nay, thou wilt hereby recover our drooping ſtate, and prevent its diſſolution. Yet is it not our city alone, but all Greece, that entreats this favour of thee. Imagine learning itſelf to be our interceſſor, and wiſdom our ambaſſador, in behalf of their darling Democritus. Thou art nearly allied to Aſculapius, both by blood and profeſſion. He deſcended from a brother of Hercules, from whom came our founder Abderus. Therefore if no other argument can move thee, let affinity prevail with thee to come and aſſiſt us in this extremity. If you do not come, our whole nation will run mad, to ſympathize with him, they have always ſo dearly loved. Strange! that the exceſs of good ſhould become a diſeaſe. Democritus, who is in poſſeſſion of the perfection of wiſdom, runs mad, whilſt the populace of Abdera continue to enjoy their ſenſes; and even thoſe who have ever been eſteemed uncapable of thinking, are now able to diſcern errors in the wiſeſt of men. Come therefore, great Hippocrates, reſtore him to his intellect, who has been a common preceptor to us all. Bring along with thee all thy recipe's and drugs. As for botanick remedies,

we

A Front View *of the* ROYAL EXCHANGE *of* London, *with a new & exact* Plan *of the same, shewing the several Walks or Places for the transacting of Business by the different Merchants Traders &c.*





For the I

we have enough, and ſure our ſoil never produced herbs ſo ſeaſonably as now, for the recovery of our dear Democritus. Farewel, from Abdera.

HIPPOCRATES's *Anſwer.*

THO' your meſſenger, Ameleſagoras, delivered me your letter at Coos, on a day of great ſolemnity amongſt us, yet perceiving by the diſorder in his looks, that his buſineſs required haſte, I reſolved immediately to diſpatch him. I find your city no leſs concerned for the indiſpoſition of one man, than if there had been but one man among ye. However, you are truly happy in that you eſteem wiſdom of greater defence to you, than walls and bulwarks. As art proceeds from the gods, and man is the work of nature; ſo, you men of Abdera, I look upon myſelf to be more ſummoned by both theſe than by you. Both the gods and nature require me to preſerve Democritus, and ſince they have neither of them promiſed me any reward, you do ill to offer one. A free art ought to be always free, when they who take a recompence for what they have done, do but enſlave a liberal ſcience. Such as theſe will refuſe when deſired, and come when they are not ſent for. Human life is indeed miſerable, in that it is continually invaded by an inſatiate deſire of wealth. This is the madneſs which phyſicians ought moſt to employ their art upon. This is the frenzy which moſt moleſts our quiet, and which can only be cured by virtue. For my part, if riches had been my aim, I had long ſince gone to the court of Perſia to practiſe; but I refuſed to comply with the repeated invitations of that prince, both out of a contempt of his wealth, and the conſideration of his being a barbarian, and an enemy to Greece. It would have been highly blameable in me to have ſought to do him good, who endeavoured all he could the ruin and deſtruction of my country. I look upon it equally ill to oblige an enemy, and take money of a friend. If Democritus be really diſtempered, I will come and do my beſt to cure him; if not, my buſineſs will be only to reproach your credulity. Farewel, from Coos.

OBSERVATIONS *on* COURTS. *By the Marquis of* HALIFAX.

THE court may be ſaid to be a company of well-bred faſhionable beggars.

At court, if a man hath too much pride to be a creature, he had better ſtay at home: A man who will riſe at court muſt begin, by creeping upon all-four.

There are hardly two creatures of a more differing ſpecies than the ſame man, when he is pretending to a place, and when he is in poſſeſſion of it.

Mens induſtry is ſpent in receiving the rents of a place, there is little left for diſcharging the duty of it.

Some places have ſuch a corrupting influence upon the man, that it is a ſupernatural thing to reſiſt it.

Some places lie ſo fair to entertain corruption, that it looketh like renouncing a due perquiſite, not to go into it.

If a getting fool would keep out of buſineſs, he would grow richer in a court than a man of ſenſe.

One would wonder that in a court where there is ſo little kindneſs, there ſhould be ſo much whiſpering.

Men muſt brag of kind letters from court, at the ſame time that they do not believe one word of them.

Men at court think ſo much of their own cunning, that they forget other mens.

After a revolution, you ſee the ſame men in the drawing-room, and within a week the ſame flatterers.

An Account and Deſcription of the ROYAL EXCHANGE *in* LONDON. *With an elegant* VIEW *of the ſame, &c.*

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE is a moſt magnificent ſtructure, on the north ſide of Cornhill. It is eſteemed the moſt beautiful, ſtrong and ſtately building of its kind in the world. It was erected after this manner: The Exchange in Lombard-ſtreet being found inconvenient, that great merchant, Sir Thomas Greſham, a gentleman of a publick ſpirit, and a great promoter of charity and learning, offered the city to build them a more commodious one, if they would provide him a fit ſituation. Whereupon the lord mayor and aldermen, in the name of the city, purchaſed 80 houſes, which they pulled down; and having levelled the ground whereon the preſent Exchange ſtands, gave poſſeſſion of it to Sir Thomas Greſham, in 1566, 7 Eliz. who immediately went about the building of it, laid the foundation on June 7 following, and had the ſame finiſhed in Nov. 1567. It was built with brick and covered with ſlate; and, Jan. 27, 1570, Q. Elizabeth came to ſee it, and, entering in at the ſouth gate, cauſed it to be proclaimed, by an herald at arms and ſound of trumpet, THE ROYAL EXCHANGE, to be its name ever after; but this building being deſtroyed by fire in 1666, was re-built much more ſtately than before, by the city and mercers company, of Portland-ſtone, within and without, with curious architecture,

at the expence of 50,000l. K. Charles II. laid the firſt ſtone, and it was finiſhed Anno 1669.

This noble fabrick is thus contrived and adorned: Above ſtairs are walks round it, with near 200 ſhops, ſome years ago full of choice commodities for men and womens apparel; but the trade here is ſo mightily abated, that all the ſhops are empty. Below ſtairs alſo are ſeveral ſhops along the cloiſters, and portico's on both ſides; and underneath are large vaulted cellars, of all which the annual rents not long ſince amounted to near 5000l. Within the quadrangle, which is a parallelogram 144 feet long and 117 broad, are cloiſters all round for the merchants to meet in to ſhelter them from the weather. On the ſides of the buildings above the cloiſters are 24 niches, 18 of which are furniſhed with the ſtatues of our kings and queens, beginning at Edward I. and ending with his preſent majeſty king George II. vacancies being left for ſuch as are paſſed by in the ſucceſſion, viz. king Henry IV. Edward II. Richard II. &c. Sir Thomas Greſham's effigy alſo is ſet up in a nich under the piazza, as was a few years ago the effigy of Sir John Barnard, who has repreſented the city of London in five parliaments. The area of the court is paved with fine pebble; and in the center, upon a marble pedeſtal, is a ſtatue of K. Charles II. pourtrayed in a Roman habit, by the hand of the ingenious Mr. Gibſon, erected at the charge of the merchant-adventurers, anno 1684. The roof without is fenced with rails and baniſters, and within is adorned with dragons and demi-virgins, the ſupporters of the city-arms and mercers company. The tower, and turret or lanthorn, is 178 feet high, having within it 12 tuneable bells, and a clock with chimes, which beat on them every day at nine, twelve, three, and ſix o'clock; and on the outſide are four clock-dials, fronting the four cardinal points of the heavens, eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth.

The outſide of the Exchange is thus more particularly deſcribed. There are 10 pillars on the ſouth front, which ſupport the ſouth ſide of the ſhops on that ſide of the Exchange, and as many on the north ſide for the ſame uſe; by which are made two large piazza's, one on the north, the other on the ſouth ſide: which ſouth front is adorned with demi-columns and pilaſters of the compoſite order, and the portico there with four ſpacious columns, entablature and two compaſs pediments of the Corinthian order, whoſe inter-columns are two niches filled with the figures of king Charles I. and his ſon king Charles II. boldly carved; and over the aperture in the cornice between the pediments are the king's-arms.

The north-ſide of the Exchange is adorned with pilaſters, entablature, and a triangular pediment of the ſaid compoſite order, and with columns of that order, and an acroteria; and the upper part, or lanthorn, with columns of the Ionick order, with architrave, frize, cornice, and four triangular pediments, fronting the four cardinal points. Over the ſouth-entrance, on the inſide of the quadrangle of the Royal-Exchange, is cut in ſtone the following inſcription.

EXCAMBIUM HOC ANNO MDCLXVI. IN CINERES REDACTUM: IN PLUS QUAM ANTIQUUM SPLENDOREM, PRÆTORE WILHELMO TURNERO EQUITE, ANNO MDCLXIX. RESTITUTUM FUIT.

To this we ſhall add what is ſaid by the author of the *New Critical Review of the Publick Buildings, &c. in* London *and* Weſtminſter.

The Royal-Exchange, ſays he, is the next ſtructure of any conſequence which demands our attention; and here, as in moſt coſtly fabricks, there is ſomething to blame, and ſomething to admire: A building of that extent, grandeur, and elevation, ought, without queſtion, to have had an ample area before it, that we might comprehend the whole, and every part at once: This is a requiſite which ought to be allowed to all buildings, but particularly all of this ſort; that is to ſay, ſuch as are formed of very large parts; for in ſuch a caſe the eye is forced to travel with pain and difficulty from one object to another, nay, ſometimes obliged to divide one into many parts; whereby the judgment is confuſed, and 'tis with great uncertainty, we come to any concluſion at all. Upon the whole, the entrance into this building is very grand and auguſt; the two ſtatues which adorn it are, in a particular manner, beautiful and admirable: But then the tower which ariſes over it, is a weight to the whole building, and is, at the ſame time, broken into ſo many parts, that it rather hurts, than pleaſes, and, if reduced to one half of its preſent height, would harmonize abundantly better with the whole. The inſide is light and airy, laid out in a very good ſtile, and finiſhed with great propriety of decoration: I could wiſh tho', that either the ſtatues were executed in a better manner, or that the city would condeſcend to excuſe the ſetting up any more; for nothing can be more ridiculous than to hurt the eye with a fault, in the affectation of a beauty.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 310.

The next that ſpoke in the Debate continued in your laſt, was T. Sempronius Gracchus, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows*, viz.

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I MUST beg leave to differ from my Hon. and learned friend, for I hope he will always allow me to call him ſo. No man can have a more lively ſenſe than I have of the loſs the nation muſt ſuſtain by the death of that amiable prince, whom my learned friend moſt juſtly bemoans: No man can more ſincerely join with him in bemoaning that loſs. The nation will certainly be thereby deprived of many bleſſings, but I cannot think that we are thereby thrown into ſuch a danger, as cannot be provided againſt but by keeping up a more numerous army than we ſhould otherwiſe have occaſion for. The danger of our falling under a minority is, I ſhall grant, more poſſible than it was before that melancholy event; but thank God! it is not in the leaſt more probable; for his majeſty has now as good a chance for living five years, as he had laſt year for living ſix; and ſuppoſing this danger to be more probable as well as more poſſible, I cannot think, that our keeping up a numerous ſtanding army of mercenary troops is the proper way to provide againſt it. The moſt proper way certainly is, to eſtabliſh ſuch regulations of government, as may prevent any confuſion, in caſe ſuch a fatal accident ſhould happen; and this we have already done in the moſt effectual manner that was thought poſſible, by thoſe who now appear to be the advocates for the largeſt number of troops. Whether it was the wiſeſt regulation that could have been eſtabliſhed, I ſhall not now diſpute; but this I will ſay, that the greater our army is, the leſs wiſe that regulation muſt appear to every one, who maturely conſiders all circumſtances; and this rather confirms than weakens the opinion I was of laſt ſeſſion, with regard to the number of troops we ought to keep up in time of peace.

This, Sir, is my way of thinking, and yet I ſhall not accuſe my learned friend of any inconſiſtency of conduct; for with regard to any point in politicks, a gentleman may alter his opinion without the leaſt inconſiſtency: The publick good is the point that every one ought to ſteer by; and upon an alteration of circumſtances a gentleman may think that to be for the publick good, which he formerly thought inconſiſtent with it; therefore the inconſiſtency would be, not in altering his opinion, but in obſtinately adhering to it; but in my way of thinking no ſuch alteration of circumſtances has happened as can warrant an alteration of my opinion, with reſpect to our army. The danger of a minority I have the pleaſure to think highly improbable; and were it to happen, I muſt think that 15,000 men is ſufficient to guard againſt any domeſtick diſturbance that might from thence enſue. More than that number will rather increaſe our danger than guard againſt it; becauſe it will alienate the affections of the people from our preſent happy eſtabliſhment. And as to any foreign danger, let us conſider, that our army, tho' reduced as now propoſed, would in its preſent form be a ſtock, on which fourſcore thouſand men might ſoon be ingrafted: We have officers enough

Auguſt, 1752.

E— of E——.

for that number, and private men would in a ſhort time be found, if the government poſſeſſed the hearts of the people; therefore neither of the foreign circumſtances mentioned by my learned friend can be made uſe of as an argument for our keeping up above 15,000 men. The birth of a duke of Burgundy is ſo far from being an argument for our increaſing our army, that it ſhould rather induce us to diminiſh our army, in order to increaſe our marine. As to naval power and a number of ſeamen, we may contend with France: I hope, we ſhall always take care to be ſuperior; but as to our land armies we cannot pretend to contend with that kingdom. Such a conteſt would be like the frog in the fable ſwelling itſelf till it burſts; for by ſuch a conteſt we ſhould ſoon burſt our conſtitution, but we ſhould never be able to come up to the ſize of our rival.

Then, Sir, as to the unfortunate death of the prince of Orange, it has not in the leaſt weakened the government of that republick. The royal princeſs who has now the government in her hands, has ſhewn ſo much wiſdom, that it has rather gathered new ſtrength; and has furniſhed us with a recent proof, that a minority is not always ſuch a dangerous circumſtance as it has been repreſented by ſome gentlemen in this debate. But ſuppoſe ſhe had not behaved, or ſhould not continue to behave in ſuch a prudent manner, are we to defend the Dutch government againſt the Dutch themſelves? Are we to keep 4 or 5000 additional troops on foot for that purpoſe? Sir, if ſuch a thing ſhould happen as a civil war, or a revolution of government in Holland, I doubt if it would be wiſe in us to ſend any of our troops thither; for if we did ſo for the ſupport of one ſide, we might depend on it, that France would ſend double the number for the ſupport of the other. We know what was the conſequence of our taking the Daniſh troops into our pay, and ordering them to be in readineſs for a march, upon the death of the emperor Charles VI. We know that from thence France took occaſion to form a pretence for marching her numerous armies into Germany *. Therefore I doubt much, whether it would be prudent in us to ſend any troops to Holland, even ſuppoſing a civil war ſhould happen in that country, which the wiſe and ſteady conduct of the princeſs governante will probably prevent; but admitting the contrary, does not every one know, that in four or five days time we can add 4 or 5000 men to our army, which is the ſhorteſt time that can be ſuppoſed neceſſary for providing tranſports? And out of 19 or 20,000 men, could we not ſpare to ſend 9 or 10,000 to Holland, in caſe it ſhould be thought prudent and neceſſary for us to do ſo? Therefore, as ſuch an event would probably involve Europe in a general war, we ſhould, in the mean time, by a reduction of our army, ſave as much money as poſſible, that we might engage in that war with the greater vigour, and with the greater ability to aſſiſt our allies and to defend ourſelves.

Thus, Sir, in my way of thinking, every alteration of circumſtances that has happened ſince laſt ſeſſion, is rather an argument for my continuing, than for my altering the opinion I was of laſt ſeſſion, with regard to the number of troops that ought to be kept up in this kingdom in time of peace; and I was ſurpriſed to hear the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, mention the new road from Newcaſtle to Carliſle, as a reaſon for keeping up a greater number of troops than would otherwiſe be neceſſary. As the Hon. gentleman has had great experience, he certainly underſtands the military as well as any gentleman in this houſe; and if he reflects never ſo little,

* *See our* Mag. *for* 1741, p. 415

little, he muſt admit, that by that road we ſhall rather contract than extend our works, becauſe we ſhall render the ſouthern part of this iſland leſs liable to a ſurpriſe from the north, and conſequently can have no occaſion for keeping up ſuch a number of troops in the interior parts either of England or Scotland, as we had formerly. Will that gentleman ſay: Will any man that underſtands the military ſay, that a well fortified place requires as numerous a gariſon to defend it, as a place that has few or no fortifications; or that the repairing or ſtrengthning the interior fortifications, is an enlargement of the works of a place? It may as well be ſaid, that the Carliſle road has added to the extent of the iſland of Great-Britain, as to ſay, that it has enlarged the works which we are to defend; for the whole iſland we are to defend, conſequently nothing within the iſland can be called an enlargement of our works; and the chief inducement for our being at the expence of making that road is, that we may not be obliged to keep up ſuch a number of regular troops in Scotland, as may at laſt render the whole country diſaffected; for if it were, I believe, the Hon. gentleman would find it difficult, with his three regiments of foot, and a few troops of dragoons, to undertake, that no Scotchman ſhould ever again enter England in a hoſtile manner. That road may contribute towards preventing our being again ſurpriſed, as we were lately, by a ſudden inſurrection of the diſaffected in that country, and conſequently will very much contribute towards preventing any ſuch inſurrection, becauſe they can hope for no ſucceſs, unleſs it be by ſurpriſe; therefore we may ſafely diminiſh the number of regular troops kept up in Scotland; and the more we diminiſh them, I am confident the number of the diſaffected will every day be the more diminiſhed. Whereas, if we think only of bridling the diſaffected by keeping a great number of troops in the country, we may render the whole diſaffected, and in that caſe, as they will always have a great many friends in England, a rebel army from Scotland may, perhaps, hereafter enter England, with the ſame ſucceſs they did in the reign of the unfortunate king Charles I.

I think, Sir, I have now anſwered all the arguments made uſe of by thoſe gentlemen who laſt ſeſſion agreed with me in opinion, but have ſince altered their opinion; and now I muſt add a few words by way of anſwer to thoſe who were laſt ſeſſion, as well as this, for our keeping up a more numerous army than I think we have any occaſion for in time peace. Some of theſe gentlemen really ſeem to think, that no army can be of any dangerous conſequence to our liberties; and in ſupport of their opinion they have ranſacked almoſt all hiſtories both ancient and modern; but all to no purpoſe; for all hiſtories are againſt them, and every example they have brought from hence proves the contrary of what they intended; for a civil government muſt always be chiefly ſupported by the civil power, otherwiſe it ſoon ceaſes to be a civil government: A ſmall military force may be brought in aid of the civil power, and may continue ſubſervient to the civil power; but if you increaſe that military force ſo as to make it a ſuperior, or even but an equal match for the civil power, it will not long continue ſubſervient: It will no longer continue ſo than until it happens to get a general, or commander in chief, who has ambition enough to make himſelf maſter of the civil power; and as ſoon as he has done ſo, he may continue the forms or the ſhadow of a civil government, as Julius Cæſar did at Rome; but from that moment the

government will be a military government, which is always abſolute and often tyrannical. This we ſeem to be in danger of from a prevailing opinion, that every branch of our civil government muſt, as to the executive part, be ſupported by a military force; and for this purpoſe we have increaſed the latter ſo as to make it, I fear, an overmatch for the civil power, in caſe any contention ſhould unfortunately happen between them. Our military force, I know, cannot legally be kept up without the conſent of the civil power, that is to ſay, without the conſent of parliament; but if the parliament ſhould refuſe its conſent, and the military ſhould at the ſame time think itſelf an overmatch for the civil power, are we ſure, that it would not reſolve to keep itſelf up without any ſuch conſent? Are we ſure, that a majority of the officers would throw up their commands and their pay, when ſollicited to the contrary by a favourite general and an ambitious ſovereign? This, I confeſs, I am far from thinking myſelf ſure of, and therefore I ſhall never be for keeping up any greater number of troops than juſt ſufficient to guard us againſt any ſudden, unexpected invaſion, and to ſupport the civil power upon ſome extraordinary occaſions.

But, Sir, the danger our conſtitution may be expoſed to, is not my only reaſon for being againſt our keeping up any greater number of troops: Œconomy is another reaſon, and a reaſon which ought to have great weight in our preſent circumſtances: In my opinion, it is a reaſon of ſuch weight, that I ſhall be willing to come to a compromiſe with the Hon. gentleman over againſt me. At this propoſal I ſee he is ſurpriſed; and I do not wonder at it; for he has been very little accuſtomed to publick negotiations. But in this there is to be no ſecret article; for in ſhort, it is this: If he will agree to reduce the expence, I will agree to the propoſed number of troops. It is aſtoniſhing, but it is true, that our army, ſmall as it is ſaid to be, and as indeed it comparatively is, coſts us near as much as the whole expence of the numerous armies of France, or of thoſe of our chief ally the houſe of Auſtria; therefore it is certain, we may very much reduce the expence without reducing the number of our army: and I think, we ſhould begin with thoſe troops that are the moſt expenſive. I know, it is ſaid, that the grandeur of the crown muſt be ſupported; but our preſent ſovereign has ſhewn that he deſpiſes ſuch grandeur as conſiſts in nothing but expence, by diſbanding two of the troops of guards, and reducing all the regiments of horſe, except one, to dragoons; and I cannot ſee why the reduction of our expence ſhould ſtop here. A much greater reduction may ſtill be made in our guards, and the remaining regiment of horſe may likewiſe be reduced: Several of our regiments of foot may be diſbanded; and by adding private men to the reſt, we may make up the number of our army to what it is at preſent: By theſe methods, and by having no ſtaff, which is quite uſeleſs in time of peace, we may ſave yearly above 140,000l. which is a ſaving that in our preſent circumſtances highly deſerves our attention.

Upon theſe terms, Sir, I propoſe to negotiate; but I expect as little ſucceſs in my negotiation, as our miniſters have had in moſt of their late negotiations; and my expectations are the ſame from any oppoſition I have made to the meaſure now under our conſideration. I know that all oppoſition is at preſent in vain; and for my own part, I believe, I ſhall not trouble you with much more of it. But upon the preſent queſtion, I thought myſelf

ſelf bound to ſpeak my ſentiments openly, in order to prevent a wrong conſtruction's being put upon my ſilence. Therefore if I ſhould be hereafter ſilent, I hope it will not be ſuppoſed to proceed from my having altered any of the opinions I have before declared in this houſe, but from my unwillingneſs to diſturb that unanimity which I ſee ſo conſtantly prevail; and if the unanimity within doors proceeds from the unanimity of the people without, I am ſure, we can have no occaſion for a numerous ſtanding army to guard againſt the danger of any domeſtick diſturbance: As little can we, I think, have occaſion for ſuch an army to defend us againſt any foreign invaſion; for we can never be in danger of any ſuch, whilſt we continue in the preſent humour of negotiating; and as we are like to remain for ſome time in this humour, I cannot but think, that 15,000 men will be fully ſufficient for the ſervice of the enſuing year.

The next and the laſt that ſpoke in this Debate, was Servilius Priſcus, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect:*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I Never roſe up to ſpeak upon any ſubject with more concern than upon that now under conſideration. The keeping up of a ſtanding army in time of peace, has always in this country been a very unpopular meaſure, becauſe of the expence neceſſarily attending it, becauſe of the inconveniences many of our people are thereby ſubjected to, and becauſe many plauſible arguments may be ſuggeſted, for ſhewing it to be of dangerous conſequence to our liberties; which arguments have always great weight amongſt the vulgar, who cannot eaſily diſtinguiſh betwixt an army kept up againſt law, and one kept up according to law. As to the former, I ſhall grant, that it has always been, and always muſt be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the liberties of a free people; but I muſt inſiſt upon it, that an army, while it is kept up according to law, can never be attended with any dangerous conſequence with reſpect to the liberties of the people; and as to the expence, it is not near ſo great as that which the people would be expoſed to, if we had no army; for one rebellion or inſurrection would in one year bring a greater expence and loſs to the people, than would ſupport ſuch an army as we now have on foot for ſeven years, beſides the many other misfortunes which attend a civil war; and I am perſuaded, we ſhould never be ſeven years at a time without ſome ſuch commotion, if we had no regular troops in the kingdom.

Gentlemen may now, if they pleaſe, Sir, ſhew their wit in ridiculing Jacobitiſm, and deſpiſing the diſaffected; but no one that hears me can have forgot the time, when but a handful of the diſaffected ſpread terror throughout the kingdom, when our laughter was turned into trembling, and when the moſt witty amongſt us generally appeared to be the moſt fearful. Therefore, whatever uſe gentlemen may make of their wit in ſpeaking upon this ſubject, I hope, they will ſhew their judgment in voting; for it is remarkable, that no great reduction was ever made of the number of regular troops kept up in this iſland, but what occaſioned an inſurrection, or a plot towards an inſurrection, among the diſaffected. The great reduction of our army at the end of Q. Anne's reign was, indeed, I believe, by ſome deſigned to furniſh the diſaffected with an opportunity to overturn our eſtabliſhed government; and as it would have been very unpopular in his late majeſty to begin his reign with an increaſe of our army, the conſequence was a moſt dangerous inſurrection, which broke

broke out before the end of the very firſt year of his reign. Again, in 1718, his late majeſty, for the eaſe of his ſubjects, having reduced his army, the conſequence was a plot for an invaſion from Spain, and an actual inſurrection of ſome of the diſaffected in the North of Scotland. And again in 1722, tho' our army was then in number very near to what ſome gentlemen would now reduce it to, a plot was hatched by the diſaffected, which would have been of the moſt dangerous conſequence, if it had not been diſcovered before it could be carried into execution. As to the laſt moſt unnatural rebellion, I need not mention, becauſe every gentleman muſt remember, that it was occaſioned by our having ſo few troops in the iſland, moſt of them having been ſent abroad to the aſſiſtance of our allies upon the continent; and the danger we were then brought into will, I hope, be a warning to us never again to expoſe ourſelves to the like danger; for if the arrival of our troops from Flanders had been retarded by contrary winds, but for three or four weeks, the crown of theſe kingdoms, and together with it our liberties, properties, and religion, would have come to be contended for in a battle fought at the gates of our capital, in which we ſhould have had but a very unequal chance, conſidering the many raw ſoldiers we had among our troops here at home, the panick then ſpread among them, and the numbers of papiſts that would probably have joined the rebels, from the two great cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Thus, Sir, we may from experience be convinced, that the keeping up of a ſufficient ſtanding army within the iſland, even in time of peace, is abſolutely neceſſary for preſerving our domeſtick tranquillity; and what happened in 1722, is to me a proof, that 15,000 men is not fully ſufficient for that purpoſe. Our ſtanding army therefore, while it is kept up according to law, is ſo far from being of any dangerous conſequence to our liberties, that it is the only means by which they can be preſerved, and for no other purpoſe can it be ever kept up according to law, becauſe the parliament would certainly refuſe its conſent to the keeping up of an army, upon the very firſt ſuſpicion of its being intended to be made uſe of againſt our liberties; and whatever the officers might do, I am perſuaded, moſt of the common ſoldiers would diſband themſelves, the moment the mutiny bill expired, and would join with the parliament in bringing to condign puniſhment all ſuch as attempted to force them to ſerve againſt law.

The true uſe of our army being thus ſet in a proper light, I am perſuaded, Sir, that every gentleman who views it in this light, will chearfully contribute his ſhare towards maintaining it, without being under the leaſt apprehenſion of its ever being in the leaſt dangerous to our liberties; and as to the inconveniences to which ſome of our people are ſubjected by our keeping up a ſtanding army, let us conſider, that in this happy country none are thereby ſubjected to any the leaſt inconvenience but our inns and publick houſes; for as to all others, eſpecially our farmers, the ſoldiers are often uſeful, by aſſiſting them in harveſt, and other ſeaſons, when many additional hands are wanted. But if we had no ſtanding army, what numbers of inconveniences and even dangers would all our people be expoſed to; for the executive power of our government muſt be ſupported by ſome means or other againſt ſeditious mobs, tumults, and riots, which would be much more frequent if we had no regular troops; and as often as any ſuch thing happened, in caſe we had no ſuch troops, it would be neceſſary to call the people or the militia of the county to arms, and often to keep them

them under arms for ſeveral days together. Nay, we have one ſet of people amongſt us that, I believe, it would be hardly poſſible to keep in awe, or to puniſh, without a ſtanding army: I mean our ſmugglers; for as many ſubſtantial farmers and tradeſmen, upon all parts of our coaſt, mix with ſuch criminals, and become, if not partners, at leaſt partakers in their crimes, I doubt much if it would be poſſible to get the militia of the neighbourhood to march againſt them, or to aſſiſt our officers in making a ſeizure; and therefore I am apt to think, that it would be impoſſible for us to raiſe the publick revenue without a ſtanding army, for in a ſhort time we ſhould have no ſuch thing as a fair trader in the kingdom, with regard to any one article of conſumption: Even our exciſe officers would be ſo often oppoſed and rioted, that it would be impoſſible for them to diſcharge their duty.

I think I may now venture to affirm, Sir, that in our preſent ſituation it is abſolutely neceſſary for us to keep up a ſtanding army in time of peace as well as war, and that army muſt be ſo numerous as to be ſufficient for the purpoſes intended, otherwiſe we ſhould be better without any army at all. As to the expence of it, I ſhall admit, that our army in proportion to its number coſts the government a great deal more than the armies either of France or Auſtria, but the difference of the expence to the people is not near ſo conſiderable; becauſe in both thoſe countries their armies are quartered in private as well as publick-houſes, and in a great meaſure live at free quarters, as their exactions are generally winked at by the government; for when a regiment comes to be quartered in any city or village, the officers always firſt quarter themſelves and their ſoldiers upon the richeſt inhabitants, who buy themſelves off by paying large ſums to the commanding officer, from whence they go to quarter upon the poorer ſort of people, and if theſe are oppreſſed by their military gueſts, they are very little able to conteſt the matter, eſpecially as the governors of provinces to whom they muſt make their complaint, are generally officers of the army. Thus we muſt ſee, Sir, that tho' the expence of our army be proportionally greater to the government, it may perhaps be proportionally leſs to the people; and granting that it is greater to both, I ſhould think myſelf a very unfaithful ſervant to my ſovereign, if I adviſed him to attempt to reduce the pay either of the officers or ſoldiers of his army; for it has been ſo long eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, that a reduction of it might probably cauſe a mutiny in the army: Beſides, we ſhould conſider, that tho' their pay be now nominally the ſame it was 60 or 70 years ago, yet it is not really of equal value, becauſe a ſixpence or a ſhilling will not now go ſo far in the purchaſe of the neceſſaries or conveniencies of life, as it would have done 60 or 70 years ago.

If this be conſidered, Sir, I believe, no gentleman will think, that the pay either of our officers or ſoldiers can be reduced; and as to the reform propoſed in our troops, his majeſty, out of his great regard for the eaſe of his people, has already gone as far as he can. The foot-guards cannot be reduced lower than they are at preſent; and the remaining troops of horſe-guards are not really ſufficient for the ſervice of the ſeveral branches of the royal family; for that ſervice is and muſt often be ſupplied by detachments from the blue regiment of horſe, which makes it impracticable to reduce that regiment to dragoons, as all the reſt of the regiments of horſe have already been. Then as to our marching regiments, the preſent eſtabliſhment is at the rate of 70 men to a company, which is as many as a captain and two

ſubal-

ſubalterns can poſſibly keep in order, and under due diſcipline: If you ſhould increaſe the number, they would not only be unfit for ſervice, but would become ſo unruly as to be very troubleſome to the neighbourhood in every place where they were quatered. In ſhort, Sir, I have heard many general ſchemes of œconomy propoſed, but when they came to be particularly examined, the very gentlemen who propoſed them found themſelves obliged to give up firſt one, and then another particular article, till at laſt they had given up the whole. Even the ſaving upon our marine, which was laſt year agreed to, we have this year been forced to give up; becauſe other nations are endeavouring to worm us out of our trade, and may ſucceed, if we do not protect it by our navy; for which purpoſe a ſquadron muſt be kept on the coaſt of Africa, and there is now another in the Eaſt-Indies.

To conclude, Sir, I have the pleaſure to think, and even to be convinced, that the nation is at preſent in a very happy ſituation. Our trade increaſes daily, as appears from the accounts both of our imports and exports, eſpecially the latter; and the late reduction of intereſt will put us in a way of paying off a conſiderable part of the publick debt yearly, which payment we ſhall of courſe be able to encreaſe every year, if not prevented by a foreign war, which is not likely to happen for ſeveral years to come; for tho' there may be ſome nations in Europe, that incline to diſturb the preſent tranquillity, yet if thoſe who can make war do not incline to do ſo, the others muſt continue to put a reſtraint upon their inclinations. In this ſituation can we wonder at the unanimity that prevails either within doors or without? Has any thing been of late attempted that can give the leaſt colour to an oppoſition? Let us therefore hold ourſelves well, whilſt we are ſo, without engaging in any new projects, which may be attended with conſequences that no human prudence can foreſee; and of this kind I reckon the propoſed reduction of our army, for which reaſon I ſhall moſt heartily give my vote againſt it.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

N. B. We ſhall in our next comply with the letter relating to the *Act for annexing certain forfeited eſtates in Scotland to the crown.*

☞ *As all the* SPEECHES *made in the* POLITICAL CLUB *are not inſerted in their journal book, any gentleman may ſend a copy or extract of what he ſaid upon any important debate, to the publiſher of this* MAGAZINE, *and it ſhall be inſerted by itſelf, or in its proper place.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Pamphlet upon Electricity having been lately publiſhed by Mr. Penroſe, ſurgeon at Biceſter, in which he endeavours to prove, *that this terraqueous globe has no attraction, nor any ſolid, falling towards it, any gravitat on, but that all bodies are forced to it by the incumbent atmoſphere*, I ſhall beg leave to make the few following remarks. As a proof of what he ſays, he tells us, that, "Mr. Boyle found that a ſolid body, as ponderous as any yet known, though near the top of the water it would ſink by its own weight, yet if it be placed at a greater depth than twenty times its own thickneſs, it will not ſink, if its deſcent be not aſſiſted by the weight of the incumbent water. To prove this, he gives us a curious experiment, viz. by keeping off the preſſure of the water, from the top of the ſinking body, and ſinking it to a proper depth, he found, that the moſt

moſt ponderous body would be buoyed up, and ſupported by the water only. See the 2d vol. of Boulton's Epitome, pag. 305. This experiment ſhews us beyond all contradiction, that the earth has no power of attraction, nor a deſcending body any power of gravitation; for if it had, the farther it was ſunk in the water, the nearer it muſt be to the center of the earth, and of conſequence the attraction muſt be the greater; but this, we find, is contrary to experience; ſo that the whole power of deſcending is impreſſed upon it by the air, or by other bodies forced upon it by the incumbent air. This experiment alone is more than ſufficient to deſtroy the fine theories of attraction and gravitation, &c."

Now this paradox is eaſily accounted for from the principles of Hydroſtaticks; for as water preſſes equally every way, if a heavy body be ſunk in water, and the preſſure of the water upon the top of it kept off, until the column of water that ſhould be upon the top of it be exactly equal in weight to the weight of that heavy body, the preſſure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then exactly equal to the preſſure of that body downwards, will prevent its ſinking any lower; and if it ſhould be ſunk ſo deep, that the column of water, which ſhould be upon the top of it, is heavier than the body itſelf, the preſſure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then ſuperior to its preſſure downwards, will buoy it up until it comes to an equilibrium. The reaſon why every column of water in a veſſel is preſſed upwards, is becauſe it is ſo preſſed by the action or preſſure of all the ſurrounding columns upon it at the bottom of the veſſel, in which the water is contained.

Indeed, I wonder how Mr. Penroſe did not diſcover, that this experiment was neither a paradox, nor ſufficient to deſtroy the fine theories of attraction and gravitation, ſince he preſently adds as follows: "One reaſon, which ſeems to have led us into the miſtake, that the ſolidity, or firmneſs of bodies is not cauſed by the air, has been, that, for the generality, we conſider the air, or atmoſphere as preſſing only downwards; for if we had conſidered that it preſſeth equally every way, as well as downwards, (as Boerhave in his Chym. by Shaw, vol. 1. p. 189. has ſhewn by the following experiment) I believe we ſhould not have overlooked that force, or have thought it inſufficient for this operation. "Fill three glaſs veſſels, the one of a cylindrical figure, the other conical, the third bellied with a cylindrical neck; let theſe be filled to the brim with fair water, and covered with a ſingle peice of paper, ſo as to touch the ſurface of the water, and by preſſing it down with the hand, prevent the external air inſinuating between the paper and the water; if the glaſſes be now inverted, whilſt the paper remains cloſe with the palm of the hand, and the hand be afterwards gently withdrawn, the water will ſtill remain in the glaſſes. The ſame holds true, though the glaſſes be held horizontal, or in any other poſition."

The cauſe of this phænomenon is the very ſame with the former; for when the glaſs veſſel is thus inverted, the preſſure of the atmoſphere upon the top of the water in it, is prevented, and therefore the preſſure upwards or horizontally of the column of air upon its mouth, muſt prevent the water's running out, unleſs the veſſel contained ſuch a quantity of water as exceeded in weight a column of the whole atmoſphere, equal in dimenſion to that column of air which preſſes upwards upon its mouth; for if it did, I could engage that the whole water in the veſſel would run out.

But now, if there were no ſuch thing as attraction in the earth, or gravitation in the air, I ſhould be glad Mr. Penroſe would tell me, why the air or atmoſphere preſſeth equally every way; or why a cold, groſs, and denſe air ſhould preſs in upon a warm, fine, and rarify'd air; for I hope he will not ſay, that it has a power of ſelf-motion, or with the old philoſophers, that nature abhors a vacuum.

July 29, 1752. I am, &c.

From the London Evening-Poſt, *July* 18, *and* White-Hall Evening-Poſt, *Aug.* 15.

THERE was a meeting lately at Putney Bowling-green of ſeveral landholders and proprietors of eſtates adjoining to Richmond New-park in Surrey, and of ſeveral inhabitants of the pariſhes adjacent thereto, in order to aſſert their rights and privileges, and to have reſtored to them the ſeveral roads and highways thro' the ſaid park, and to have the ſtep-ladders put up again at the uſual places, &c. that the neighbouring villages might have communication one with another, and his majeſty's ſubjects enjoy their rights to travel on the ſeveral highways in the park, as formerly; and after ſome debate, *It was agreed*, to lay before her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia, by a Memorial, (in the moſt dutiful manner) the ſeveral rights and privileges which they laid claim to; and accordingly a *Memorial* was drawn up; but when their ſecretary went to the

lodge in Richmond New-park, to Mr. Shaw, the deputy ranger, to deliver the ſame, he refuſed to accept it; on which it was debated by the gentlemen concerned in drawing up the memorial; whether, as the memorial was refuſed, they ſhould proceed at law directly, to recover their rights and privileges, or try any other means, for delivering the ſaid memorial; when it was reſolved, to wait on a gentleman of *family* and *fortune* in the ſaid county, to deſire he would endeavour to deliver it in perſon to her royal highneſs; or, if that favour was refuſed him, to return the memorial back again: *This gentleman*, finding *he* could have no acceſs to her royal highneſs, returned the memorial, agreeable to his promiſe.

The gentlemen concerned in carrying on this affair, finding they cannot preſent their memorial to her royal highneſs's perſon, in the private way by them propoſed, have determined to try their rights by due courſe of law; and in juſtification of themſelves, and to ſhew the publick, how they intended to have lain their grievances before her royal highneſs, have here printed the memorial.

To her Royal Highneſs Princeſs AMELIA.

The MEMORIAL *of the Proprietors of Eſtates in the ſeveral Pariſhes adjacent to* Richmond New-Park, *in the County of* Surrey, *and the Inhabitants of thoſe Pariſhes, in Behalf of themſelves, and all others his Majeſty's Subjects,*

Moſt humbly Sheweth,

THAT at the time of making and incloſing the ſaid park, and from thence hitherto, there were, and always have been, and ſtill are, ſundry roads and highways leading into, thro', and acroſs the ſaid *Park*, to and from one town and village to another, adjacent thereto, on which roads and highways, as well your *Memorialiſts* as all other his majeſty's ſubjects were wont to have, and ſtill *of right* ought to have, free liberty at all times to paſs and repaſs on foot and on horſeback, and with all manner of *cattle* and all manner of *carriages*, at their own free will and pleaſure, in, at and through the ſeveral gates opening to ſuch roads and highways.

That at the time of making and incloſing the ſaid park, there alſo were, and for a long time continued to be, and ſtill *of right* ought to be, certain *ſtiles* or *ladders* fixt in and to the wall of the ſaid park in divers parts thereof, for the conveniency of foot paſſengers to paſs and repaſs over the ſame to and from one town and village to another in the ſeveral pariſhes adjacent to the ſaid park.

That the ſaid park is *part* of ſeveral adjacent pariſhes.

That your *memorialiſts*, at the time of making and incloſing the ſaid park, had, and for a long time continued to have, and *of right* ought ſtill to have, free liberty, as often as occaſion required, to dig up, take and carry away the *gravel* in the ſaid park, for repairing the *high roads* of and in the ſaid adjacent pariſhes.

That your *memorialiſts*, at the time of making and incloſing the ſaid park, had, and for a long time afterwards continued to have, and *of right* ought ſtill to have, the free uſe and benefit of the *water* and *watercourſes* in the ſaid park.

That the poor of the ſaid ſeveral pariſhes, at the time of making and incloſing the ſaid park, had, and for a long time continued to have, and *of right* ought ſtill to have, free liberty to cut the *furzes* and gather the *underwood* in the ſaid park, to and for their own uſe and benefit.

That at the time of making and incloſing the ſaid park, there were, and for a long time continued to be, and *of right* ought ſtill to be, convenient doors into the ſaid park, to be opened for the entrance of the pariſh officers of the ſeveral pariſhes of which the park is a *part*, in order to take the *bounds* of their reſpective pariſhes.

That your *memorialiſts* are prepared to prove themſelves clearly intitled to the *rights* laid claim to by this their *humble memorial*, not only by the *living teſtimony* of divers perſons of undoubted credit and veracity, who remember the *full enjoyment* of them all, but alſo by ſuch *written evidence* as they are adviſed will be very ſufficient to the purpoſe.

That your *memorialiſts* moſt humbly conceive, that the very ſituation of the park is of itſelf a convincing indication, that *high roads* always have been in and through the park, and ſtill of neceſſity ought to be, ſince otherwiſe the ſeveral pariſhes ſurrounding the ſaid park, although they actually join to each other, are cut off from all convenient communication, to the great detriment of the *reſpective inhabitants*, and the interruption of *trade* and *commerce* in general.

That from the time of making and incloſing the ſaid park, to the time that the preſent earl of *Clarendon* parted with the rangerſhip, your *memorialiſts* enjoyed an *uninterrupted* poſſeſſion of the ſeveral *rights* and *privileges* aforeſaid; but ſoon after *that period*, your *memorialiſts* were by degrees deprived of moſt of them, and had almoſt deſpaired of ever having them reſtored,

reſtored, till their drooping hopes were at length revived, by the coming of *your royal highneſs* to the *rangerſhip*, whoſe eminent and unbounded goodneſs gives them the greateſt reaſons to believe, that *your royal highneſs* wants only to know their *grievances* to *redreſs* them.

Your *memorialiſts* therefore moſt humbly beſeech *your royal highneſs* to take the premiſſes under your royal conſideration, and put your *memorialiſts* into *immediate poſſeſſion* of all and every thoſe *ancient rights* and *privileges*, which not only your *memorialiſts*, but all others his *majeſty's ſubjects* are ſo materially intereſted in, and ſo juſtly intitled unto.

And your *memorialiſts* ſhall pray, *&c.*

Extract of a Letter *from a Perſon of Note in* NOVA-SCOTIA, *communicated to the Publick by a Merchant, to ſupply the Defects and Errors of other Accounts.*

WHEN the fleet from England arrived here laſt ſummer, it was reported that the French governor of Canada had poſted a detachment, conſiſting of an officer and 60 regular troops, at St. John's river on the north ſide of the bay of Fundy, and in the heart of this province: This was more eaſily credited, as the ramparts of an old fort there, with very little expence might have been repaired into a defenſible fort. Upon a ſeeming confirmation of this report, Capt. Rous, in the Albany ſloop of war, was ſent thither to know the truth of it, and with orders, as is ſuppoſed, to diſpoſſeſs them: On his return we found that the French had attempted nothing near the mouth of the river; but that they were about to ſecure themſelves at ſome conſiderable diſtance from it, at a place the French governor claimed as a ſouthern boundary of Canada or New-France. This being in a country inhabited by Indians, and the navigation of the river being unknown to moſt of the Engliſh, nothing farther could then be done.

In September or October following, Monſ. le Corne, an experienced French officer, at the head of 70 regular troops, and a party of Canada irregulars, was ſent to take poſt at the Iſthmus of Chignecto, being about 40 leagus eaſtward of that river, and of the extent of a line they claim, from lake Champlain to the weſtward on the back of New-England, to the gulph of St. Laurence. To this place the Indians reſorted to the number of 300; who fixing here their head-quarters, made ſeveral incurſions upon the Peninſula ſince, but have ſeldom done any miſchief.

As the Nova-Scotia French in that part of the province are the moſt diſaffected of any, and have always behaved with contempt to the Britiſh government, tho' poſſeſſed of a very fine country, governor Cornwallis, who had indulged them with a long term of deliberation in regard to the taking the oaths to his majeſty, to no purpoſe, ſent a ſtrong party, conſiſting of near 500 troops and rangers (to take poſſeſſion of Chignecto, and to break up the rendezvous of the French and Indians) commanded by major Lawrence of Warburton's regiment.

The Albany ſloop, and ſeveral ſloops and ſchooners, were ſent round to Minas, where the forces embarked on April 20, and arriving ſafe, landed at Chignecto the 23d. On their approach to the town, which conſiſted of about 140 houſes and 2 churches, the Indians, probably induced by the French commandant, reduced the whole to aſhes in a few hours, and the inhabitants croſſing the river, threw themſelves under his protection, on what they called the French ſide of the line. The reaſon aſſigned for their burning the town is, that it ſtood on ground they pleaſed at preſent to call Engliſh.

As many of the inhabitants had taken arms, making their united force conſiſt (as they ſay) of near 1500 armed men, the major ſent a flag of truce (they having hoiſted a French flag) to know the reaſon of their acting in this hoſtile manner, and afterwards had an interview with Monſ. le Corne; upon which our forces reimbarked, and are ſafely returned to Minas.

What paſſed at this interview is not made publick, but it is probable the enemy were too well ſecured, and had too great a ſuperiority, to make an attempt practicable.

This line, which the French would now extend their claim to, will range eaſterly from Crown-Point nearly in the latitude of 44 deg. 30 min. which will not only cut off ſome millions of acres, the indiſputable property of the New-England colonies; but falling into a place called Penobſcut-Bay, gives the French near three quarters of Accadia, or Nova-Scotia, according to its ever known and acknowledged boundaries, and above 100 leagues of fine ſea-coaſt, covered with innumerable iſlands, fine harbours and fiſhing banks, that will in time of war put it in their power to cut off the whole trade of the northern colonies, ruin the ſettlement we are making, and beggar the whole continent; beſides furniſhing them with a fertile country covered with an inexhauſtible ſtock of trees and timber, for

building and maſting their navy; and appears to me of much more conſequence to the nation, than the ſcorched neutral iſlands of Tobago, St. Lucia, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

UNderſtanding by your *N. B.* that ſome remarks on the letter, publiſhed in your *Magazine* for July, 1752, p. 311. containing animadverſions on a book, intitled, *An Eſſay on Spirit*, would be acceptable, I have ſent you the following, and deſire you would give them a place in your next.

I am, Sir, &c.

A By-Stander.

THE firſt queſtion, in natural and revealed religion, is this; — Whether there be a God? — or, in other words, Whether there be one ſupreme Cauſe and Original of things; one ſimple, uncompounded, undivided, intelligent Agent, or Perſon; who is the alone author of all being, and the fountain of all power?

This is the proper and adequate definition of the word, *God*; nor can it otherwiſe be underſtood, with any diſtinct ſenſe or meaning at all.

That there is ſuch a Being is demonſtrable by reaſon. I need cite no other writer for a proof of this, than Mr. John Abernethy, in his *Diſcourſes concerning the Being and natural Perfections of God.*

And, that this is confirmed by revelation, I need cite no other writer, than Dr. Sam. Clarke, in his *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity.*

Now both theſe the letter-writer denies, viz. "That the being of God may be proved by reaſon;" — and, "That God is one perſon, one intelligent agent only." —How conſiſtently he does this, will appear from what follows.

"Tho' God (ſays he) be ever ſo viſible in the works of creation, and the reaſon of man be ever ſo capable of perceiving his power and goodneſs in them; yet had not God enlightened the firſt man, and by him all his poſterity, they would never have had any knowledge of God at all." — Again, "Be reaſon what it will, how can it be a proper judge of the exiſtence of the Deity?"

He anſwers this himſelf, — "From the works of creation." — "If God be viſible in the works of creation, and the reaſon of man is capable of perceiving his power and goodneſs in them;" — Is not this the ſame as to aſſert, that the being of God may be proved from the works of creation? or how can it be ſaid, "That God is viſible in the works of creation, and that the reaſon of man can perceive his power and goodneſs in them;" and yet be true, "That had not God enlightened the firſt man, and by him all his poſterity, they could never have had any knowledge of God at all?" — I confeſs, I cannot ſee how theſe things can be reconciled.

The next queſtion is; — "Whether God exiſts in three perſons, or one only?"

I readily grant, that the divine perfections are incomprehenſible, or, that God is incomprehenſible; that is, that tho' we have a clear and diſtinct idea of an abſolutely perfect Being, ſo far that there appears no contradiction in it, and we have a ſatisfying proof of his exiſtence; yet we do not fully underſtand his nature, and the extent of his perfections.

But tho' we do not fully underſtand his nature, or what his nature is; yet we certainly know, what it is *not*. We know of a certainty, that God cannot be corporeal; we know likewiſe of a certainty, that infinite wiſdom and power cannot be in a plurality of beings, but in one original perfect mind. The idea of a Deity naturally and neceſſarily leads us to attribute ſingularity to him; to appropriate that character to One, and exclude all others, from a partnerſhip in his perfections and prerogatives. There is no appearance of reaſon for a plurality. The doctrine of Theiſm does not require it. For the being of one God, abſolutely perfect, is fully ſufficient to all its purpoſes.

Let us hear the letter-writer upon this head. — "We know (ſays he) ſo much of bodies, that we can ſay, three bodies cannot be one; but God is granted by all not to be corporeal; yet this idea, groſs as it is, would be found to be the firſt cauſe of moſt mens diſbelief of the Trinity, if the truth were fairly owned."

If three bodies cannot be one, for the ſame reaſon, three ſpirits cannot be one; becauſe, in both caſes, they are three ſeparate diſtinct ſubſtances. Let the letter-writer ſhew the leaſt difference.

"God (ſays he) is granted by all not to be corporeal." — And in the next words, he aſſigns this cauſe for moſt mens diſbelief of the Trinity, (or that God is three perſons) that they have this groſs idea of him, that he is corporeal.

The letter-writer's reaſoning is this; —That, if God were corporeal, he could not be three perſons, becauſe three bodies cannot be one. — But thoſe, who diſbelieve the Trinity, or that God is three perſons, muſt, if the truth were fairly owned, believe God to be corporeal, and for that reaſon deny, that he is three perſons,

sons, because three bodies cannot be one.

But sure, he need not be told, that one reason, why they deny God to be three persons, is, — that three spirits cannot be one.

The letter-writer asks; — "Must we not be intimately acquainted with the nature of God, before we can so positively pronounce, that the arguments against the Trinity are unanswerable;" — or that God cannot be more persons than one?

The nature of God is not in the least concerned in this question; no more than the nature of body or spirit, when we pronounce, as we may with certainty, that two bodies, or two spirits, cannot be one body, or one spirit. God is a spirit, but infinitely different from, and superior to all created spirits. But in this he is the same with all other spirits, that he is, and can be but One. This is the highest perfection of the Deity.

The letter-writer adds; — "For my part, I think the arguments from reason, and the nature of things, to be much stronger against the union of soul and body, than against the existence of God in three persons."

He asks this question before; — "Be reason what it will, how can it be a proper judge of the existence of the Deity?" — And here he argues from reason, and the nature of things, for the existence of God in three persons.

Besides this; — Is not the union of soul and body a thing certain and demonstrable? How then can the proof of the existence of God in three persons be much *stronger?* To make it intelligible, he ought to have said; — That the arguments from reason, and the nature of things, are as *strong* for the existence of God in three persons, as for the union of soul and body. But is not this to contradict what he insists upon throughout his letter, — "That reason is no judge of the existence of God;" — and particularly in the conclusion of his letter, where he says; — "Such as have laid aside false notions of nature and reason, and hope to know God only by his revelation, will easily see the doctrine of the Trinity, in both Old and New Testament?"

Now so far I agree with the letter-writer; — "That whoever believes the doctrine of the Trinity, or that God exists in three persons, he must lay aside all notions of nature and reason;" — he must indeed believe contrary to nature and reason.

And tho' God has given man the faculty of reason to judge of the sense of revelation; and our Saviour and his apostles after him, always appeal to reason for the truth of their doctrine; yet if we will believe the letter-writer, the only sure way to know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, is to lay aside reason, and to set up in its stead, — I know not what; — the church of Rome will tell the rest with pleasure.

How much more agreeable to reason and scripture is the doctrine of a late eminent prelate?—"If (says that great and good man,) in revelation there be found any passages, the seeming meaning of which is contrary to natural religion, (or reason,) we may most certainly conclude such seeming meaning not to be the real one *".

The truth is: In the New Testament we find the names of three divine persons, viz. the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. The first is stiled, the one and only true God: The second is stiled his only begotten Son; and the third is said to proceed from the Father.

To the Son are ascribed in scripture the greatest things, and the highest titles, even all communicable divine powers, that is, all powers, which include not that independency and supreme authority, by which the God and Father of all is distinguished to be the God and Father of all:—And concerning the Holy Spirit, there are greater things spoken, and higher titles ascribed to him, than to any angel, or any other being whatsoever, except the only begotten Son of God.

But I find nothing like this in the Old Testament; no clear revelation of two such divine persons, as the Son, and Holy Spirit of God. If the letter-writer has found it out, let him produce his texts.

And what are we to conclude from these declarations in the New Testament? —"That God exists in three persons, or, that God is more than one person?" —Nothing less.

The plain and necessary conclusion is this;—That the Son is the person or being, in his own comprehensible nature and essence, next in dignity to God his Father;—and that the Holy Spirit is the person, in his own incomprehensible nature and essence, next in dignity to the Son.

Thus christianity is not a new or a farther revelation concerning God, than what natural religion, and the Old Testament teach; but is a revelation of two divine persons, of whom there are some obscure hints, and imperfect descriptions, in the Old Testament. But the

* *Bishop* Butler's *Analogy of religion, natural and revealed, p.* 160.

the Jews were not required to believe in them.

This was reſerved till the time of the appearance of the promiſſed Meſſiah, the Son of God.

This is what diſtinguiſhes Chriſtianity from Judaiſm.

The letter-writer is deſired to give an anſwer to this.

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of* PARLIAMENT, *continued from* p. 322.

THE next affair of this kind (viz. where bills ſeem to have been deſigned, but none were actually brought in) which we ſhall take notice of, was likewiſe of great conſequence, and was introduced by a petition from ſeveral merchants in the county of Norfolk, which was preſented to the houſe, Dec. 17, 1751, ſetting forth the ſeveral laws in being for granting bounties upon the exportation of corn; and that the petitioners had in and ſince July, 1750, exported great quantities of corn intitled to the ſaid bounties, and had duly obſerved all the directions in the ſaid laws contained for intitling themſelves to the ſaid bounties, and in the moſt regular manner applied to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms for payment of the ſame; but that the ſaid commiſſioners had not cauſed payment to be made of the bounty money ſo become due to them, for upwards of a year then laſt paſt, nor were the petitioners able to procure payment thereof, whereby they were great ſufferers, as they had, in expectation of the ſaid bounty, given greater prices to the farmers for the ſaid corn, than they otherwiſe ſhould have done; therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into their conſideration, and to make ſuch proviſion for the payment of the petitioners, and for the payment of ſuch bounty as ſhould thereafter become due by virtue of the ſaid acts, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

At the ſame time another petition to the ſame effect was preſented from the merchants of King's-Lynn in Norfolk; and at ſeveral times afterwards, there were petitions to the ſame effect preſented from Yarmouth, Ipſwich, Norwich, Colcheſter, Southampton, Newport in the Iſle of Wigh, Chicheſter, Wincheſter, Shoreham, and ſeveral places in the counties of York and Durham, all which were only ordered to lie upon the table, without any further notice being taken of them; but it is to be ſuppoſed, that all theſe petitioners have ſince received payment of what was due to them, as that branch of the publick revenue properly called the cuſtoms, ſeems to be chargeable in the firſt place with the bounties upon corn exported; and conſequently, no part of the produce thereof ſhould be paid into the exchequer, until all ſuch bounties have been diſcharged. Whether this will not make a deficiency this year in the aggregate fund, is a queſtion that cannot be determined before next ſeſſion.

January 14, there was preſented to the houſe a petition of the manufacturers of hats, ſetting forth, That of late years the foreign trade had much declined, which they attributed, amongſt others, to the following cauſes, viz. 1. To the many rival manufactures of late years ſet up in foreign countries. 2. To the very great riſe in the price of beaver in this country, which of late years has advanced upwards of 75l. *per cent.* owing, as they apprehended, in part to the annual import of beaver ſkins being of late years much decreaſed, and the export thereof greatly increaſed, by means of their having a drawback on exportation of more than half the duty paid on importation*. 3. To the annual import of beaver into France by their Canada company, being much larger than all the beaver imported here, either from Hudſon's-bay, or from our plantations. 4. To the French having lately prohibited under ſevere penalties the export of any beaver. And alledging, that the price and quantity of beaver being thus greatly in favour of the foreigners, who have alſo the advantage of cheaper labour, they are thereby enabled to vend their hats in foreign markets upon lower terms than the Britiſh manufacturers can do, which threatens the total loſs of the ſaid trade to the Britiſh ſubjects; and therefore praying the houſe to grant ſuch relief and encouragement to the ſaid manufacture, as the credit and importance thereof deſerves.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine and ſtate to the houſe the matter of fact contained therein; and petitions of the ſame nature being afterwards preſented from the hat-makers at Cheſter, and Mancheſter, they were referred to the ſame committee, whoſe report was made to the houſe by Mr. Alexander Hume on Feb. 11, and it was reſolved, that the houſe would on Monday then next, the 17th, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the ſaid report; but this order was adjourned from time to time, and at laſt, March 6, entirely dropt, as it had been reſolved, that an end ſhould be put to the ſeſſion as ſoon as poſſible.

Jan.

* *The duty is near* 5*d.* ½, *and the drawback near* 3*d. per piece.*

Jan. 17, there was preſented to the houſe, a petition from a great number of maſter taylors and ſtay-makers, within the bills of mortality, reciting the act of the ſeventh year of his late majeſty, *for regulating journeymen taylors*; and ſetting forth, That the petitioners had been always willing to comply with the ſaid act, but were then, and had been for ſome years paſt, at times, threatened and terrified, and abuſed by the journeymen taylors, for ſuch their compliance, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and had been obliged at different times, to apply to his majeſty in council, and to the ſubordinate civil power, at very great expence, for protection and redreſs; and particularly laſt ſummer, the petitioners applied to the quarter ſeſſions of Middleſex, to aſcertain and ſettle the wages of their journeymen; whereupon, after conſideration, and hearing counſel, an order was made, to allow the journeymen 2s. per day during the winter half-year, and 2s. 6d. per day during the ſummer half-year, with which order the journeymen ſeemed to be ſatisfied till the Michaelmas following, when they roſe in great numbers, and in a riotous manner demanded 2s. 6d. per day, contrary to the ſaid order; that upon this the journeymen of the city of London, ſeeing what advantage their brethren at Weſtminſter had obtained under the ſaid order, were encouraged to apply to the general quarter ſeſſions in London, held after Michaelmas laſt, to have their wages advanced, and the hours of their work leſſened; whereupon the court ordered their wages to be ſettled at 2s. a day for three quarters of the year, and 2s. 6d. for the remaining quarter, and took off one hour in every day from the time of working; that upon this the journeymen of Weſtminſter, obſerving the variance between the ſaid orders, had laſt Chriſtmas preſumed to apply again to the quarter ſeſſions for Middleſex, to advance their wages ſtill higher, and to leſſen the hours of work, which petition was then depending; that the petitioners, vexed with their proceedings, and ſeeing no end to theſe diſturbances and litigations, had found it neceſſary to reſort to the houſe for redreſs; that they had, for many reaſons, found the ſaid act of parliament inſufficient for their relief, and that notwithſtanding the aid of that law, they had not been able to curb the inſolence, or ſuppreſs the riots, of the ſaid journeymen taylors, or prevent them from extorting larger wages than their labour deſerved, to the diſquiet of the publick peace, and the evil example of all journeymen and labourers in other branches of trade and buſineſs; and therefore praying, that the ſaid act might be amended, that the wages and hours of work might be aſcertained, and that ſome one court might be appointed, finally to determine any difference which might ariſe in both cities.

This petition was referred to a committee to examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe; and on the 28th, there was preſented a petition from ſeveral journeymen taylors and ſtay-makers within the bills of mortality, relating the above petition, and repreſenting, that neither they, nor any other perſons with their privity, knowledge, or conſent, had threatened, terrified, or abuſed the maſter taylors or ſtay-makers, in a riotous and tumultuous manner, nor had acted in any ways as repreſented by the ſaid petition, but that theſe petitioners hoped to prove, that they were in general honeſt and induſtrious men, who deſired to get their bread in an honeſt way; and that they thought it would be a great oppreſſion upon them, that the maſters ſhould get an exorbitant profit out of their honeſt labour; and therefore praying, that they might have leave to be heard by their counſel before the ſaid committee; which was granted by the houſe, and the committee inſtructed to admit counſel at the ſame time upon the petition of the maſters.

Feb. 6, it was ordered, that all ſuch members as ſhould attend the ſaid committee ſhould have voices; and, March 4, Sir Peter Warren made the report from the ſaid committee, which was ordered to be taken into conſideration on the Saturday following, being the 7th; but this order being adjourned to the 11th, was then entirely dropped.

It is ſurpriſing, that the many complaints we have of the ſame kind with this of the taylors, have never produced a new and general law, for preventing all combinations, either of maſter tradeſmen for lowering the price of labour, or increaſing the number of working hours, or of journeymen for raiſing the price of labour, or diminiſhing the number of working hours; for all ſuch combinations are oppreſſive, and not only ought, but may be prevented by a ſtanding law; but it is ridiculous to think of fixing the price of any ſort of labour by a ſtanding law; becauſe one man may deſerve 2s. a day better than another deſerves one; and one man may do more work in one hour than another can do in two: Beſides, it is certain, that no good reaſon can be given, why a poor labouring man ſhould not be allowed to take advantage of a great

great demand for his ſort of labour, as well as every other man is allowed to take advantage of a great demand for any ſort of commodity he has to ſell.

The ſame day the above-mentioned petition from the maſter taylors was preſented, there was a petition preſented from ſeveral merchants, exporters, and manufacturers of Britiſh ſail-cloth, reciting the clauſe in the act of the 23d of his preſent majeſty, *for granting a ſum out of the ſinking fund*, &c. by which the payment of the bounties upon the exportation of ſuch ſail-cloth was intended to be ſecured; and repreſenting, that the ſaid intention had been entirely defeated, by reaſon that ſeveral other bounties were charged upon the ſaid fund (the old ſubſidy) and the payment of ſuch bounties had, by a reſtriction in the ſaid clauſe, a preference to the payment of the bounties upon Britiſh made ſail-cloth; and as debentures were continually ſtanding out upon account of ſuch other bounties, it was impoſſible to obtain any allowance upon exportation of the ſaid manufactures, and the bounties were wholly in arrear ever ſince the paſſing of the ſaid clauſe; and therefore praying, that the payment of the bounties granted for the ſupport and encouragement of this important and valuable manufacture, might be ſecured and paid in the ſame manner, as the other bounties charged upon the ſaid fund are ſecured and paid, or that ſuch other relief might be granted, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was treated in the ſame manner as the abovementioned corn petitions, that is to ſay, it was ordered to lie upon the table, and no further notice taken of it; becauſe, we reckon, it was ſuppoſed, that the export of corn will not be ſo conſiderable in time to come as it has been for three or four years paſt, and then the produce of the old ſubſidy may perhaps anſwer to pay off all theſe debentures; but if it ſhould not, they muſt ſoon be ſome way or other provided for by parliament; for it is a hardſhip upon the exporters of our manufactures and corn, to be kept out of their money for years without any intereſt.

The laſt affair of this kind which we ſhall take notice of, was a petition preſented, Feb. 25, from the priſoners in the King's-Bench priſon, ſetting forth, That the priſon in which they were confined, was an old ruinous ſtructure, expoſed to all the inclemencies of weather, equally during the heats of ſummer and the rigours of winter; and at the ſame time ſo narrow and inconvenient, that the petitioners were ſometimes crowded to the number of *ſeventeen* in a room, by which many priſoners had died for want of attendance and neceſſaries during their ſickneſs, which they could not obtain; were their diſtreſſes ever ſo great, or their diſeaſes ever ſo violent, in their then miſerable ſituation; that during the heats of ſummer, the petitioners, through ſuch crowding, were liable to peſtilential diſeaſes, of which great numbers of late had died, which the petitioners in ſome meaſure attributed to the great increaſe of priſoners of late years, by which the ſaid priſon was become utterly unfit for the purpoſes of a goal, and fatal to the conſtitutions and lives of the unhappy priſoners; that the petitioners, upon applying for relief to the marſhal of the ſaid priſon, underſtood, that the property of the building belonged to the publick, but that the profits of the priſon went to private perſons, by virtue of a mortgage of the ſaid profits, granted in the reign of king Charles II. to William Lenthal, Eſq; to whom, and his heirs, the profits of the ſaid priſon were granted by the crown, and which have been ſecured to the aſſigns of the mortgagees by ſubſequent acts of the legiſlature; and that, upon the whole, the petitioners were cut out from all benefit, but from parliament; that the petitioners, as being the moſt diſtreſſed and the moſt helpleſs part of the poor of this kingdom, flattered themſelves that they became thereby the objects of the care and compaſſion of the houſe, eſpecially at a time, when the relief of the poor was become the peculiar conſideration of parliament, and therefore, under theſe moſt calamitous circumſtances, they flew for relief to the compaſſion of the houſe, to ſave them from ſuffering, in a land of liberty, thoſe miſeries, which are intolerable in themſelves, and inconſiſtent with the principles of humanity; and praying for relief in ſuch manner, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem proper.

This petition was referred to a committee, to examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhould appear to them, to the houſe; with power to ſend for perſons, papers and records; and all that came to the committee were to have voices. The committee proceeded accordingly with great vigour in inquiring into this calamitous and ſhameful affair; ſeveral priſoners were by order brought before them and examined, and among the reſt, the famous baron Steine, formerly king of Corſica; and, March 24, lieutenant-general Oglethorpe made a report from the ſaid committee, which with the appendix he delivered in at the table; but tho' all or moſt of the facts ſet forth in the petition appeared to be true, the

affair

affair dropt here; for ſuch was the hurry for putting an end to the ſeſſion, that it was prorogued before any thing more could be done; and for one year more at leaſt thoſe unhappy priſoners, many of whom are certainly rather objects of compaſſion than of juſtice, muſt languiſh in a noiſome dungeon.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NATURE has ſo wiſely diſtributed her favours, that whatever is wanting in any country, either for ornament or uſe, is ſupplied in an abundance of other things, by which they are to be purchaſed: Thus India has its gold and gems; Arabia its gums and ſpices; Perſia its ſilks; France and Spain their wines and fruits; while Great-Britain has a land teeming with other ſorts of riches, and a ſea abounding with treaſure, which are valuable, and ſought for by all thoſe countries; inſomuch, that though we have no mines of gold or ſilver, yet we have the means wherewith to purchaſe them; and, by a proper application to trade, may ſoon become rich in all thoſe foreign commodities, which the temperature of our heavens, or the coldneſs of our climate, deny us at home; for trade is that whereby thoſe things are introduced into a country, which cannot be produced therein.

Since, therefore, trade is ſo uſeful, and indeed ſo neceſſary an occupation for a people, it is greatly incumbent upon them to endeavour to obtain a proper underſtanding of its conſtitution; not only to know their own wants and ſuperfluities, but alſo thoſe of other countries, that they may be enabled the better to regulate their affairs, and ſend their commodities to ſuch markets as have them in greateſt eſteem: But what is more particularly deſerving of our application is, the art of improving thoſe branches of trade which are advantageous, and refraining from thoſe which are injurious, to the wealth of a country; becauſe, notwithſtanding the utility of trade, it may, however, for want of proper regulations, turn to the diſadvantage of a country, and become a means to draw away all that treaſure, which it before introduced: Thus want, by compelling men to induſtry, accumulates wealth; and wealth, by a ſtrange reverſe, reduces them to poverty again, if a prudent œconomy is wanting; for indolence and luxury are conſtantly in the train of opulence, begetting a ſhameful neglect of induſtry, and an immoderate conſumption of foreign commodities; by which means, our importations become more expenſive, and our exportations leſs valuable, till at laſt our income falls ſhort of our expence; and whenſoever this happens, either to a private perſon, or to a nation in general, that minute they have paſt the ſummit of fortune, and run headlong to indigence and miſery.

There is a double wealth in every country; one conſiſting in the ſimple produce of the earth, and may therefore be called the natural wealth; but the other, which is actually the greater treaſure, ariſes from the labour of the people improving upon the former, and adding to its value: Thus a ſtone of flax may be worth about two ſhillings, as it is plucked from the earth; though, if ſpun into fine thread, it may ſell for four pounds; but, if wove into linen, it gives a better price; and, if wrought into lace, extravagantly more; which additional wealth, whatever it amounts to, is the artificial wealth; wherefore, when the natural wealth is inſufficient to defray the expence of the people, recourſe muſt be had to art and labour, which ſeldom fails to retrieve affairs, when proper meaſures are taken to ſtop ſuch drains as are occaſioned by riot and luxury.

Trade may be divided into inland and foreign; inland trade is that whereby particulars loſe or gain in their dealings one with the other, without increaſing or diminiſhing the publick wealth, and conſiſts in buying and ſelling amongſt themſelves; which, being only a commutation within the country, can neither introduce treaſure, nor drain it away; though, inconſiderable as it may therefore ſeem, it is the principal wheel of the grand machine, carrying to the ſea-ports the produce and manufactures of the country, and returning from thence the commodities and money imported, to be diſperſed thro' the moſt interior parts of the land, as an encouragement to new labour and induſtry in order for other exports; which is the termination of inland trade. But foreign trade takes up the burthen where the other has laid it down, and conſiſts in the dealings of one country with another, in the management whereof the wiſdom or folly of a people are quickly diſcovered; for this is the great channel whereby their wealth is either received or loſt, by this the ſuperfluities of other countries are to enter, and by this their own is to iſſue: Here, therefore, a wiſe legiſlature carefully watches that nothing noxious ſhould be received; and nothing iſſue to other countries which might turn to greater advantage at home: Here it is

that the importation of foreign vanities is to be reſtrained, and the exportation of unmanufactured commodities confined: Here it is that foreign finiſhed manufactures, which afford the people no employment, and periſh amongſt them, are loaded and diſcouraged; whilſt the importation of *Primums*, that furniſh them with matter to work upon, is eaſed and promoted: Here the manufactures of a country are made to come cheaper to the inhabitants than thoſe of ſtrangers, though the expence of making ſhould be greater: And here, in ſhort, is exerciſed all the myſtery of growing rich by trade; whilſt a prudent adminiſtration, by a diſcreet impoſition of taxes, brings all theſe things about; and gives what turns it thinks convenient to the channels of trade.

Tho' Great-Britain is better ſituated for trade than any other European nation, no government has endeavoured more to diſcourage it, by loading it with exceſſive duties of ſo complicated and intricate a nature as few men, even of the very mercantile ſort, are capable of properly underſtanding: For the cuſtoms in England are ſo very numerous, and ſo very high, perhaps beyond what any other trading nation knows, that they amount annually to 1,300,cool. on an average, whereof thoſe of the port of London make a third part; and the ſeveral branches of the revenue are now ſcattered under no leſs than 35 different heads; whereby the merchant is bewildered in a labyrinth, as tedious and perplexing as was that of Dædalus in Crete, that of Pſamneticus in the iſle of Meroe, that of Lemnos, or that of Porſenna in Italy: ſo that, according to what has been lately aſſerted, if we conſider the many exceptions, and exceptions from exceptions; the many regulations, and regulations of regulations, for collecting theſe cuſtoms, and for paying the drawbacks upon goods re-exported, we muſt conclude it impoſſible for any merchant in this country to be maſter of his buſineſs, if he is what we call a general merchant: Conſequently, he muſt truſt to thoſe honeſt gentlemen called cuſtom-houſe officers, both for the duties he is to pay upon importation, and the drawbacks he is intitled to upon exportation. Can we wonder at the decay of our commerce under ſuch circumſtances? ſhould we not rather wonder that we have any left *!

Before the revolution, there was not one ſhilling that could be properly called the national debt, becauſe not contracted by authority of parliament; the debt due to the ſervants of king Charles II. and what was called the bankers debt, having no proviſion for payment till after the revolution; but ſo liberal were the members of the conventionary and following parliaments to their new ſovereign, that large ſums were granted, which empowered the government to obtain large loans, whereby additional duties were laid upon commerce and manufactures, which entailed poverty upon future generations: They are duties that muſt cramp and diminiſh the trade of every individual; and, as the publick conſiſts of the collective body of individuals, they muſt conſequently cramp and diminiſh the trade of the nation. But this of laying ſuch high duties upon importation, was not the only injury done to the Britiſh trade; becauſe, by making thoſe duties a fund for borrowing money at intereſt, a diminution was made on the national ſtock of money ready to be employed in trade, as the rich moneyed men were thereby furniſhed with an opportunity to get an intereſt for their money, without lending to merchants, or others employed in trade †.

It is computed, that every man in the kingdom, one with another, pays eight ſhillings in the pound, on account of our taxes upon conſumption, for every twenty ſhillings he ſpends annually for the ſupport of himſelf and family; ſo that every man is a great loſer by this method of raiſing money for the publick ſervice; except miſers and hoarders of money ‡; which was the original deſign of the court, to render taxes upon conſumption neceſſary; becauſe, thereby, and by the method of collecting it, the people are not ſo ſenſible of the publick expence, or of what they pay towards it, eſpecially when every tax is mortgaged as ſoon as impoſed: But, for this very reaſon, every honeſt man ought to be againſt it; and it muſt be allowed, that by this method alone it was poſſible for our miniſters to bring the nation under ſuch an onerous load of debts ‖; the conſideration of which has induced me to enter into an examination of the riſe and eſtabliſhment of the three great companies, to whom the nation is indebted in no leſs ſum than 70,023,184, 12s. 4d. $\frac{1}{4}$ §; much the greateſt part of which muſt be paid off before theſe monopoly companies can be redeemed; as alſo to trace out the times, and the occaſions, when, and whereby, ſo enormous a burthen has been ſaddled upon the preſent generation, and which muſt deſcend to poſterity;

* *See Hiſtory of our national debts and taxes, Part* III. *p.* 20, 21. † *See ditto, Part* II. *p.* 10. ‡ *See ditto, Part* III. *p.* 31. ‖ *See ditto, p.* 34. § *See our* Mag. *for* April *laſt, p.* 152.

terity; as likewiſe to give a repreſentation of the different conſtitutions and policies of theſe three reſpective companies, being the Eaſt-India company, the Bank of England, and the South-Sea company. This, indeed, is an undertaking both new and difficult; but, as it muſt neceſſarily prove of great benefit to the general part of the nation, and particularly to thoſe who are intereſted in the publick funds, I am the more encouraged to lay my obſervations before the publick, which is intitled to thoſe of every perſon capable of contributing to its information, ſatisfaction, or advantage.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BEING deſired to ſurvey the piece of land BCAD, I found it impracticable to go upon any part thereof on account of bogs, &c. unleſs along the boundary BC, which meaſured ten chains per Gunter exactly; then placing my theodolite upon the extream corner A, I obſerved the angle BAC = 52°, 20′′′, and the angle CAD = 48° : 00′′′; then removing my inſtrument to the other corner D, by obſervation I found the angle ADB = 38° : 15′′′, and the angle BDC = 51° : 15′′′. From the data above I beg the aſſiſtance of ſome ſurveyor to give me the other three ſides, and two diagonals, together with the area in acres, &c. by a trigonometrical calculation.

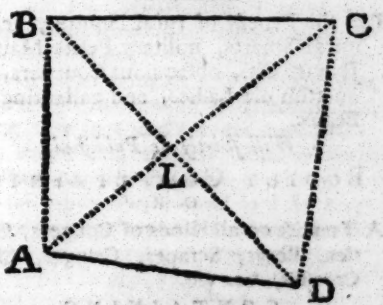
Example. The two diagonals of any trapezium do divide it into four proportional triangles. In the triangle ALD all the angles are given (as alſo all the other angles, except the angles LBC and LCB) therefore you may ſuppoſe the ſide AD any number at pleaſure, as ten chains; then by common trigonometry, as the angle L : AD : : LAD : LD = 7.447, and as the angle L : AD : : LDA : LA = 6.025; then in the triangle ALB, as the ſine of the angle LBA : LA : : LAB : BL = 7.358, and as the angle LCD in the triangle LCD : LD : : LDC : LC = 8.597; having found the two ſides LB and LC in the ſame proportion as the ſuppoſed ſide AD = 10 was taken, now by the third caſe in plain oblique trigonometry you may find the real ſides LB and and LC; for as LB + LC : LB − LC : : ſo is the tangent of half the ſum of the two angles LCB and LBC (which are given) to the tangent of half their difference, which added to, and taken from the half ſum, gives the two angles LCB and LBC ſeparate. Having found the angles ſay, As the angle L : BC : : LBC : LC = 7.239, its true length, and as the angle L : BC : : LCB : LB = 6.338; then in the triangle BLA, as the angle BAL : LB : : LBA : LA = 5.297; then as the angle BAL : LB : : L : BA = 7.99; and in the triangle DLC, as the angle LDC : LC : : LCD : LD = 6.35, and as the angle LDC : LC : : L : CD = 9.377; and laſtly, to find the ſide AD, as the angle LAD : LD : : L : AD = 8.538. Then to find the area, As radius : is to the ſine of the angle ABC : : BC × BA : = double the content = 3.9995; then as radius : is to the ſine of the angle ADC : : DA × DC : double the content =

4.003 + 3.9995 = 8.0025, reduced is 8 0 04, the content.

	C	P
Side BC =	10.	00
Side CD =	9,	377
Side AD =	8.	538
Side AB =	7.	99
Diagonal BD =	12.	688
Diagonal AC =	12.	626

	A	R	P
Area =	8	0	04

10 Chains.



Cheſham, Bucks, July 10, 1752.

A. STONE, Land-Surveyor.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN an abſtract of the act for regulating the calendar, &c. which you gave us in your Mag. for 1751, p. 240, we are informed, that the payments of rents, annuities, &c. are not to be accelerated or anticipated by the ſaid act, but to be on the ſame natural days as they ſhould have been if the act had not been made. Now, as by the act the alteration of the ſtile is to take place next month, and, as I ſuppoſe, a great

great number of perſons will chuſe to compute their rent, intereſt, annuities, wages, penſions, ſalaries, allowance monies, &c. from New Michaelmas Day, and not from the Old, the following Table will ſhew what muſt be abated for any ſum from 10s. to 500,000l. (which may eaſily be continued to any greater ſum) on account of the anticipation of 11 days made by the ſaid act.

	To be abated l.	s.	d.
For 10s. per ann.	0	0	3 1/2
£. 1 —	0	0	7 1/4
2 —	0	1	2 1/2
3 —	0	1	9 3/4
4 —	0	2	5 0
5 —	0	3	0 1/4
6 —	0	3	7 1/2
7 —	0	4	2 3/4
8 —	0	4	9 3/4
9 —	0	5	5 0
10 —	0	6	0 1/4
11 —	0	6	7 1/2
12 —	0	7	2 3/4
13 —	0	7	10 0
14 —	0	8	5 1/4
15 —	0	9	0 1/2
16 —	0	9	7 3/4
17 —	0	10	3 0
18 —	0	10	10 1/4
19 —	0	11	5 1/2
20 —	0	12	0 3/4
30 —	0	18	1 0
40 —	1	4	1 1/4
50 —	1	10	1 1/2
60 —	1	16	2 0
70 —	2	2	2 1/4
80 —	2	8	2 3/4
90 —	2	14	3 0
100 —	3	0	3 1/4
200 —	6	0	6 1/2

	To be abated l.	s.	d.
For £. 300 per ann.	9	0	9 3/4
400 —	12	1	1 1/4
500 —	15	1	4 1/2
600 —	18	1	7 1/2
700 —	21	1	11 0
800 —	24	2	2 1/4
900 —	27	2	5 1/2
1000 —	30	2	8 1/4
2000 —	60	5	5 1/2
3000 —	90	8	2 3/4
4000 —	120	10	11 3/4
5000 —	150	13	8 3/4
6000 —	180	16	5 1/4
7000 —	210	19	2 1/4
8000 —	240	1	11 0
9000 —	271	4	8 0
10000 —	301	7	4 1/4
20000 —	602	14	9 1/2
30000 —	904	2	2 1/4
40000 —	1205	9	7 0
50000 —	1506	16	11 1/4
60000 —	1808	4	4 1/2
70000 —	2109	11	9 1/4
80000 —	2410	19	2 1/4
90000 —	2712	6	7 0
100000 —	3013	13	11 1/4
200000 —	6027	7	11 1/4
300000 —	9041	1	11 0
400000 —	12054	15	10 3/4
500000 —	15068	9	10 1/4

August 13, 1752. C. MORTON.

A GEOMETRICAL PROBLEM.

LET three radii of a ſphere be continued to different lengths beyond its ſurface. Quære, a method of determining a point in the globe's ſuperficies equally diſtant from their ſummits. C. MORTON.

For the Benefit of rural Squires, academical Smarts, military Petits Maitres, Jemmy Cits, obſequious Courtiers, coquettiſh old Ladies, and gallanting old Beaux,

Will ſhortly be Publiſhed,

BODILY COMPLIMENTS:

OR,

A Treatiſe on all Kinds of Congees, Curtſies, Bows, Scrapes, Cringes, Claps, Careſſes, &c. &c.

CONTAINING,

I. Obſervations and criticiſms on all the forms of corporal obeiſance, now in vogue at every aſſembly, from an imperial *Congreſs*, to a rural *Goſſipping*.

II. Reflections on hugs, &c.

III. A diſſertation on ſmiles, ſimpers, ogles, and glances.

IV. Animadverſions on the modern uſe of the fan, ſword, and ſnuff-box.

V. Remarks on the talents of ſome of the moſt debonair beaux and belles of the age.

VI. A diſſuaſive againſt all obſequious formalities at church, between gentlemen and ladies, of whatever denomination, ſhewing them to be egregiouſly abſurd and impertinent.

VII. Propoſals for the better regulation of that ever-faſhionable ceremony, the Kiss.

VIII. Rules whereby a perſon of a tolerable genius, may in ſix weeks time, without the help of a maſter, make himſelf a perfect adept in theſe genteel accompliſhments.

IX. General directions for the graceful adjuſtment of the limbs upon all occaſions.

With ſeveral other curious particulars.

By the Chevalier RIGADOON.

N. B.

N. B. The whole is to be illuſtrated with variety of copper-plates, repreſenting the various poſitions, poſtures, and attitudes, becoming a proficient in this polite faculty.

Concluſion of the Extracts *from* SHAKESPEAR's ROMEO *and* JULIET. *(See p. 295.)*

ACT II. SCENE VI.

Violent Delights, not laſting.

THESE violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which as they meet, conſume.

Lovers, light of Foot.

O ſo light of foot
Will ne'er wear out the everlaſting flint;
A lover may beſtride the goſſamour,
That idles in the wanton ſummer air,
And yet not fall, ſo light is vanity.

ACT III. SCENE IV.

A Lover's Impatience.

Gallop apace, you fiery footed ſteeds,
To Phœbus' manſion; ſuch a waggoner
As Phaeton, would whip you to the weſt,
And bring in cloudy night immediately.
Spread thy cloſe curtain, love-performing night,
That th' run-away's eyes may wink; and Romeo
Leap to theſe arms, untalkt of, and unſeen;
Lovers can ſee to do their am'rous rites
By their own beauties: or, if love be blind;
It beſt agrees with night.

SCENE V. Romeo, *on his Baniſhment.*

SCENE. The monaſtery.

Romeo *and the Friar.*

Rom. Ha, baniſhment! be merciful, ſay death;
For exile hath more terror in his look
Than death itſelf. Do not ſay baniſhment.
Fri. Here from Verona art thou baniſhed: Be patient, for the world is broad and wide.
Rom. There is no world without Verona's walls,
But purgatory, torture, hell itſelf.
Hence baniſhed, is baniſh'd from the world,
And world-exil'd is death; that baniſhed,
Is death mis-term'd: calling death baniſhment,
Thou cut'ſt my head off with a golden ax,
And ſmil'ſt upon the ſtroke that murthers me.
Fri. O deadly ſin! O rude unthankfulneſs!
Thy fault our law calls death, but the kind prince
Taking thy part, hath ruſht aſide the law,
And turn'd that black word death to baniſhment;
This is dear mercy, and thou ſeeſt it not.
Rom. 'Tis torture, and not mercy: heav'n is here
Where Juliet lives; and every cat and dog
And little mouſe, every unworthy thing
Lives here in heaven, and may look on her,
But Romeo may not. More validity,
More honourable ſtate, more courtſhip lives
In carrion flies, than Romeo: they may ſeize
On the white wonder of dear Juliet's hand,
And ſteal immortal bleſſings from her lips;
But Romeo may not, he is baniſhed!
O father, hadſt thou no ſtrong poiſon mixt,
No ſharp-ground knife, no preſent means of death,
But baniſhment to torture me withal?
O friar, the damned uſe that word in hell;
Howlings attend it: how haſt thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghoſtly confeſſor,
A ſin-abſolver, and my friend profeſt,
To mangle me with that word, baniſhment?
Fri. Fond mad-man, hear me ſpeak.
Rom. O thou wilt ſpeak again of baniſhment.
Fri. I'll give thee armour to bear off that word,
Adverſity's ſweet milk, philoſophy,
To comfort thee, though thou art baniſhed.
Rom. Yet baniſhed? hang up philoſophy:
Unleſs philoſophy can make a Juliet,
Diſplant a town, reverſe a prince's doom,
It helps not, it prevails not, talk no more—
Fri. O then I ſee that mad-men have no ears.
Rom. How ſhould they, when that wiſe men have no eyes?
Fri. Let me diſpute with thee of thy eſtate.
Rom. Thou canſt not ſpeak of what thou doſt not feel;
Wert thou as young as I, Juliet thy love,
An hour but married, Tybalt murthered,
Doting like me, and like me baniſhed;
Then might'ſt thou ſpeak, then might'ſt thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the meaſure of an unmade grave.

SCENE VII. Juliet's *Chamber, looking to the Garden.*

Enter Romeo *and* Juliet *above at a window; a ladder of ropes ſet.*

Jul. Wilt thou be gone? it is not yet near day:
It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;

Nightly

Nightly ſhe ſings on yond pomgranate tree;
Believe me, love, it was the nightingale.
Rom. It was the lark, the herald of the morn,
No nightingale. Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do lace the ſevering clouds in yonder eaſt:
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tip-toe on the miſty mountain tops.
I muſt be gone and live, or ſtay and die,
Jul. Yon light is not day-light, I know it well;
It is ſome meteor which the ſun exhales,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer,
And light thee on thy way to Mantua;
Then ſtay a while, thou ſhalt not go ſo ſoon.
Rom. Let me then ſtay, let me be ta'en and die;
If thou wilt have it ſo, I am content.
I'll ſay yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow;
I'll ſay it is the nightingale that beats
The vaulty heav'ns ſo high above our heads,
And not the lark, the meſſenger of morn.
Come death, and welcome; Juliet wills it ſo.
How is't my ſoul? let's talk, it is not day.

ACT IV. SCENE I.

Juliet's *abſolute averſion to the marrying of* Paris.

O! rather bid me leap, ——
From off the battlements of yonder tower;
Or chain me to ſome ſteepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and ſavage lions roam;
Or ſhut me nightly in ſome charnel houſe,
O'er-cover'd quite with dead mens rattling bones,
With reeky ſhanks, and yellow chapleſs ſculls,
Or bid me go into a new-made grave,
And hide me with a dead man in his ſhroud;
Things that to hear them nam'd, have made me tremble;
And I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an unſtain'd wife to my ſweet love.

SCENE III. Juliet's *Soliloquy, on drinking the Potion.*

Farewel—God knows when we ſhall meet again!
I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almoſt freezes up the heat of life.
I'll call them back again to comfort me.
Nurſe—what ſhould ſhe do here?
My diſmal ſcene I needs muſt act alone:
Come vial—what if this mixture do not work at all?
Shall I of force be marry'd to the count?
No, no, this ſhall forbid it; lie thou there—— *Pointing to a dagger.*
What if it be a poiſon, which the friar
Subtly hath miniſtred, to have me dead,
Leſt in this marriage he ſhould be diſhonour'd,
Becauſe he married me before to Romeo?
I fear, it is; and yet, methinks, it ſhould not,
For he hath ſtill been tried a holy man.—
How, if, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to redeem me? there's a fearful point!
Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in,
And there be ſtrangled ere my Romeo comes;
Or, if I live, is it not very like,
The horrible conceit of death and night,
Together with the terror of the place,
(As in a vault, an ancient receptacle,
Where, for theſe many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried anceſtors are packt;
Where bloody Tybalt, yet but green in earth,
Lies feſtring in his ſhroud; where, as they ſay,
At ſome hours in the night, ſpirits reſort—)
Alas, alas! it is not like, that I
So early waking, what with loathſome ſmells,
And ſhrieks, like mandrakes torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad.—
Or, If I wake, ſhall I not be diſtraught,
(Invironed with all theſe hideous fears,)
And madly play with my fore-father's joints,
And pluck the mangled Tybalt from his ſhroud?
And in this rage, with ſome great kinſman's bone,
As with a club, daſh out my deſp'rate brains?
O look, methinks, I ſee my couſin's ghoſt
Seeking out Romeo, that did ſpit his body
Upon a rapier's point.—Stay, Tybalt, ſtay!
Romeo, I come! this do I drink to thee.
[She throws herſelf on the bed.

ACT V. SCENE I.

Romeo *flatters himſelf with joyful news.*

If I may truſt the flattery of ſleep,
My dreams preſage ſome joyful news at hand:
My boſom's lord ſits lightly on his throne,
And all this day, an unaccuſtom'd ſpirit
Lifts me above the ground with chearful thoughts.
I dreamt my lady, came and found me dead,
(Strange dream! that gives a dead man leave to think)
And breath'd ſuch life with kiſſes in my lips,
That I reviv'd and was an emperor.

Ah

Ah me! how ſweet is love itſelf poſſeſt,
When but love's ſhadows are ſo rich in-
joy'd?

Romeo's *Deſcription of, and Diſcourſe with, the Apothecary.*

Well, Juliet, I will lie with thee to-
night; [ſwift
Let's ſee for means—O miſchief! thou art
To enter in the thought of deſperate men!
I do remember an apothecary,
And hereabouts he dwells, whom late I
noted [brows,
In tatter'd weeds, with overwhelming
Culling of ſimples; meager were his
looks,
Sharp miſery had worn him to the bones;
And in his needy ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An allegator ſtuft, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes, and about his ſhelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes;
Green earthen pots, bladders, and muſty
ſeeds, [roſes
Remnants of packthread, and old cakes of
Were thinly ſcatter'd to make up a
ſhew;
Noting this penury, to myſelf I ſaid,
And if a man did need a poiſon now,
Whoſe ſale is preſent death in Mantua,
Here lives a caitiff wretch wou'd ſell it
him. [my need,
Oh, this ſame thought did but forerun
And this ſame needy muſt ſell it me.
As I remember, this ſhou'd be the houſe.
Being holy-day the beggar's ſhop is ſhut.
What, ho! apothecary!

Enter Apothecary.

Ap. Who calls ſo loud?

Rom. Come hither, man, I ſee that thou
art poor,
Hold, there is forty ducats, let me have
A dram of poiſon, ſuch ſoon-ſpeeding
geer,
As will diſperſe itſelf thro' all the veins,
That the life-weary taker may fall dead;
And that the trunk may be diſcharg'd
of breath,
As violently, as haſty powder fir'd
Doth hurry from the fatal cannon's womb.

Ap. Such mortal drugs I have, but
Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them.

Rom. Art thou ſo bare and full of
wretchedneſs,
And fear'ſt to die? famine is in thy cheeks,
Need and oppreſſion ſtare within thine
eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang on thy back;
The world is not thy friend nor the world's
law; [rich,
The world affords no law to make thee
Then be not poor, but break it and take
this.

Ap. My poverty but not my will
conſents,

Rom. I pay thy poverty and not thy will.

Ap. Put this in any liquid thing you will,
And drink it off, and if you had the
ſtrength [ſtraight.
Of twenty men, it would diſpatch you

Rom. There is thy gold, worſe poiſon to
mens ſouls, [world,
Doing more murder in this loathſome
Than theſe poor compounds that thou
may'ſt not ſell:
I ſell thee poiſon, thou haſt ſold me none.
Farewel, buy food, and get thee into fleſh.
Come cordial, and not poiſon, go with me
To Juliet's grave, for there muſt I uſe thee.

As we have here given a beautiful HEAD *of that great Poet,* MILTON, *we think it will not be unſuitable to inſert ſome Account of his Life, together with a Compariſon between him and* SHAKESPEAR, *whoſe* HEAD *we gave laſt Month.*

MR. John Milton was born, Dec. 9, 1608, about nine years before Shakeſpear died. He had a moſt liberal education, and gave ſeveral proofs of his poetick genius before he was 17, when he was ſent to Chriſt's-College in Cambridge, where his obliging behaviour, added to his great learning and ingenuity, made him regarded with admiration and eſteem. Having ſpent five years at this univerſity, and taken up his degree of Maſter of Arts, he went to his father's houſe at Horton in Buckinghamſhire, where he ſpent five years more in a learned retirement, in which he wrote his excellent maſque of Comus, l'Allegro, il Penſeroſo, and his Lycidas, pieces alone ſufficient to have rendered his name immortal. After which his mother dying, he obtained leave of his father to make the tour of Europe. At Paris, the lord Scudamore introduced him to the learned Grotius; at Rome, he gained the friendſhip of the marquiſs of Villa, a nobleman of ſingular virtue and diſtinguiſhed merit; and, in general, was every where received by the great and the learned, with the higheſt marks of reſpect. Having ſhipped off at Venice the books he collected in his travels, he went to Genoa, from whence he ſet ſail to England.

We ſhall paſs over the incidents of his publick and private life after his return, as well as the various diſputes in which he was engaged, as it is not our deſign to conſider him as a politician and an excellent proſe writer, but as a poet. Tho' at the reſtoration, which happened ſome time after he had loſt his ſight, his books were burnt by the hands of the common hangman, Mr. Milton after a ſhort confinement eaſily obtained his pardon. He then retired from the world,

and

and from a principle of conſcience, bravely refuſed (tho' often ſollicited) to accept of the ſame office of Latin ſecretary under Charles II. which he had enjoyed under Oliver. In this retirement he wrote his Paradiſe Loſt and Regained, and his Sampſon Agoniſtes. The firſt one of the fineſt poems the world has ever produced, the ſecond a piece far from being void of merit, and the third, an admirable dramatick poem. His Paradiſe Loſt and Regained are founded on the moſt important events, events in which we are all intereſted. The Meſſiah is his hero, and the Supreme with aſtoniſhing majeſty is repreſented uttering his decrees, and ſending his Son to vanquiſh the rebel hoſt, and to accompliſh the great works of creation and redemption. The angels are as much diverſified in Milton, as the gods in Homer and Virgil: And the infernal ſpirits have each a ſeparate character, which they conſtantly ſuſtain. And in his ſmaller pieces, as his Sampſon Agoniſtes, Comus, l'Allegro, il Penſeroſo, and Lycidas, there is ſuch ſtrength of expreſſion, ſuch poetick fire, and ſuch a noble dignity, beauty, and harmony, as render even theſe performances inimitable. Milton's learning and erudition was immenſe, he was a great hiſtorian, mathematician, logician, and divine; he was not only maſter of the Greek and Latin, but of the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriack, as well as of the Spaniſh, French, and Italian. He was of ſtrict morals, of a chearful, facetious, and affable temper, and his converſation was at once delightful and inſtructive. He lived till he was ſixty-ſix years of age, died of the gout in the year 1674, and his body was interred in the chancel of St. Giles's Cripplegate.

Shakeſpear excelled in raiſing terror, Milton in the grand and ſublime; the ſecond act of Macbeth, where the king is murdered, and indeed that whole play, as well as a great part of many others, cannot even be read, without our feeling all the force of this paſſion, and giving us the ſtrongeſt emotions. Milton no where ſo ſtrongly excites this paſſion; even the fall of the infernal ſpirits, and his deſcription of hell itſelf, tho' painted in the moſt maſterly manner, cannot raiſe ſuch ſtrong emotions. But this may in a great meaſure proceed from two cauſes; 1. That we are not ſo capable of feeling the diſtreſſes of the apoſtate ſpirits, as we are of the abandoned part of our own ſpecies. And, 2. That we are more affected when the terror is felt by the perſon who raiſes it, as in Shakeſpear, than when excited by a third perſon, as is generally the caſe in Milton: And indeed, he who is ſuppoſed to feel what he ſuffers, may make uſe of expreſſions that could not be uſed with propriety by a third perſon. This will plainly appear, from a compariſon between that juſtly admired paſſage where Milton deſcribes the ſituation of the fallen angels, and the account the ghoſt in Hamlet gives of purgatory.

Nine times the ſpace that meaſures day and night
To mortal man, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquiſh'd, rolling in the fiery gulf
Confounded tho' immortal — —
— — — round he throws his baleful eyes,
That witneſs'd huge affliction and diſmay,
Mix'd with obdurate pride, and ſtedfaſt hate,
At once as far as angels ken, he views
The diſmal ſituation waſte and wild;
A dungeon horrible, on all ſides round,
As one great furnace flam'd: yet from thoſe flames
No light, but rather darkneſs viſible
Serv'd only to diſcover ſights of woe;
Regions of ſorrow, doleful ſhades, where peace
And reſt can never dwell, hope never comes
That comes to all; but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed
With ever-burning ſulphur unconſum'd:
O how unlike the place from whence they fell!
Book I. 50.

This deſcription cannot be ſufficiently admired, but Shakeſpear inſtead of deſcribing purgatory, raiſes even greater terror, by mentioning what would be the effects of his revealing what he is obliged to conceal.

— — — But that I am forbid
To tell the ſecrets of my priſon-houſe,
I could a tale unfold whoſe lighteſt word
Would harrow up thy ſoul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes like ſtars ſtart from their ſpheres,
Thy knotty and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to ſtand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine:
But this eternal blazon muſt not be
To ears of fleſh and blood; liſt, liſt, oh liſt!
If thou didſt ever thy dear father love.—

Nothing can be imagined more proper to fill the mind with terror than this ſpeech. Nothing could more fully expreſs the anguiſh of the ſpeaker, nor the horrors of what he calls his priſon-houſe. But ſuch language would be altogether improper in Milton, tho' it were applied to hell, ſince he has not a character who ſhould utter it with propriety. Milton's deſcription is exactly ſuited to an epick poem, which ought to be grand and wonderful, and Shakeſpear's to a tragedy, deſigned to excite terror. Shakeſpear,

as a proteſtant, was however guilty of an abſurdity, in making a ghoſt talk of purgatory; it is evident, that while he was attentive to the idea of making his living characters of the religion of the country in which they were placed, he did not conſider that an unimbodied ſpirit was not bound by the ſame laws; or that when the ſoul leaves the body, the diſtinctions of religion vaniſh, truth ſtrikes upon the mind, and in a caſe like this, error muſt be baniſhed by the force of experience. Milton has no faults of this kind, except it be his unneceſſary introducing heathen fables, which he ſometimes mentions as facts.

Shakeſpear had ſuch a power over our paſſions, as was never poſſeſſed by any other man. He could excite rage and pity, could melt into tears and excite laughter, at his pleaſure; the moſt oppoſite paſſions were equally under his controul; and "his characters, ſays Mr. Pope, are ſo much nature, that it is a ſort of injury to call them by ſo diſtant a name as copies of her. Every ſingle character in Shakeſpear is as much an individual, as thoſe in life itſelf." Milton's genius here ſeems to fall ſhort of Shakeſpear's, and to be confined within narrower limits; at leaſt he has not left us ſuch an infinite variety of different tempers and humours: Nor does he ſeem to have been capable of entering like him into the ridiculous and idle ſenſations of human nature: He has, however, ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed the character of every being he has repreſented. Every angel and every devil has ſomething peculiar to itſelf; and by which they may be diſtinguiſhed. His characters, tho' not the ſame, are in their own nature as different as thoſe of Shakeſpear's, as juſt in themſelves, and as well preſerved.

Shakeſpear's muſe was not always confined within the bounds of decency, he ſometimes ſinks into the obſcene: Milton expreſſes himſelf on the niceſt circumſtances with the extremeſt delicacy, and never offers the leaſt offence to the *ſun clad power of chaſtity* *.

Shakeſpear has been cenſured for the low puns with which he has debaſed moſt of his plays; but it muſt be remembered, that he not only copied nature, but the folly and ridicule of every character. Milton has ſometimes fallen into the ſame fault; tho' this is a licence he has ſeldom taken, even in his lighter pieces. We have however a remarkable inſtance of his playing upon words, in Paradiſe Loſt; where the evil ſpirits elated with the ſucceſs of their new-invented artillery, ridicule the confuſion it cauſes in the heavenly hoſt, by the following ſtring of puns uttered by Belial.

Leader, the terms we ſent were terms of weight, [*home,*
Of hard contents, *and full of force urg'd*
Such as we might perceive amus'd them all,
And ſtumbled *many; who receives them right,*
Had need, from head to foot, well underſtand;
Not underſtood, *this gift they have beſides,*
They ſhew us when our foes walk not—upright.

This paſſage, Mr. Addiſon very juſtly thinks the moſt exceptionable in the whole book. And indeed, tho' put in the mouth of an evil ſpirit, whoſe mirth Milton would render as ridiculous as it was fooliſh, it is much too low for the dignity of an epick poem. But ſome allowance ought to be made on account of the prevailing taſte of the age in which Shakeſpear and Milton lived; when the graveſt divines had ſuch an extreme fondneſs for theſe low conceits, as to make their ſermons conſiſt of little elſe. A right rev. prelate, preaching againſt the vices of the age, ſays, *All houſes* are *alehouſes*—the holy ſtate of *matrimony*, is become a *matter of money*—ſome mens *paradiſe* is a *pair of dice*; was it ſo in the time of *No-ah—ah No*.

It would take up too much room, were we to examine the noble ſentiments of theſe two poets, and the ſtrength and variety of language, in which they frequently cloath their ideas; how Shakeſpear wins upon us by ſurprize, and the boldneſs of his images, and Milton by the dignity of his thoughts.

Shakeſpear's admirable excurſions into the ideal world, the land of fiction, are juſtly admired. His mad-men, his monſters, his fairies, his witches, and his magick, have ſomething ſo aſtoniſhing, ſo agreeable, and at the ſame time ſo extravagant, that they can neither be read nor heard without amazement, at the fruitfulneſs of an invention that was confined within no bounds. Here he has been generally thought to ſtand alone; and yet perhaps there is nothing in which Milton reſembles him more, his characters, his thoughts, and language, in his maſque of Comus, tho' different from thoſe of Shakeſpear, have the ſame ſpirit, and partake of the ſame ſportive wildneſs of fancy.

Mr. Addiſon, after enumerating the principal faults of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, very genteely adds, "I have ſeen in the works of a modern philoſopher, a map of the ſpots in the ſun: My paper on the faults and blemiſhes in Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, may be conſidered as a piece of the ſame nature." The ſame may alſo be

* Comus.

ſaid of Shakeſpear, whoſe blemiſhes ſerve as foils, to ſet off the ſtriking beauties that every where ſtart forth to our view.

All nature was too ſmall a boundary for the genius of a Shakeſpear: "Our language, ſays the above admirable critick, ſinks under the genius of a Milton, and was unequal to that greatneſs of ſoul, which furniſhed him with ſuch glorious conceptions." Shakeſpear ſinks lower than Milton, but riſes in ſudden flaſhes, and before we are aware he is all flame, the thunder roars, and his thoughts have all the fire and force of lightning. Milton is alſo uneven, tho' in a leſs degree; but his fire reſembles the milder glory of the ſun-beams, which gild and enliven all nature; and what he wants of this piercing heat is made up by the more conſtant glow of his poetick fire, by a ſuperior dignity, propriety, and harmony.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

DURING the laſt ſeſſion of parliament ſeveral petitions were preſented to the houſe of commons, complaining, that the bounty, allowed by parliament on corn exported from this kingdom, had not been regularly paid. (See p. 362.) Theſe petitions were ordered to lie upon the table; but as the ſubject of them has afforded much diſcourſe, I would offer ſome thoughts, relating to it, to the conſideration of the publick.

Whether the petitioners have a legal claim to the bounty on all the corn they have exported, is a point with which I have no concern; but thus much I may preſume to ſay, that if the bounty was originally granted without any reſtrictions and limitations, and it be equitable and juſt to give them relief, they may reſt ſatisfied, that the honour of parliament will give it them, tho' the funds, from whence this bounty has been paid, may have failed. But my deſign is only to conſider the influence of this bounty on our national wealth and trade: That it is greatly prejudicial to them may, I think, be thus demonſtrated.

Should the publick employ one man a whole year in a piece of work, to be ſent abroad and given away; this would plainly be to loſe the value of one man's labour: But the loſs would be exactly the ſame, if 12 men ſhould be ſo employed for a month; or if one 12th part of the whole year's work ſhould be given away. Suppoſing then, that the bounty makes the price of our corn abroad leſs by one 12th part than it would otherwiſe be; it is evident, that the nation gives away one part in 12 of all the labour employed in growing this corn, and exporting it, and of the rents of the land on which it grows. To give a bounty on corn exported, is, therefore, nothing leſs, than to hire our people to work for foreigners; not for the beneficial purpoſes of ſelling to them goods of all kinds perfectly manufactured, and at their market-price, but to make a neceſſary of life the cheaper to their manufacturers, ſeamen, and labourers of every kind.

There are two reaſons for the continuance of the bounty, which ſeem to be moſt ſpecious: One is urged by the farmer and land-owner, and one by the trader; each of them neglects the intereſt of the other, and miſtakes his own. The farmer ſays, that, without a bounty, no corn will be exported; and that, without an exportation, he could not pay his rent. But he here neglects the intereſt of trade, which requires, that corn and all proviſions ſhould be as cheap as poſſible; for whatever makes them dear, muſt make labour dear alſo, and muſt leſſen the ſale of our manufactures in foreign markets. And if the farmer thinks that this is of no importance to him, he miſtakes his own intereſt: His particular trade, as well as others, requires, that labour ſhould be cheap; and the general trade of the nation cannot be hurt, but he muſt alſo ſuffer with it. For if our trade decreaſes, the number of our people muſt decreaſe alſo; and nothing can ſupport the farmer's buſineſs in any country but a great number of inhabitants: This enables him to join together the trades of farming and grazing: His cattle improve his ground, and make it produce more corn, and at leſs expence than any other method of huſbandry. But he will never feed cattle where he cannot ſell them; and he cannot ſell them where there are not people to eat them. This will explain the improvements which have been made in our lands ſince the revolution. As our trade, and the number of our people have increaſed, the farmer has found a greater demand for beef, mutton, butter, &c. and the ſtock which he keeps to anſwer this greater demand, manures his land without expence; and, by enabling him to grow on all his lands graſs and corn alternately, makes the crops of both more plentiful. Hence it is, that common fields have been incloſed, barren heaths converted to tillage, old paſtures broken up, and the farmers in general enabled to pay their advanced rents. Thus all the improvements in farming, and the value of our lands, depend on the increaſe of

trade;

trade; and the bounty on corn can never be of ſervice to the farmer or land-owner, if it is prejuducial to the trader.

Let us ſee, therefore, what the trader ſays to it.—He objects, that by taking away the bounty, and conſequently making corn cheap, the induſtry of the common people will be leſſened. To give this A objection the more force, it is ſaid, that the traders in our manufacture towns find the greateſt difficulty in carrying on their buſineſs upon every extraordinary call from abroad for our manufactures: That the workmen proportion the value of their labour to the demands for the manufactures; and, when the price of B three days labour will maintain their families a week, will not work ſix; and, if the neceſſaries of life were to be had at a cheaper rate, the caſe would be ſtill worſe. It muſt be allowed, that this is true with regard to all labour in England, where a monopoly is given to almoſt every kind of manufacture, and the traders are not allowed to employ ſuch C hands as they think are fit and able to work for them, but are confined to ſuch only as the law has qualified: But it is nevertheleſs very manifeſt, that in all countries, where induſtry is not reſtrained, the price of proviſions muſt affect the price of labour. This will always be diminiſhed when the neceſſaries of life grow cheaper: And the objection ſhews D not that the increaſe of the price of corn, by a bounty on its exportation, is beneficial to trade; but that there is another evil in our law, which we ſhould endeavour to remove. This evil conſiſts in the various difficulties and diſcouragements which are put upon induſtry. Many trades a man may not lawfully exerciſe who has not E ſerved an apprenticeſhip: Others he may not join together: At others he may not work within the limits of a corporation. It would be endleſs to enumerate all the laws of this kind: We need only obſerve of them, that every effect they can poſſibly have muſt be detrimental to trade: For every man, if not reſtrained by law, would paſs from one employment to an- F other, as the various turns in trade ſhould require; and would always be employed in that buſineſs for which he was beſt fitted, or in which he was moſt wanted. In this caſe, either all trades would have a ſufficient number of workmen, or would equally want them: And the conſequence of ſuch a general want G would be nothing elſe but drawing hither great numbers of foreigners; whereas our preſent reſtraints often put it in the power of workmen to demand higher wages than their work deſerves, and thus prevent the ſale of our manufactures abroad.

There is no complaint more common amongſt our merchants, than, that foreigners underwork us in almoſt every kind of manufacture: And can we be ſurpriſed at it? when the general tendency of our laws is, to make labour dear at home and cheap abroad: When we either forbid our people to work, or oblige them to work in ſome diſadvantageous manner: When we lay all our taxes on trade, or, which is ſtill worſe for trade, on the neceſſaries of life: And when we contrive to feed the labourers, manufacturers, and ſeamen of foreign countries, with our corn at a cheaper rate than our own people can have it. To raiſe the price of corn at home, in whatever manner it is done, is the ſame thing as to lay a tax on the conſumption of it: And to do this in ſuch a manner as leſſens the price of it abroad, is to apply this tax for the benefit of foreigners. If then we conſider the miſchiefs that the bounty on corn does to trade and farming, in their true light, we may venture to pronounce, that a general exciſe on all the bread we eat could not be attended with more pernicious conſequences.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

AS there have lately been many melancholy accounts of miſchief done by the bite of mad dogs, and as the following receipt has been uſed in one family for upwards of 80 years with ſuch ſucceſs, as never to have been known to fail, the publiſhing of it may be of great benefit to mankind in general, as well as the animal creation.

Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.
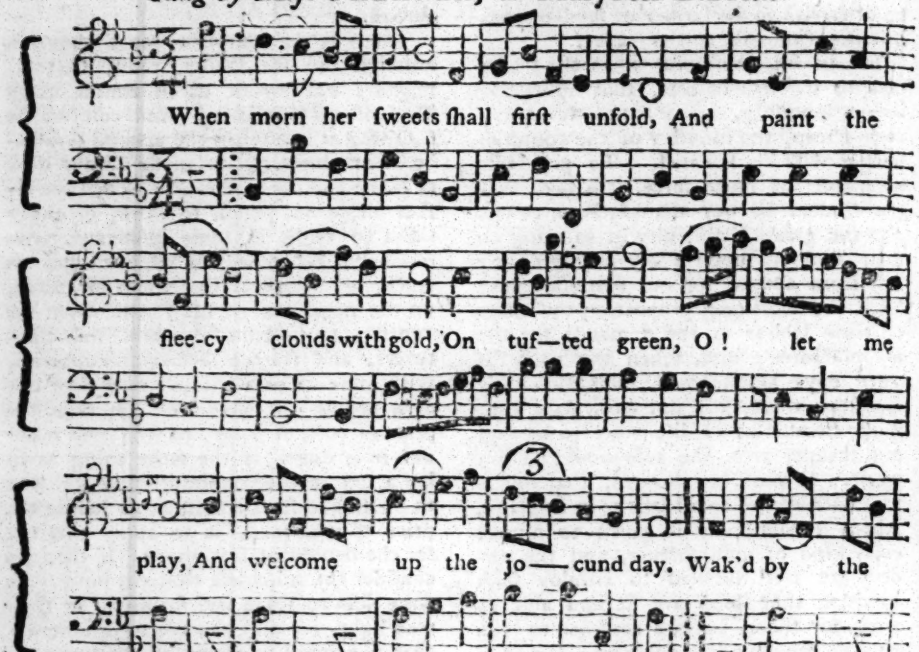
A RECEIPT *for the Bite of a Mad Dog.*

Take the youngeſt ſhoots of the elder tree, ſtrip it of the outſide bark, then take of the green rind two large handfuls, put it in five pints of ſtrong ale, let it ſimmer together about fifteen minutes; ſtrain off the liquor, ſqueezing the rind dry; when cold, put it into bottles, and drink half a pint morning and evening made warm, waſhing the part affected with ſome of the liquor. The patient ſhould be kept warm, and the medicine to be repeated every new and full of the moon for two or three times.

The ſame as the above may be obſerved in regard to large cattle, only giving them a pint to drink inſtead of half a pint.

The HAPPY COUPLE. *A* New Song.

Sung by Miſs FALKNER, *at* Marybon-Gardens.



2.
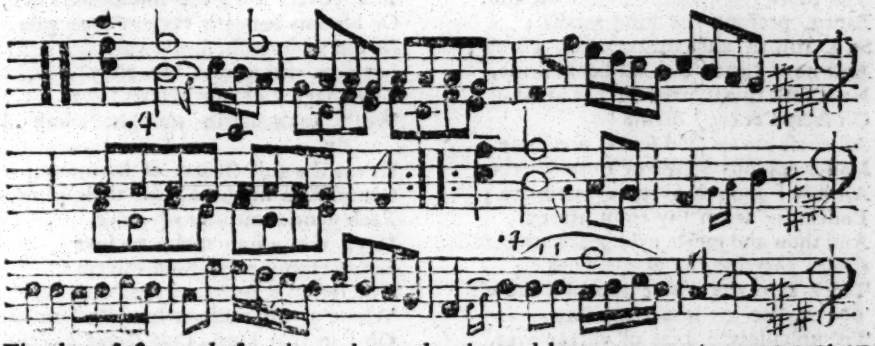
To ſome clear river's verdant ſide,
Do thou my happy footſteps guide;
In concert with the purling ſtream,
We'll ſing, and love ſhall be the theme:
E'er night aſſumes her gloomy reign,
When ſhadows lengthen o'er the plain;
We'll to the myrtle grove repair,
For peace and pleaſure wait us there.

3.

The laughing god there keeps his court,
And little loves inceſſant ſport;
Around the winning graces wait,
And calm contentment guards the ſeat.
There loſt in extaſies of joy,
While tendereſt ſcenes our thoughts employ,
We'll bleſs the hour our loves begun,
The happy moment made us one.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

La ma mout.



The three firſt couple foot it, and turn hands, and leave your partners on contrary ſides ⁝, then ſlip on your own ſides, and turn hands in your proper place ⁝; the firſt couple gallops down, hands acroſs with the third couple ⁝, lead up to the top, foot it, and caſt off ⁝; the firſt man foot to the ſecond woman, back to back ⁝, the ſame to the third woman, and his partner do the ſame at the ſame time with the men ⁝; lead outſides, turn partners ⁝.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* AUGUST, 1752.

ODE *to* FANCY. *By Mr.* H.

FANCY, bright and winged maid!
In thy night-drawn car convey'd,
O'er the green earth, and wide-ſpread main,
A thouſand ſhadows in thy train,
A vary'd air-embody'd hoſt,
To don what ſhapes thou pleaſeſt moſt;
Brandiſh no more thy ſcorpion-ſtings
Around the deſtin'd couch of kings;
Nor in rebellion's ghaſtly ſize
A dire gigantic ſpectre riſe:
Ceaſe, for a while, in rooms of ſtate
To damp the ſlumbers of the great;
In merit's lean-look'd form t'appear,
And hollow traitor in their ear:
Or freedom's holier garb bely,
While juſtice grinds her ax faſt by:
Nor o'er the miſer's eye-lids pour
The unrefreſhing golden ſhow'r;
Whilſt, keen th' un-real bliſs to feel,
His breaſt bedews the ruffian-ſteel.
With theſe, (when next thou tak'ſt thy round)
The thoughts of guilty pride confound:
Theſe ſwell the horrors and affright
Of conſcience' keen-condemning night.
For this (nor, gracious pow'r! repine)
A gentler miniſtry be thine:
Whate'er inſpires the poet's theme,
Or lover's hope-enliven'd dream.
Monimia's mildeſt form aſſume;
Spread o'er thy cheeks her youthful bloom;
Unfold her eyes unblemiſh'd rays,
That melt to virtue as we gaze;
That envy's guiltieſt wiſh diſarm,
And view benign a kindred-charm;
Call all the graces from thy ſtore,
Till thy creative pow'r be o'er;
Bid her each breathing ſweet diſpenſe,
And robe in her own innocence.
My wiſh is giv'n: the ſpells begin;
Th' ideal world awakes within;
The lonely void of ſtill repoſe
Pregnant with ſome new wonder grows:
See, by the twilight of the ſkies,
The beauteous apparition riſe;
Slow, in Monimia's form, along
Glides to the harmony of ſong.
But who is he the virgin leads,
Whom high a flaming torch preceeds,
In a gown of ſtainleſs lawn,
O'er each manly ſhoulder drawn?
Who, clad in robe of ſcarlet grain,
The boy that bears her flowing train?
Behind his back a quiver hung,
A bended bow acroſs is flung;
His head and heels two wings unfold,
The azure feathers girt with gold.
Hymen! 'tis he who kind inſpires
Joys unfeign'd and chaſte deſires.
And thou, of love deceitful child!
With tyger-heart, yet lamb-like mild,
Fantaſtic by thyſelf, and vain,
But ſeemly ſeen in Hymen's train;
If fate be to my wiſhes kind,
O! may I find ye ever join'd;
But if the fates my wiſh deny,
My humble roof come ye not nigh.
The ſpell works on: yet ſtop the day
While in the houſe of ſleep I ſtay.

About

About me ſwells the ſudden grove,
The wov'n arbourette of love;
Flow'rs ſpring unbidden o'er the ground,
And more than nature plants around.
Fancy, prolong the kind repoſe;
Still, ſtill th' enchanting viſion glows;
And now I gaze o'er all her charms,
Now ſink tranſported in her arms.
Oh ſacred energy divine!
All theſe enraptur'd ſcenes are thine.
Hail! copious ſource of pure delight;
All hail! thou heaven-revealed rite;
Endearing truth thy train attends,
And thou and meek ey'd peace are friends:
Cloſer entwine the magic bow'r;
Thick rain the roſe-empurpl'd ſhow'r:
The myſtic joy impatient flies
Th' unhallow'd gaze of vulgar eyes.
Unenvy'd let the rich and great
Turmoil without, and parcel fate,
Indulging here, in bliſs ſupreme,
Might I enjoy the golden dream:
But, ah! the rapture muſt not ſtay;
For ſee! ſhe glides, ſhe glides away.
Oh Fancy! why did'ſt thou decoy
My thoughts into this dream of joy,
Then to forſake me all alone,
To mourn the fond deluſion gone?
O! back again, benign, reſtore
The pictur'd viſion as before.
Yes, yes: once more I fold my eyes;
Ariſe, ye dear deceits, ariſe.
Ideas bland! where do ye rove?
Why fades my viſionary grove?
Ye fickle troop of Morpheus' train,
Then will you, to the proud and vain,
From me, fantaſtic, wing your flight,
T'adorn the dream of falſe delight?
But now, ſeen in Monimia's air,
Can you aſſume a form leſs fair,
Some idle beauty's wiſh ſupply,
The mimic triumphs of her eye?
Grant all to me this live-long night,
Let charms detain the riſing light;
For this one night my liv'ries wear,
And I abſolve you for the year.
What time your poppy-crowned god
Sends his truth-telling ſcouts abroad,
Ere yet the cock to mattins rings,
And the lark, with mounting wings,
The ſimple village-ſwain has warn'd
To ſhake off ſleep by labour earn'd;
Or on the roſe's ſilken hem,
Aurora weeps her earlieſt gem;
Or, beneath the op'ning dawn,
Smiles the fair-extended lawn;
When in the ſoft-encircled ſhade
Ye find reclin'd the gentle maid,
Each buſy motion laid to reſt,
And all compos'd her peaceful breaſt:
Swift paint the fair internal ſcene,
The phantom-labours of your reign;
The living imag'ry adorn
With all the limnings of the morn,
With all the treaſures nature keeps
Conceal'd below the foaming deeps;
Or dreſs'd in the rich waving pride,
That covers the green mountain's ſide,
Or blooms beneath the am'rous gale
In the wide-emboſom'd vale.
Let pow'rful muſick too eſſay
The magick of her hidden lay:
While each harſh thought away ſhall fly
Down the full ſtream of harmony,
Compaſſion mild ſhall fill their place,
Each gentle miniſter of grace,
Pity, that often melts to love
Let weeping pity, kind improve,
The ſoften'd heart, prepar'd to take
Whate'er impreſſions love ſhall make.
Oh! in that kind, that ſecret hour,
When hate, when anger have no pow'r;
When ſighing love, mild ſimple boy,
Courtſhip ſweet, and tender joy,
Alone poſſeſs the fair-one's heart;
Let me then, Fancy, bear my part.
Oh goddeſs! how I long t'appear;
The hour of dear ſucceſs draws near:
See where the crouding ſhadows wait;
Haſte and unfold the iv'ry gate:
Ye gracious forms, employ your aid,
Come in my anxious look array'd,
Come Love, come Hymen, at my pray'r,
Led by blyth hope, ye decent pair
By mutual confidence combin'd,
As erſt in ſleep I ſaw you join'd.
Fill my eyes with heart-ſwell'd tears,
Fill my breaſt with heart-born fears,
Half-utter'd vows and half-ſuppreſs'd,
Part look'd, and only wiſh'd the reſt;
Make ſighs, and ſpeaking ſorrows prove,
Suffering much, how much I love;
Make the muſes lyre complain,
Strung by me in warbled ſtrain;
Let the melodious numbers flow
Pow'rful of a lovers woe,
Till, by the tender Orphean art,
I through her ear ſhall gain her heart.
Now, Fancy, now the fit is o'er;
I feel my ſorrows vex no more:
But when condemn'd again to mourn,
Fancy, to my aid return.

The SPIDER.

THE ſun had left the weſtern road,
And drove his ſteeds to reſt;
When Charlot on her bed was laid,
With downy ſleep oppreſt.
Full o'er her head a ſpider dwelt,
Secure from bruſh or broom,
By heedleſs Sarah undeſcry'd,
Whene'er ſhe ſwept the room.
This ſpider's citadel was large,
And cunningly contriv'd,
T' enſnare the heedleſs wand'ring fly,
Upon whoſe ſpoils he thriv'd.

Now

Now bent on prey, one luckleſs night,
This bloody-minded wretch,
Peep'd from his battlements above,
Nor dream'd—*Harm watch, harm catch.*
He Charlot ſpy'd full faſt aſleep,
Her milk-white boſom bare,
A freſh'ning bloom o'erſpread her cheek,
And looſely fell her hair.
Charm'd with the ſight, his bowels yearn,
From whence he ſpins a thread,
On which he glides as ſwift as thought
Down to the ſleeping maid.
So grandſire Jove, tranſported much
By ſome fair mortal's charms,
Deſcended on a ſun-beam down,
And ſunk into her arms.
And now he travels o'er her breaſt
With wonder and delight,
And on her tucker, in a fold,
Repos'd his limbs all night.
Snug was the word, and up he rolls
His carcaſe full of ill;
So round and black, ſhe might have took
His worſhip for a pill.
But now the nymph begins to wake,
And lift her radiant eyes;
Nor can I here in language paint
How great was her ſurprize.
But this I will affirm, had ſhe
An armed man eſpy'd there,
'Twou'd not have ſcar'd her half ſo much
As this vile lurking ſpider.
In ſhort, ſhe ſhriek'd, and Sarah ran
Impatient to her aid;
But when ſhe ſaw the hideous thing,
She likewiſe was diſmay'd.
At length, with equal courage arm'd,
They daſh'd him on the floor;
ie there, quoth Charlot, miſcreant vile!
And welter in thy gore.
Yet, ere I take thy forfeit life,
This full conviction gain,
That fraud, and guile, and cobweb art,
May flouriſh long in vain.
The ſage advice the ſpider heard,
As on the floor he lay;
But juſt as Sarah reach'd the tongs,
He wiſely—march'd away.

An EPIGRAM, *on two ſpiteful Brothers.*
By Lawrence Nabbs, *of* WIGAN.

WITH ſobbing voice, upon his death-bed ſick,
Thus to his brother ſpake expiring Dick:
"Tho', during—all my life—in poverty,—
"Thou never,—Neddy, ſhew'dſt—con-
"cern for me— ["I am dead,—
"I hope, thou wilt—take care,—when
"To ſee me bury'd." "That I will,"
quoth Ned. ["never fear,
"We'll lay thee deep enough, Dick,
"Thou ſhalt no longer be a nuſance here:
"And, as a fit memorial on thy grave,
"I'll write this epitaph, *Here lies a knave.*"
This ſting pierc'd deep; and keen ſurpriſing pain [again;
Call'd Dick's departing ſpirits back
Sarcaſm ſo bitter wou'd not let him die,
Till thus he made as bitter a reply;
"And, when thou ſhalt be laid by me,
"dear brother, [*lies another.*"
"Some friend, I hope, will write, *Here*

On the Death *of Sir* PETER WARREN.

HIBERNIA! mourn, with unaffected grief, [chief!
Thy darling ſon, and Britain's fav'rite
Whoſe ſword protected, as his patriot aid
In council gave new vigour to thy trade:
The pride, the guardian of the Britiſh main; [drooping Spain.
Scourge of proud France, and dread of
See, how their fleets now ſcour rich Africk's ſhore;
Already conſcious, Warren is no more!
See too, how high Cape Breton rears its head,
As pleas'd to hear, its conqueror is dead.
To joy is chang'd the fear of every foe;
As our glad welcome, into ſudden woe.
Unaw'd he heard the ſeas and tempeſt roar,
Fleets overcame, ſubdu'd the hoſtile ſhore;
And ſafe return'd from danger and from toil,
With laurels laden, to his native ſoil.
But, who, alas! can of an hour be ſure?
Oft there's our danger, where we're moſt ſecure. [defies;
Who ſeas and ſtorms, and fleets and towers
The hand of death oft ſeizes by ſurprize:
So ſeiz'd it him; when, his great labour done,
He hop'd t'enjoy the honours he had won.
So the brave lion (the extenſive wood,
To peace reſtor'd; its ravagers ſubdu'd)
Returning glorious with the noble ſpoil,
Falls unexpecting in the hidden toil:
Or, from ſome ſecret ambuſh, the fell dart
Flies ſure unſeen, and ſudden rends his heart.

SACRED CONTENTMENT.

Dedicated to the afflicted Mind.

GREAT ſource of bliſs, ſend down a gracious beam, [tent his theme.
To clear his thoughts, who makes Con-
Content tranſcends a crown, 'tis wiſdom's mark: [ark:
Choice manna treaſur'd in religion's
A perfect watch, whoſe motions firmly hold: [gold;
A chymic ſtone which lead converts to
An olive-branch brought in a turtle's bill;
An anchor which at ſea ſecures us ſtill:

A calm in ſtorms; a peace where wars invade:
In froſts a ſun-ſhine, and in heats a ſhade:
That high-tun'd harmony for which we long:
A ſweet præludium to an heav'nly ſong:
A *Canaan* which with ſtreams of honey flows: [grows:
A graft whereon the fruit of life-tree
Th' embroidr'y which the king's fair daughter wears, [appears:
When ſhe all-glorious in her ſoul
The heart's bright ruby.—Who's with this endu'd
Shines like a ſtar of the firſt magnitude.
But diſcontent the active mind withdraws [laws:
From ſacred duties,—croſſes reaſon's
Changeth to diſmal night ſweet comfort's day:
Prolongeth croſſes, and doth bleſſings ſtay.
'Tis a dry dropſy that conſumes life's power: [four:
A lump of leav'n that doth all ſweetneſs
A prickly thorn that feſters in the mind:
A breach where all temptations entrance find.
This lies in labour of its own diſtreſs,
Brought forth by pride, brought up by peeviſhneſs. [abode
That Nabal-heart in which it makes
Like Iſſachar doth couch 'twixt double load. [down:
For diſcontent, not miſeries, weighs us
Water within, not that without, doth drown. [we bend,
While to life's moments all our care
We live unmindful of a deathleſs end.
Content, rejecting toys, minds things to come,
Aſſur'd to have enough to bring her home.
(Riches take wing and worldly pleaſure's light; [ſhine by night.)
Glow-worms are worthleſs, tho' they
She bids the worldling not for wealth aſpire:
The greateſt wealth is to contract deſire:
She treaſures mercies in a grateful heart:
Content and thankfulneſs all bliſs impart.
Thrice happy he who on his God relies,
And, ſlighting earth, to heaven erects his eyes; [is his,
Who, free from care, is pleas'd with what
The world's whole lott'ry proves one blank to this.
Vexation is a ſin, for that lament,
Moſt diſcontented for thy diſcontent.

EPITAPH *in a Church-Yard, near* Gillingham, *in* Kent.

FArewel vain world, I've had enough of thee, [me:
And now am careleſs what thou ſay'ſt of
Thy ſmiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear;
My cares are paſt, my head lies quiet here:
What faults you ſaw in me, take care to ſhun;
And look at home, enough is to be done.

A Deſcription *of a* SUMMER's MORNING.

NOW early light the purpl'd ſkies diſplay; [day,
From night's ſhort interruption, breaks the
The ſun his orient rays remotely ſpreads,
And gaily gilds th' aërial mountains heads;
His riſing beams reveal the ripen'd year;
Lo! all its beauty, wealth, and pomp appear! [and corn,
While, checquer'd verdure, bluſhing fruits,
The garden, th' orchard, and the field adorn: [cries,
Now the ſhrill cock, by his triumphant
Warns, with the day, the lab'ring ſwain to riſe; [new;
The waking ſwains their daily toils re-
The meadows glitter with the pearly dew;
The chearful birds (their neſts relinquiſh'd) rove;
The ſtream re-viſit, re-ſalute the grove:
With odorif'rous wings, the zephyrs fly;
Joy fills each heart, and pleaſure ev'ry eye;
While faireſt ſcenes are raviſhingly view'd,
Earth ſeems uncurs'd, and Paradiſe renew'd.

Of a WINTER's MORNING.

THE bleak North-eaſt with nipping rigour reigns, [and plains;
Congeals the ponds, and cruſts the fields
The ſun (in miſts ariſing) faintly ſees
Each cottage tipt with ſnow—the leafleſs trees [prey,
Silver'd with froſt—the fowler, for his
With ſtealing ſteps, explores the roughen'd way; [ſpies,
The milk-maid he, reſembling Daphne,
With freſhen'd vigour in her cheeks and eyes:
Now curling ſmoak from cottages aſcends,
And kindled fire his failing heat amends:
The tender gentry, tim'rous of the cold,
Cling to their neſts—th' athletick ſwain, more bold, [hies,
To the near farm, or diſtant market
His limbs infolded with defenſive frize;
With ſturdy ſtrides he tramples o'er the mound, [ground;
And beats, with iron hoof, the clatt'ring
The houſhold-maid induſtriouſly prepares
To regulate her neceſſary cares;
While th' idle landlord, or the ſottiſh 'ſquire,
Slugs in the bed, or hovers o'er the fire.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

HALLIFAX, *in* NOVA-SCOTIA, May 28.

A FEW days ſince was taken, within the mouth of our harbour, and brought to town, a ſea-monſter, a female of the kind, whoſe body was about the bigneſs of that of a large ox, and ſomething reſembling one, covered with ſhort hair, of a browniſh colour; the ſkin near one inch and a half thick, very looſe and rough; the neck thick and ſhort, reſembling that of a bull; the head ſmall in proportion to the body, and very like an allegator; in the upper jaw were two teeth of about nine or ten inches long, and crooked downwards; the legs very ſhort and thick, ending with fins and claws, like thoſe of a ſea-turtle; the fleſh and inwards have been opened, and reſemble thoſe of an ox or horſe.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton *in* New-England, *dated* June 6.

The ſmall-pox has raged here for ſeveral months paſt, but not mortal till of late: Laſt week 87 whites and 8 blacks died. They have inoculated with good ſucceſs; for out of 2500 only 31 have died, and thoſe were old Negroes, or people in a bad ſtate of health; of 4500, who took them by infection, 442 have died.

Cork, July 24. There is now in this city one Cornelius Magrath, a boy of 15 years 11 months old, of a moſt gigantick ſtature, being exactly 7 feet 9 inches three quarters high; he is clumſily made, talks boyiſh and ſimple; he came hither from Youghal, where he has been a year going into the ſalt water for rheumatick pains, which almoſt crippled him, and the phyſicians now ſay were growing pains, for he is grown to the monſtrous ſize he is of within theſe twelve months. He was a month at the biſhop of Cloyne's, who took great care of him; his hand is as big as a middling ſhoulder of mutton; the laſt of his ſhoe, which he carries about him, meaſures 15 inches. He was born in the county of Tipperary, within 5 miles of the ſilver mines.

On July 27, one Thomas Otley, a barber of Sudbury, in Suffolk, was executed at Bury, for the barbarous murder of his wife, and afterwards hung in chains, being the ſecond example ſince the commencement of the late act for preventing the horrid crime of murder. (See p. 334.)

On the 31ſt, the committee for the Manſion-houſe met at the ſaid houſe, and ſettled all the affairs relative to the furniſhing it, for the reception of the next lord mayor. (See p. 335.)

Surat and Tellicherry having been lately the ſubject of converſation, (which were ſaid to be taken by the French, tho' that has been contradicted) the following account may not be diſagreeable to our readers. They are two port towns of the hither India in Aſia: Surat lies in 72 deg. 20 min. of eaſtern longitude; it is ſituate in the principality of Guzurat or Cambaya on the river Tapte, 160 miles north of Bombay; being defended only by a ſlight wall and ſome antique forts, and is about 3 miles in circumference, but very populous and vaſtly rich. The Engliſh, French, and Dutch had their factors here; but the Moors, Armenians, Banians, Arabs, and Jews, are much greater merchants. The Engliſh preſident lived in the ſtate of a prince; had his coaches, palanquins, and led horſes richly equipped, and when he went abroad, had his guards and a numerous retinue, the Europeans finding it neceſſary for their officers and ſervants to make a grand appearance among the eaſtern nations. The preſident is uſually governor of Bombay, and of all the Engliſh ſettlements on the weſt coaſt of India. This city and the province in which it ſtands were both entirely ſubject to the Great Mogul; but the Malabar coaſt, on which Tellicherry is ſituated, is divided among a great many petty princes and ſtates, who were all tributary to the Great Mogul, till one of them took up arms againſt him, and has ſince, with the aſſiſtance of the French, made a conſiderable progreſs in that part of his dominions. From the factory of Tellicherry we uſed chiefly to import pepper. Its eaſtern longitude amounts to 75 deg. 12 min. It is ſituate about 30 miles north of Calicut, which is 300 miles ſouth of Goa, and was the firſt land the Portugueſe diſcovered in India, when they found the way by the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. It may be proper to obſerve, that neither the city of Surat, nor the town

of Tellicherry, belong to our East-India company, they having only factories here.

MONDAY, Aug. 3.

This morning his royal highneſs the duke reviewed, in the Warren at Woolwich, five companies of the royal regiment of artillery, which performed their manual exerciſe, and that of the long guns, to admiration. There were preſent the lord Tyrawley, Sir John Ligonier, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. His royal highneſs ordered two guineas and a barrel of beer to each company. And after the review was over, 12 men were brought to the front to man a gun, which they charged and fired ten times in a minute.

The ſame day there was a meeting of the gentlemen reſiding about Richmond-park, at Putney bowling-green houſe, in order to conſult the propereſt means to obtain free liberty to paſs thro' that park to the adjacent pariſhes, and other privileges, which they lay claim to as their right. (See p. 357.)

WEDNESDAY, 5.

Her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia went to Hampton-court, and the next morning ſet out from thence for Bath.

THURSDAY, 6.

Came on the election of an alderman for Lime-ſtreet ward, in the room of the late alderman Whitaker, (ſee Deaths.) The candidates were John Porter, Eſq; and William Alexander, Eſq; On holding up of hands the majority appeared greatly in favour of the former; but a poll was demanded in favour of Mr. Alexander, which was begun immediately, and ended at two o'clock; when on caſting up the numbers there appeared, for John Porter, Eſq; 67. William Alexander, Eſq; 35. Whereupon Mr. Porter was declared duly elected.

FRIDAY, 7.

Where executed at Horſham in Suſſex, according to their ſentence, two women, for the murder of a man who was huſband to one of them. The wife of the deceaſed was firſt ſtrangled and then burnt.

About five in the afternoon, her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia arrived at Bath, and was uſhered into the city by the right worſhipful the mayor, aldermen and common-council, who waited at the city gate in all their formalities for that purpoſe. Two troops of the Scotch greys, and one of the Oxford blues, are appointed to do duty during her royal highneſs's ſtay in that city. On the 16th, the corporation waited on her royal highneſs, when the mayor addreſs'd her in a ſpeech, to which her royal highneſs returned a moſt gracious anſwer.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Was a very great hail ſtorm in Greenwich-park, and on Blackheath. Before it began, which was about a quarter after twelve, the air was exceſſive cold for ſome minutes, and the ſtorm laſted full half an hour, during which the hail-ſtones, which were extremely large, and the prodigious ſtorm of wind that accompanied them, did a deal of miſchief, not only in the fields and gardens, but likewiſe amongſt the ſmall craft on the river.

Sir George Vandeput was put in nomination at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the Strand, as a candidate for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceaſed, which Sir George accepted of. (See Deaths.)

TUESDAY, 18.

Parſons the ſmuggler, who eſcaped from Newgate about two years ſince, by letting himſelf down into a court by means of a rope, was taken at Kingſton, for which place Mr. Akerman the keeper of Newgate immediately ſet out, and brought up his priſoner at night in a poſt-chaiſe, attended by a party of the blues.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery was held at Mercers-hall, which was as numerous as could be expected from the preſent ſeaſon; at which the ſtock forfeited by the non-payment of the laſt call of 30 per cent. was ſold by auction to various purchaſers, and at various prices.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

July 30. MR. Iſaac Ximenes, an eminent merchant, to Mrs. da Coſta, of Devonſhire-ſquare.

George James Williams, Eſq; to Miſs Bertie, one of the daughters of the late counteſs of Coventry.

31. Joſeph Cotman, of Great Yarmouth, Eſq; to Miſs Elizabeth Juſtice.

Aug. 1. Richard Downham, Eſq; of Lincoln's-Inn, to Miſs Gravett, of Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, a 10,000l. fortune.

2. John Paul, Eſq; an eminent barriſter at law, to Miſs Elizabeth Pugh, of Devereux-Court.

4. Charles Collings, Eſq; of Bromley, to Miſs Anne Hawkins, of Stratford.

5. Mr. Iſaac Mendez da Coſta, an eminent merchant in Gold-ſquare, to Miſs Lamago, of St. Mary Axe.

Dr. Philip de la Cour, an eminent phyſician in St. Mary Axe, to Miſs Payba, neice of Sampſon Gideon, Eſq; of Lincoln's-Inn Fields.

Richard

Richard Barker, Eſq; ſon and heir of the late Richard Barker, Eſq; of Chiſwick, to Mrs. Philips.

Thomas Baſham, Eſq; an eminent conveyancer of the Inner-Temple, to Miſs Spateman, of Palſgrave-head court.

8. Ralph Aſheton, Eſq; of Cuerdale, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Hulls, of Cannon-ſtreet.

10. Iſrael Wilkes, Eſq; to Miſs de Ponthieu, daughter to Joſias de Ponthieu, an eminent Hamburgh merchant.

Mr. Debroſſes, of Chiſwick, to Miſs Rolles, of Windſor.

12. —— Fettyplace, Eſq; a gentleman of large eſtate, to the Hon. Miſs Howe, daughter of the Rt. Hon. the lady Howe.

Walter Johnſon, Eſq; to Miſs Fairfax, one of the coheireſſes of Thomas Fairfax, of Lincolnſhire, Eſq; a 25,000l. fortune.

Samuel Edwards, Eſq; lately arrived from New-York, to Miſs Sarah Matthews, of Enfield, an heireſs.

18. Sir John Peachey, of Weſt-Dean, in Suſſex, bart. member of parliament for Midhurſt, to Miſs Fagge, of the ſame county.

21. Henry Gibſon, Eſq; of a conſiderable eſtate in Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Sarah Williams, of Kenſington.

Henry Corniſh Henley, of Leigh in Somerſetſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Hoſte, a 30,000l. fortune.

Rev. Mr. Chaſey, rector of Chalke, in Wilts, to Miſs Giſborne, of Derby, a 10,000l. fortune.

The lady of lord George Manners, delivered of a ſon.

Aug. 9. The lady of Sir William Maynard, bart. of a ſon.

11. Lady Caroline Peachey, lady of James Peachey, Eſq; groom of the bedchamber to the prince of Wales, of a daughter.

18. Lady viſcounteſs Galloway, of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

REV. Mr. Ellicot Willis, M. A. rector of Blechley, near Fenny Stratford, Bucks, in the gift of his father, Browne Willis, L. L. D.

Frederick Frankland, Eſq; at Oporto, brother to Sir Henry Frankland, of New-England.

July 29. Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, vice-admiral of the red, and member of parliament for Weſtminſter. He died in Ireland, (whither he had lately gone over) of an inflammatory fever, and has left behind him a lady and four daughters. He was a brave and gallant commander, and had the intereſt of his country always in view.

Rev. Mr. Gibbon, miniſter of Great-Curriſh in Eſſex, a clergyman of great learning and piety, who made the tour of Italy with the late Mr. Addiſon.

Aug. 2. John Cartledge, M. D. upwards of 80 years of age, and poſſeſſed of a large fortune, the major part of which he has bequeathed to charitable uſes.

Extracted from the Regiſtry of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

THIS is the laſt will and teſtament of me John Cartledge, of the pariſh of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, doctor of phyſick: I make the ſame in manner following, that is to ſay, firſt, I recommend, my ſoul into the hands of Almighty God, who gave it, and my body I commit to the earth, to be decently, but privately interred at the diſcretion of my executors, herein after named. And as to my wordly eſtate, I diſpoſe thereof as followeth. I give and bequeath unto Barbara Chamberlain, of Ropemaker's-alley, in Moorfields, London, ſpinſter, the ſum of 500l. of lawful money of Great-Britain. Alſo I give and bequeath to Thomas Marlton, of Weſt-Smithfield, London, tobacconiſt, the ſum of 100 guineas. And I alſo give unto Mary his wife, and to his daughter Sophia, the ſum of 50l. each. And I give and bequeath unto John Turner, of Wood-ſtreet, London, ſadler, the ſum of 100 guineas. And I alſo give unto his wife, and unto each of his two daughters the ſum of 50l. a-piece. Alſo I give and bequeath unto Francis Crump, of Fleet-ſtreet, London, goldſmith, and to my kinſman Godfrey Copley, of Brandfield, in the county of Derby, yeoman, 100l. a-piece. Alſo I give and bequeath unto my landlady, Martha Griffiths, all the furniture which ſhall remain in my room or chamber, except my books and book-caſes; which ſaid books and book-caſes, I hereby give and bequeath to the Rev. Anthony Natt, clerk. And I alſo give and deviſe unto my eſteemed friend, Anthony Natt, carpenter, of Bethnal-green, all and ſingular my freehold and copyhold meſſuages, lands, and hereditaments, to hold the ſame unto the ſaid Anthony Natt, carpenter, his heirs and aſſigns for ever. Alſo I give and bequeath to the ſociety or corporation for propagating of the goſpel in foreign parts, the ſum of 100l. of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to their treaſurer for the time being. Alſo I give and bequeath unto the truſtees or managers of the charity ſchool of the ward of Cripplegate within, the ſum of 300l. of like lawful money, to be paid to their treaſurer for the time being, towards the charge of teaching and cloathing the poor children there, both boys and girls. Alſo I give and bequeath unto 50 poor houſe-keepers, ſuch as my executors herein after named ſhall think to be real objects of charity, the ſum of 50l. a-piece.

Alſo I give and bequeath unto 50 poor young men, ſuch as my ſaid executors ſhall judge to be ſober, honeſt, and induſtrious, the ſum of 50l. a-piece, to be paid them when they are out of their apprenticeſhips, to enable them to ſet up their reſpective trades withal. And I hereby direct and appoint, that all the ſaid legacies hereby by me given, may be paid by my executors herein after named, within 12 kalendar months next after my deceaſe, or ſo much ſooner as conveniently may be. And I do hereby nominate, conſtitute, and appoint the ſaid Thomas Marlton, and John Turner, joint executors of this my laſt will and teſtament. I hereby revoke and make void all former wills and codicils, by me made. And I do declare this writing to contain my laſt will and teſtament. In witneſs whereof, I the ſaid John Cartledge have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this 29th day of July, 1752.

I John Cartledge, of the pariſh of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, doctor in phyſick, having by my laſt will and teſtament, executed by me yeſterday, omitted to diſpoſe of the reſidue of my real and perſonal eſtates wherewith God hath been pleaſed to bleſs me, I do therefore, by this my codicil, which I direct may be annext to my ſaid will, diſpoſe of ſuch reſidue as follows: I give, deviſe and bequeath all the reſt, reſidue and remainder of my eſtates, both real and perſonal, not already given and deviſed by my ſaid will, which I hereby abſolutely eſtabliſh and confirm, and all the legacies and deviſes therein mentioned, of what nature or kind ſoever, and whereſoever ſituate (after paymant of all my juſt debts, funeral charges, and the ſeveral legacies contained in my ſaid will) unto my two worthy and eſteemed friends, Thomas Marlton of Weſt-Smithfield, London, tobacconiſt, and John Turner of Wood-ſtreet, London, ſadler, and their heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, for ever, in order to be by them laid out, applied and diſpoſed of, in ſuch charitable purpoſes as they in their diſcretion ſhall eſteem meet and deſerving the aſſiſtance of charity. In witneſs whereof, I, the ſaid John Cartledge, have to this writing ſet my hand and ſeal, this 30th day of July, 1752.

3. William Whitaker, Eſq; alderman of Lime-ſtreet ward.

Sir John Boſworth, Knt. late chamberlain of London.

George Noyes, Eſq; an eminent attorney at law, and receiver-general of the land-tax for Hampſhire.

4. Thomas Ewen, Eſq; an eminent brewer at Cambridge, ſaid to have died worth upwards of 60,000l.

5. Thomas Boothby, Eſq; of Tooley-park in Leiceſterſhire, worth upwards of 7000l. per ann. eſtate, which devolves to his grandſon.

8. Mr. John Bell, at his houſe in Aldermary church-yard, Bow-lane, an eminent broker, of an exceeding good character.

10. Sir Henry Penrice, Knt. L. L. D. chancellor of the dioceſe of Glouceſter, and official of the archdeaconry of Middleſex. He had been judge of the high-court of admiralty upwards of 30 years, which poſt he filled with great honour and integrity, and lately reſigned it in favour of his ſon-in-law, Sir Thomas Saliſbury, Knt.

The moſt noble Coſmo George Gordon, duke of Gordon, marquis and earl of Huntley, earl of Enzie, baron of Strathbogy, hereditary conſtable of the caſtle of Inverneſs and its ſuperiorities, one of the 16 peers for Scotland, and knight of the moſt antient and noble order of St. Andrew: His grace died a few days ago of a fever in the ſouth of France. He was the firſt of the family educated in the Proteſtant religion, has left three ſons and two daughters, and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon George, now duke of Gordon, who is about 8 years old.

Sir Walter Senſerf, Knt. at Rotterdam, worth upwards of 600,000l. the greateſt part of which is in our publick funds.

11. Rt. Hon. Richard Verney, lord Willoughby de Broke, deſcended from William de Vernai, who flouriſhed in the reign of Henry I. about the year 1119; and the firſt baron Willoughby de Broke was created in 1492. His lordſhip is ſucceeded by his nephew, John Peyto Verney, Eſq; a minor, only ſon to the Rt. Hon. John Verney, Eſq; late maſter of the rolls, deceaſed.

The lord Gifford, only ſon of the marquis of Tweedale.

12. Robert Rich, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Rich, Bart. and major in the firſt reg. of foot-guards.

Thomas Cooke, Eſq; aged upwards of 80, at his houſe at Stoke-Newington, formerly a Turkey merchant, three years governor, and many years a director of the Bank; a gentleman of great charity and benevolence. He formerly reſided in Turkey, and was buried near Morden college on Blackheath, in a winding-ſheet (without a coffin) according to the Eaſtern cuſtom, and his own deſire. This antient practice is alſo ſtill continued in ſome parts of Wales and North-Britain.

15. Mr. Bearſley, ſen. an eminent woollen-draper in Cornhill, and the oldeſt inhabitant of that ward.

Mr.

Mr. Arthur Zouch, one of the proctors of the arches court of Canterbury, and of the court of chivalry.

16. Rt. Hon. the countess of Egmont.

Capt. Stonehouse, who was on board one of the ships, that sailed with lord Anson round the world.

19. Lady Anne, wife of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart. and daughter of the late earl of Bradford.

20. Lord Clinton, eldest son of the earl of Lincoln.

22. The pious and learned William Whiston, M. A. sometime professor of the mathematicks in the university of Cambridge; he was born Dec. 9, 1667, admitted a student of Clare-hall in 1686, and chosen a fellow of that college, 1693. In 1700 he was appointed by Sir Isaac Newton to read lectures for him, and in 1701, was, by the recommendation of that great philosopher, chosen mathematick professor, on his own resignation, which chair he worthily filled till 1711. To a lively genius and strong memory, he added a close application to the study of divinity, ancient history, and chronology, natural philosophy and mathematicks: The man of genius, the philosopher, and the true christian, are strongly united in many of his writings, particularly in his *New Theory of the Earth*, and his *Astronomical Principles of Religion*. Even his common conversation was entertaining and instructive. But above every other quality, shone forth his integrity and love of truth, sacrificing all wordly advantages and expectations to the professing and defending such religious sentiments, as upon the result of the most careful enquiries, appeared to him to be the truth. His private charities were beyond what a prudential care of his income seemed to admit. The friendship and esteem he was in with persons of the first distinction, even with a crowned head, he made more useful to others than himself. In a word, after near 85 years unblameable life, he died beloved and lamented by all who value and esteem religion, virtue, sincerity, good nature, learning, and universal benevolence.

25. Gabriel Johnston, Esq; barrister at law, and clerk of the errors of the court of Common-pleas.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 25. The king has been pleased to advance Dr. John Whetcombe, bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, to the archbishoprick of Cashell, in the room of Dr. Arthur Price, deceased.—And to translate Dr. Robert Downe, bishop of Leighlin and Fernes, to the united bishopricks of Down and Connor.—And to promote Dr. John Garnet to the united bishopricks of Leighlin and Fernes.—And to advance the Rev. Richard Hancock to the deanery of Achonry, vacant by the death of Dr. Sutton Symes.

From other Papers.

Mr. Stephen Nason, presented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Willey, in Warwickshire.—Mr. Smith, chosen lecturer of St. John's, Wapping.—Mr. Turner, presented to the living of Luston, in Somersetshire.—James Brown, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Folkenham, in Suffolk.—Mr. Edmund Warneford, unanimously chosen lecturer of St. John's, Clerkenwell, in the room of Mr. Lloyd, who had resigned.—Charles Godwyn, B. D. presented by the master, fellows and scholars of Baliol college, Oxford, to the rectory of All-Saints in Colchester.—Mr. Dobson, M. A. to the rectory of Trevillian, in Cornwall.—Rev. Mr. James Benson, M. A. made chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, in the room of the late Sir Henry Penrice.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, Aug. 8. The king has been pleased to appoint Stanhope Aspinwall, Esq; to be his agent and consul general at Algiers.—To grant unto John Martin Leake, Esq; the office of Chester herald at arms, in the room of Francis Hutchenson, Esq; deceased. (See p. 337.)—And to grant to Henry Hastings, Gent. the office of Rouge Croix pursuivant of arms, in the room of John Pomfret, Gent. deceased.

From other Papers.

Mr. Abraham Brown, appointed by the duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain, one of his majesty's musicians in ordinary, in the room of Mr. Michael Christian Festing, deceased.

Persons declar'd Bankrupts.

JOHN Holdstock, of the parish of St. Paul, Covent-garden, chapman and grocer.—Joseph Coysgarne, now or late of London, merchant.—William Hutcheson, late of Bristol, merchant.—John Barron, of Leeds in Yorkshire, yarnmaker.—John Dod Bonell, and John Duprie, late of London, merchants, dealers, and copartners.—John Dod Bonell, late of London, merchant, and dealer.—Robert Methuen, late of Bridgwater, gentleman scrivener.

PRICES of STOCKS in AUGUST, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l.	s.	d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	147 ¾ ⅞		122	108 ½ ⅝	106 ⅛	106 ½	107 ⅛ ½	104 ⅜ ½	104 ¼	7l. 5s	4	5	0	S. S. W.	rain
2	Sunday													N. N. E.	fair
3	147 ¼	187	121 ¾	108 ¼	106 ⅜	106 ⅛ ⅝	107 ⅛ ⅛	104 ⅜ ⅝	104 ⅛ ⅜	7l. 5s	4	5	0	S. E.	fair rain
4	147 ¼	187	120 ¼	108 ⅜	106 ⅜	106 ⅛	107 ⅛ ⅛	104 ⅜ ¾	104 ⅛	7l. 6s	4	5	0	S. S. E.	fair
5	148	187 ¾		108 ¼ ⅞	107	106 ⅝ ¼	107 ⅛ ⅛	104⅛ 105	104 ⅛ ¾	7l. 6s	4	5	0	N. N. E.	fair
6	147¼ 148	187 ¼ ¾			107	106 ⅛ ⅞	107 ⅛ ⅛	105 ¼	104 ¼ ⅛	7l. 6s	4	5	0	N. by E.	fair
7	148	187 ¼		108 ⅛	107 ¼	106 ¼	107 ¼	105 ¼	104 ¼	7l. 6s	4	5	0	E. N. E.	fair
8	148 ⅛		120 ⅞	108⅞ 109	107 ¼	106 ¼ ⅞	107 ¼ ⅞	105 ⅛	104 ¼ ⅞	7l. 7s	4	5	0	N. E.	foggy fair
9	Sunday													N. N. E.	fair hot
10	148 ¼	187¼ 188	120 ⅜ ½			106 ⅞	107 ¼ ⅛	105	104 ⅛ ¼	7l. 7s	4	7	6	N. N. E.	fult. rain
11	148 ¼	187¼ 188¼	120 ¼ ½			106 ⅞	107 ¼ ⅛	105	104 ¼ ¼	7l. 7s	4	7	6	S. W.	fult. rain
12	147 ⅞ ¾	187 ⅛	120 ¼	109 ¼	107 ¼	107	107 ⅛	105 ¼	104 ¼	7l. 7s	4	7	6	W.	clou. rain
13	147 ¼	187⅛ 189	120 ⅛	109 ⅛	107 ¼ ⅜	107	107⅞ 108	105 ⅛ ¼	104 ¼ ⅞	7l. 7s	4	7	6	S. W.	fair rain
14	147 ¼	189	120 ¼	109 ¼	107 ¼	107	107 ⅞	105 ⅛	105	7l. 8s	4	7	6	S. S. W.	rain
15	147 ⅞	189 ½	121 ¼	109 ¼	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ¼	108 ¼	105 ¼	105 ¼	7l. 9s	4	7	6	W. S. W.	fair
16	Sunday													N. N. W.	fair hot
17	148 ¼	189 ¼	121 ¼	109 ¼ ¼	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ⅛	108 ¼ ⅜	105 ¼	105 ¼	7l. 9s	4	7	6	W. by N.	rain sultr.
18	148 ¼	189 ¼	121 ¼	109 ¼ ⅜	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ⅛	108 ¼ ½	105 ¼	105 ¼	7l. 9s	4	7	6	W. N. W.	fair
19	148 ¼	189 ¼	121 ¼	109 ⅜	107 ¼	107 ¼	108 ⅜ ¼	105 ¼ ⅜	105 ⅛ ¼	7l. 11s	4	7	6	W. by N.	fair
20	148 ⅛ ⅛	189 ¼	121 ¼	109 ⅛ ⅛	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ⅛	108 ⅜	105 ¼	105 ⅜	7l. 11s	4	7	6	W.	fair
21	148 ⅛ ⅛		121 ¼	109 ⅛ ⅛	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ⅛	108 ⅜	105 ⅛ ¼	105	7l. 12s	4	7	6	W. S. W.	fair
22	148 ⅜ ⅛		121 ¼	109 ⅛	107 ¼	107 ⅛	108 ⅜	105 ⅜ ¼	105	7l. 12s	4	7	6	W. by N.	fair
23	Sunday													W. S. W.	fair
24	148 ⅜ ⅛		121 ¼	109 ⅛	117 ¼ ⅜	107 ⅛	108 ⅛	105 ⅛ ¼	105	7l. 12s	4	7	6	S. S. E.	fair hot
25	148 ¼ ¼	188 ¼	121 ¼	109	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ⅛	108	105 ⅜ ¼	105	7l. 13s	4	7	6	S. W.	rain sultr.
26	148 ¼	188 ¼ ½	121 ¼	109	107 ¼	107 ⅛	108	105 ⅜	105	7l. 14s	4	7	6	S. W.	windy
27	148 ⅛	188 ½		109	107 ¼ ⅜	107 ⅛	108	105 ¼	105 104⅞	7l. 12s	4	7	6	W. S. W.	fair cool
28	148 ⅛ ¼			108⅞ 109	107 ¼	107 ⅛	107⅞ 108	105 ⅛	104 ¼	7l. 12s	4	7	6	W. by N.	rain
29	148 ⅛			108 ⅞	107 ⅜	107 ⅛	107 ⅞	105 ⅛	104 ¼	7l. 12s	4	7	6	W. N. W.	rain
30	Sunday													W. N. W.	fair
31	148 ¼			109	107 ¼	107 ⅛	108	105 ⅝	104 ⅞	7l. 12s	4	7	6	N. N. W.	fair

Bill of Mortality from July 28. to Aug. 25.

Christ.	Males	617	1242
	Femal.	625	
Buried	Males	677	1334
	Femal.	657	
Died under 2 Years old			609
Between 2 and 5			153
5 and 10			47
10 and 20			35
20 and 30			85
30 and 40			102
40 and 50			101
50 and 60			85
60 and 70			66
70 and 80			32
80 and 90			17
90 and 100			2
			1334
Buried: Within the Walls			84
Without the Walls			310
In Mid. and Surrey			666
City & Sub. West.			274
			1334
Weekly Aug. 4			316
11			350
18			297
25			371
			1334

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.
Peaſe 20s. to 23s. per Quar.
Rye 16s. to 18s. per Q.

Price of corn

	Bear-Key.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Crediton.
Wheat	30s to 33s qu	08l. 15s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 10s load	08l. 19s load	10l. 00s load	34s to 40 qr	40s to 42 qr	5s 4d buſh.	4s 9d buſh.
Barley	14s to 16s	00s to 00 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19	16s to 19	17s to 21	2s 06d	2s 9d
Oats	12s 6d to 14s	16s to 16 6d	16s to 18	16s to 18s	14s to 17	15s to 15 od	14s to 15	16s to 18	1s 9d to 2s	1s 6d
Beans	16s to 20s od	25s to 24 od	22s to 24	26s to 27s	22s to 23	26s to 28	30s to 34	32s to 38	3s 4d to 0s	

SINCE our laſt the whole kingdom of France has been in the utmoſt perplexity on account of the dauphin, who on the firſt inſt. N. S. was ſeized with a fever, which continued with variations till the 4th, when the ſmall-pox began to appear, and for ſome time he was thought to be in danger, ſo that prayers were put up in all the churches for his recovery, which were attended by vaſt crouds of people, from their attachment to that prince; but as the puſtules came out favourably, the danger was ſoon over, and by the 17th he was almoſt entirely recovered, until which time the phyſicians took care to conceal from him his diſtemper, and during the whole time he was cloſely attended by the dauphineſs, who notwithſtanding the danger could never be prevailed on to leave him. As ſoon as he was perfectly recovered the rejoicings began, and on Sunday the 27th the king with the royal family, went in great ſtate to the church of Notredame at Paris, to aſſiſt at ſinging Te Deum for his recovery.

Verſailles, Auguſt 11. A letter from Sarlat in the principality of Perigort, and province of Guienne, informs us, that in the night between the 10th and 11th of laſt month, the pariſhes of St. Front, Bourniguel, and Pontour, lying upon the left of the Dordogne in that province, were entirely ruined by a hurricane and hail-ſtorm, the like whereof was never heard of, ſome of the hail-ſtones which were found the next morning weighing four or five pounds, notwithſtanding their having certainly waſted a good deal before they were taken up and weighed: That the houſes were all unroofed, and many entirely demoliſhed: That neither grain nor chaff were left in their corn-fields; and that almoſt all the trees were torn up by the roots. An account of this terrible diſaſter has been drawn up by order of the court, and the intendant of the province is employed in finding means for ſubſiſting the people. This ſhews, that tho' the government of France be abſolute, it is particularly careful of the poor.

From Turin we hear, that the king of Sardinia has acceded to the treaty of Madrid, upon getting an article added for guarantying to him the iſland of Sardinia, as well as his dominions upon the continent, in conſideration whereof he has renounced all right he has to the iſland of Sicily, in favour of the king of the two Sicilies.

Letters from Rome are full of a diſpute that has happened between the pretender and his youngeſt ſon the cardinal of York, on account of an abbe named Lercari, who was, it is ſaid, a favourite of the latter, and who had ſo far diſobliged the father, that he got himſelf ordered away to Genoa, whereupon the ſon retired from his father's houſe, and took up his reſidence at Nocera.

A furious engagement has lately happened in the Adriatick Sea between ſome Venetian men of war and 13 Algerine Xebecques, wherein ſix of the latter were ſunk, and the greateſt part of their crews killed or drowned.

An entire change of miniſters has lately been brought about at the Ottoman Porte. Both the prime Vizir and the Aga of the Janizaries have been depoſed, and baniſhed to the iſland of Cyprus; and the black eunuch, who was chief officer of the ſeraglio, together with ſeveral of his under officers, have not only been depoſed but ſtrangled. There were found in the poſſeſſion of this eunuch upwards of 26 millions of dollars in ſpecie, which is full ſix millions ſterling; beſides a vaſt quantity of diamonds and other jewels, which, together with the ſpecie, were all ſeized and carried to the grand ſeignior's treaſury. As this change has been brought about by the party at that court who ſeem inclined for war, even contrary to the inclinations of the grand ſeignior, it has occaſioned ſome buſtle both at the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh, and will probably render the French court as well as their party in Germany more intractable than formerly.

Berlin, Auguſt 8. His majeſty's attention, among other important ſubjects, has been to encreaſe the inhabitants of his dominions, and an authentick account from Pomerania remarkably ſhews the happy conſequences of it. From no longer ago than 1746, the country makes quite another appearance, there being above 60 new villages, with well cultivated lands, the work of near 6000 induſtrious emigrants, encouraged by a bountiful prince, and who never miſapplies his bounties. An account is alſo taking of the other provinces, where we may reaſonably hope for no leſs conſiderable improvements; and in order thereto, the king has given orders for the furniſhing of all French Proteſtants that ſhall come and ſettle in any part of his dominions, with all ſuch neceſſaries as they ſhall be in immediate want of.

Hanover, Auguſt 4. The affair of the pretenſions of the elector palatine ſeems to be ſtill liable to diſcuſſions: That prince demands three millions of florins as an indemnification from the imperial court; 20,000l. ſterling for proviſions and forage fur-

furniſhed to the Britiſh troops during the laſt war, and the like ſum for the ſtates-general on the ſame account. This demand on the maritime powers will take up ſome time to ſettle. The court of Vienna, through regard for the king, and alſo with a view to accelerate the election of a king of the Romans, diſcovers leſs averſion than formerly to the giving territories to the elector palatine for the indemnification he requires; and it is thought that the empreſs may cede Pleyſten to him upon certain conditions. The earl of Hyndford is to continue at Vienna till this affair be concluded; and as it is hoped it will ſoon be adjuſted, we alſo reckon ſhortly to fix a term for convoking the electoral diet.

——25. The earl of Hyndford arrived here yeſterday from Vienna, and repaired immediately to Herenhauſen, where he was received by the king with great diſtinction.

The following article of news will give us ſome idea of the character of the preſent archbiſhop of Paris, who has raiſed ſuch a combuſtion in France.

Paris, Auguſt 1. A very odd affair has happened here, which, it is thought, will have conſiderable conſequences. Our archbiſhop demanded of the provoſt of the merchants (reſembling the office of lord mayor) a larger quantity of water to be laid into his palace. That magiſtrate, deſirous to oblige him, called a common-council, in which, though it appeared that the archbiſhop had the ſame quantity with which his predeceſſors have been content, a minute was nevertheleſs made, that it ſhould be increaſed to near an inch; that is, that he ſhould have as much water as a pipe of an inch bore will run in a day; and which is as much as is allowed to a prince of the blood. The town clerk was ordered to carry a copy of this minute to the archbiſhop, who, having read it, tore it to pieces, rubb'd it under the town clerk's noſe, and ſaid, with great indignation, 'There's your city's inch.' The common-council being acquainted with this, ordered the minute to be eraſed out of their books, and an account thereof to be laid before his majeſty.

Hague, Auguſt 29. We are informed by letters received this morning from Dieren, that her royal highneſs the princeſs governante, and her children, continue there in perfect health, and that her royal highneſs made a tour laſt week to the ſeat of M. Bout, deputy to the aſſembly of the ſtates general on the part of the province of Zealand.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* Auguſt, 1752.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. A LETTER to the Mayor and Corporation of Deale, in Kent, in relation to their Opinion upon the Trinity, pr. 6d. Shuckburgh.

2. A critical Expoſition of the 9th Chapter to the Romans. By J. Fawcet, pr. 1s. Noon.

Miscellaneous.

3. A genuine Account of Anne Whale, and Sarah Pledge, executed for Murder at Horſham, Auguſt 7, 1752, pr. 6d. Cooper. (See p. 382.)

4. A Petition to the high Court of Tournelle, in Paris. By E. W. Montague, and Theobald Taaffe, Eſqrs. pr. 1s. 6d. Robinſon.

5. Mr. La Touche's Addreſs to the Duke of Dorſet, pr. 6d. Owen.

6. Diſſertatio philologica de Linguæ Hebrææ natalibus punctiſque vocalibus ad eam docendam diſcendamque ſumme neceſſariis. Edidit J. G. Kals, V. D. M. pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

7. * The famous Bull Unigenitus, put forth by Pope Clement XI. pr. 2s. 6d. Oſwald.

8. A Letter from an Hutchinſonian to his Friend, relating to the remarkable Prophecy lately fulfilled, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

9. Remarks on the Sentence given in Favour of E. W. M. and T. T. at Paris, pr. 6d. Johnſon.

10. An Apology for Dancing, tranſlated into Engliſh by J. Peyton, pr. 1s. Bouquet.

11. * Letters on the ſtudy and uſe of Hiſtory. By Lord Bolingbroke, pr. 6s. Millar.

12. The Hebrew Guide; or, an Engliſh Hebrew Grammar. By P. Petit, M. A. pr. 2s. 6d. Whiſton.

13. The Art of Midwifry. By George Counſell, pr. 3s. 6d. Bathurſt.

Poetry.

14. The Hours of Love. In four Elegies, pr. 1s. Cooper.

15. * Love of Fame the univerſal Paſſion. In ſeven Satires. By Dr. Young, in 12mo. pr. 2s. Tonſon.

Sermons.

16. The temporal Encouragement and Reward of Charity, in a Sermon preached at Croydon. By N. Collier, M. A. pr. 6d. Davis.

17. A Sermon at Little St. Helen's, Aug. 1. 1752. By J. Richardſon, pr. 6d. Buckland.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. Anſwer to Lord Bolingbroke's Reflections concerning innate moral Principles.
II. Table of the Probabilities of the Duration of Life, with Remarks.
III. Of inſurances upon Lives.
IV. The honeſt Countryman puzzled about the New Stile.
V. Obſervations on Government.
VI. Explanation of the VIEW of the Britiſh Fiſhery.
VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of A. Poſthumius, and C. Plinius Cæcilius, in the DEBATE on the Bill for veſting certain forfeited Eſtates in Scotland unalienably in the Crown.
VIII. Encomium on uſeful Projectors.
IX. Electrical Experiment at Bologna.
X. Addreſs of the Park to the Town.
XI. Hiſtory of the Eaſt-India Company.
XII. Mr. la Touche's Addreſs to the Duke of Dorſet, in Behalf of the Citizens of Dublin.
XIII. Concluſion of the Summary of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.
XIV. Diſaſtrous Story of two Lovers.
XV. Mathematical Queſtions.
XVI. Mr. Dryden's Life and Writings, Funeral and Character.
XVII. Importance of ſecuring an healthy Offſpring.
XVIII. Letter from a Lady travelling in a Stage-Coach.
XIX. Remarkable Period of the Commencement of the New Stile, and that whole Affair clearly explained.
XX. Important Advices from the Eaſt-Indies.
XXI. General Court of the Bank.
XXII. General Meeting of the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery.
XXIII. POETRY: A new Ballad; the Wiſh; to Stella; Kitty, a Song; Miſs —— and the Roſe; the Welch Miners; Letter from Tunbridge-Wells; the Charms of Anthony; a Dawn of Hope, a new Song, ſet to Muſick; Epitaphs, &c. &c.
XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Storms and Inundations; Seſſions at the Old Bailey; Murderers executed; &c. &c.
XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXVI. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXIX. Catalogue of Books.

With a VIEW of the BRITISH FISHERY off the South Coaſt of SHETLAND, and the HEAD of DRYDEN, neatly engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

ANSWER to lord Bolingbroke's Innate Moral Principles 391
The Park to the Town 393
Projectors, in a good and bad ſenſe 394
Encomium on uſeful projectors 395
Praiſe of Sir Hugh Middleton ibid.
Obſervations on government 396
Electrical experiment at Bologna ibid.
Explanation of the view of the Britiſh-Fiſhery ibid.
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued 397—408
DEBATE on the bill for veſting certain forfeited eſtates in Scotland unalienably in the crown ibid.
SPEECH of A. Poſthumius againſt the bill 397
That what is propoſed by it is impracticable ibid.
That it is of dangerous conſequence 398
Its utility conſidered with regard to the publick revenue 399,400
——— with regard to the improvement of the country, and increaſe of our trade 400
——— with regard to our future ſecurity 401
Of the expence of this project, to be paid by the publick 402
The beſt way for improving the highlands and reforming the people 403
SPEECH of C. Plinius Cæcilius in favour of the bill 403—408
How Ireland has been civilized and improved 406
How Scotland was improved by the union 407
That what is propoſed by the bill is neither impracticable nor dangerous ibid. A, B
The utility of the bill defended 407, 408
Mr. La Touche's addreſs to the duke of Dorſet, in behalf of the citizens of Dublin, giving an account of the preſent government of that city, and the rights claimed by the citizens 408—411
A ſummary of the moſt important affairs in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, concluded 411
Affair of the poors rates, &c. ibid.
Reſolutions about future road bills 411, 412
Motion in both houſes for an addreſs againſt ſubſidiary treaties 412
Merchants petition againſt an abuſe in relation to naturalization bills ibid.
Diſaſtrous ſtory of two lovers 413
Hiſtory of the East-India company 414
A mathematical queſtion ſolved, and another propoſed 416
M. Buffon's table of the probabilities of the duration of the life of man 417
His remarks upon it ibid.
Further obſervations with regard to inſurances on lives, &c. 418
The honeſt countryman puzzled about the new ſtile ibid. C
An account of Mr. Dryden's life and writings 419, 420
Some extraordinary circumſtances relating to his funeral 421
His character ibid.
Monument erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey 422
Importance of ſecuring an healthy offſpring ibid.
Letter from a lady travelling in a ſtage-coach 423
POETRY. A dawn of hope, a new ſong ſet to muſick 424
A country dance 425
Verſes to Miſs ****, who gave the author a roſe for his poetical ſubject ibid.
Kitty, a ſong 426
To-morrow ibid.
Yeſterday ibid.
A new ballad, ſung by Miſs Burchell, at Vauxhall 427
The wiſh ibid.
A ſerious thought ibid.
To Stella, after the ſmall-pox ibid.
Sublime ſtrains 428
The Welch miners, a ſong ibid.
Epitaph on Mrs. Hepburn ibid.
The charms of Anthony 429
Epitaphs ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 430
Remarkable caſe of infection ibid.
Princeſs Amelia complimented from Briſtol ibid.
Storms and inundations ibid.
Iriſh lotteries put down ibid.
Commencement of the new ſtile, with a conciſe and clear account of the reaſon of it, and ſome neceſſary directions concerning it 430, 431
Seſſions at the Old Bailey 431
Important advices from the Eaſt-Indies ibid.
General court of the Bank 431, 432
Murderers executed 432
General meeting of the ſociety of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery ibid.
Marriages and births ibid.
Deaths 433
Eccleſiaſtical preferments ibid.
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 434
Monthly bill of mortality ibid
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 434, 435
A letter to ———, Eſq; from Tunbridge-wells 436

We have received another confutation of lord Bolingbroke's Pamphlet concerning innate moral principles; and a letter in relation to Mr. Penroſe's Hypotheſis concerning attraction and gravitation; Both which ſhall be in our next; with ſeveral other things our correſpondents are ſo kind as to favour us with.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1752.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Doubt much whether the *Reflections concerning innate Moral Principles*, of which you gave us ſome extracts in your Magazine for July laſt, (p. 315—317.) were ever wrote, either in French or Engliſh, by the late lord Bolingbroke; becauſe it plainly appears, that the author did not underſtand the common terms of the ſubject he treats of. He may as well ſay, that a raven's building her neſt in the ſpring, and providing for her young till they can provide for themſelves, is a moral principle, as that our love of pleaſure and averſion to pain is a moral principle. We can have no moral principle, until we have once formed an idea of our duty in this life, and from thence eſtabliſhed the principles or rules upon which we are to act during the reſt of our lives; conſequently, no moral principle can be innate. But God Almighty has indued the mind of every animal with certain paſſions and affections, all of which, when properly governed, tend towards inducing that animal to anſwer the ends of its creation, and this of ſeeking pleaſure and eſchewing pain is one of the moſt general.

Thoſe paſſions and affections which are communicated to the mind by the organs of ſenſation, are called ſenſations; for feeling or ſeeing are affections of the mind, as much as the love of pleaſure or averſion to pain; becauſe, were it poſſible to form a machine, exactly the ſame with an animal body, yet without a mind, that machine could neither feel nor ſee, no more than it could love pleaſure or avoid pain. The other paſſions and affections which are implanted in, and depend upon the mind alone, ſtill retain the general name of paſſions or affections; and theſe in the brute creation we call inſtincts, becauſe moſt brutes are invariably, and in ſome meaſure neceſſarily, directed by them; and when they happen to be contrary, the brute is generally directed by the right one.

But mankind have a more extenſive foreſight, and a more abſolute power over all the paſſions and affections of the mind. In ſo much, that almoſt every paſſion or affection of the human mind, may by indulgence, uſe, and habit be very much ſtrengthened and improved, or by neglect, or the too great indulgence of ſome other paſſion, very much weakened, if not altogether extinguiſhed: And we often allow ourſelves to be directed by one paſſion or affection, when we ought to be directed by another, which may in that inſtance be called its contrary.

Now, were it made a queſtion, whether the paſſions and affections of the human mind, or any one of them, be innate, I ſhould readily anſwer, that they are all ſo, as much as our ſenſations. It is true, a particular man may be born without any particular paſſion or affection, as well as a particular man may be born without eyes or ears For example, a particular man may be born without that affection we call compaſſion; but if he is, I will ſay, that he never can acquire it, no more than a man born without eyes, can ever acquire the ſenſe or affection or ſeeing. He may learn to talk of objects of compaſſion, as a blind man may learn to talk of colours; but he can never feel that pain, which a compaſſionate man feels at the thought of ſuffering innocence, nor that joy which a compaſſionate man feels from having adminiſtered relief. And ſo whimſical are the cuſtoms of nations in this reſpect, that I could mention one nation where their hoſpitals ſhew, that when they are a dying, or preparing

ing for death, they have great compaſſion; but their priſons daily convince us, that whilſt they are alive, and not thinking of death, they generally have not the leaſt tincture of it.

As particular men may be born without compaſſion, ſo in particular men, or indeed in whole nations, this natural affection may in ſome caſes be quite extinguiſhed by habit, or by the indulgence of ſome contrary paſſion or affection, ſuch as hunger, avarice, ambition, revenge, or the love of diverſion. With regard to the laſt, it is certain, that mankind in general are born with an affection or love for diverſion, as exerciſe is neceſſary for preſerving the health both of the body and mind; and by this affection the compaſſion not only of particular men, but of mankind in general, is in many caſes ſo far extinguiſhed, that we take delight in acts of cruelty. What but this could make a man delight in ſetting two of thoſe faithful creatures called dogs, or two of thoſe beautiful and gallant creatures called cocks, to tear one another to pieces? What but this could make a man delight in hunting down that harmleſs creature, a hare, and in hearing without pity the mournful cries of the poor animal, when ſhe is almoſt quite ſpent, and the hounds cloſe at her heels? Yet thoſe very men will in other caſes ſhew, that they are ſtrongly actuated by compaſſion. Such examples are therefore no proof, that compaſſion is not a natural or innate affection of the human mind. We might for the ſame reaſon ſay, that fear and courage are not innate affections of the human mind; becauſe whole nations have ſometimes acted as if they had no fear, and others as if they had no courage.

In ſhort, to talk of innate moral principles, or innate ideas, is ridiculous; but we may as well ſay, that the faculties of the mind by which it afterwards receives and forms ideas, are not innate, as to ſay, that the paſſions and affections of the mind, by which it afterwards forms and is prompted to purſue moral principles, are not innate. It is, in truth, from a due conſideration of theſe innate paſſions and affections, and the uſes for which they ſeem to have been deſigned by the Author of nature, that we can form the moſt certain ſyſtem of right moral principles; and it is from ſome of them that we often act in direct contradiction to what this author calls the only innate moral principle, meaning that affection of the mind, which prompts us to ſeek pleaſure and avoid pain. Nothing therefore could ever have raiſed a doubt about theſe affections being innate, but the miſtaking the effects for the cauſes, as this author has done; and a miſtake of a contrary kind made ſome learned men formerly maintain, againſt the great Mr. Locke, that our ideas, or ſome of them at leaſt, are innate.

It is from theſe very paſſions and affections, that our ſelfiſh gentlemen draw all their arguments for proving, that ſelf-love is the ſole cauſe of human action; for theſe paſſions and affections are ſo wiſely contrived by the Author of nature, that if we love ourſelves we muſt follow them, according to that ſubordination which he has appointed, and which our own reaſon, if duly attended to, will point out. It is for this very purpoſe, that he has given to mankind ſuch a ſovereign power over all theſe paſſions and affections; therefore, if we ever allow ourſelves to be directed by one paſſion or affection, when we ought to be directed by another, we can plead no excuſe; and we ſhall at laſt find, that in ſo doing we did not truly love ourſelves, unleſs a man can be ſaid to love himſelf, who prefers a life of miſery and contempt, to a death of glory and renown; or, as Horace elegantly expreſſes it,

Et propter vitam, vivendi perdere cauſas.

And it is to this ſovereign power, which the Author of nature has given us, over all the paſſions and affections of the mind, and the abſolute power we have of chuſing what paſſion or affection we ſhall be governed by, with regard to any particular action, that we are to aſcribe all the monſtrous cuſtoms or habits, if there ever were any ſuch, that travellers have amazed us with. From hunger an American murders and feeds upon his child: A Hottentot kills his aged father out of pity*: And a Chriſtian butcher, for gain, cuts the throat of an innocent lamb, without the leaſt compunction. Yet from thence we cannot juſtly argue, that compaſſion is not an innate affection of the human mind; for all theſe men will upon other occaſions not only ſhew, but feel, that they have compaſſion; and their not feeling it upon this occaſion proceeds from its being extinguiſhed by cuſtom and the prevalence of another paſſion.

Of theſe paſſions and affections ſome are given us for ſelf preſervation, ſome for the propagation of our ſpecies, ſome for the preſervation of our ſpecies, and ſome for exciting us to the performance of religious duties. No paſſion or affection is in itſelf vicious: It only becomes ſo when we chuſe to be governed by it at a time when we ought to be governed by another; and it is upon the freedom we

* *See* Salmon's *Modern Hiſtory, Vol.* 3. *p.* 24.

we have of chuſing, that divine as well as human juſtice is founded; for if we were in every inſtance neceſſarily directed, we could neither deſerve reward nor puniſhment; no more than a ſtone that falls from a houſe and kills an innocent man, deſerves to be hanged, or a ſtone that falls from a houſe and kills a cruel tyrant, deſerves to be rewarded.

No man, therefore, who has with attention ſtudied the paſſions and affections of the human mind, and conſidered the uſes for which they appear to have been deſigned by the Author of nature, will ſay, that God has given us paſſions and affections, or inſtincts, as this author erroneouſly calls them, for inclining us to the practice of ſome ſort of virtues, and not of others; for he has given us paſſions and affections for inclining us to the practice of all ſorts of virtues; but that paſſion or affection which inclines us to act virtuouſly for ſelf-preſervation, will make us act viciouſly, if we chuſe to be governed by it, when we ought to be governed by the paſſion or affection which inclines us to act for the preſervation of mankind; and God has given us reaſon, which may direct us in our choice, as to what paſſion or affection we ought in every inſtance to be governed by, and which will always direct us right, if duly attended to, and not biaſſed by national cuſtoms or particular habits. Even theſe cuſtoms or habits we may diſcover to be wrong, if we make a proper uſe of that inſatiable affection of the human mind, called curioſity, or a love of knowledge, eſpecially with reſpect to the genuine doctrines of Chriſtianity; tho' I ſhall grant, that mankind are, through indolence, but too apt to be governed by theſe national cuſtoms or particular habits, to prevent which is the deſign of this Eſſay; and leſt, by ſaying too much, I ſhould miſs of my aim, I ſhall add no more than that I am,

SIR,

York, Your aſſured friend,
Sept. 18, 1752. and conſtant reader.

To the TOWN.

——*Pale concluding winter comes at laſt,*
And ſhuts the ſcene. Thomſon's Seaſons.

IT is a melancholy conſideration, and throws a veil over the excellencies of life, to contemplate the ſhort duration of human perfections. I who late was bleſſed with a verdure which looked like perpetual, which drew croud of admirers to me, to whom I yielded the moſt pleaſing and healthful returns of kindneſs, am now about to reſign my charms, and to ſink into a long oblivion: I cannot forbear, in this my addreſs to you, to ſpeak of myſelf, not as I am now, but as I have been; you know it is natural for thoſe who have paſſed the autumn of their charms, to call to their remembrance the years of ſpring, the days of mirth, and the hours of love; it is a conſolation which old age enjoys; and were it not for that, the winter of life would be intolerable. I have been all that's gay, blooming and excellent; to me the lover has oft poured his rapturous ſighs of paſſion; I have heard him ſometimes groan in the agonies of deſpair, and at other times melt in the moſt enthuſiaſtick fondneſs over his conſenting Delia, who has honoured him with a ſmile.

My ſituation, which is one of the moſt publick in the world, has given me opportunities of making obſervations, and the multiplicity of my viſitors furniſhed me with the means of reading life and characters. My health, I acknowledge, is very precarious, and depends ſo much upon the weather, that I am not ſure of being in the ſame frame for two hours together; and whenever I am out of humour, occaſioned by the fickleneſs of the day, I always diſcharge my company, or abſolutely refuſe to admit them. This ſummer, I muſt acknowledge, I have had a worſe ſtate of health than uſual, and to my great mortification have been obliged to refuſe many people admittance, whom otherwiſe I would have been proud to have ſeen. I am a ſtranger to hypocriſy of all ſorts, and I tell you, Mr. Town, as to you, I have often been obliged for ſo much company, that there were ſome of them I liked, and others I hated, and deſire never again to ſee their faces:—It is true, I refuſe my favours to none who are pleaſed to come and aſk them; but I have ſenſe enough to diſcern who makes a good uſe, and who proſtitutes the bleſſings I beſtow. Of all the viſitors you have lately ſent me, I have an averſion to thoſe creatures called women of the town, it has often ſhocked me, and I hope ſoon to be able to remedy it, that ſuch wretches may not be ſuffered to mix at my levee with people of the beſt faſhion, and to flaunt away as if they were not a diſgrace to their ſex, and ought to be aſhamed to ſhew their faces; but thanks to my lower order of admirers, that ſpawn of beings has often met with their deſerts; and when they came, in order, by their artificial colouring and pretended blandiſhments, to make conqueſts among my male friends, have met with crowds of ſtarers, who have not paid them much reſpect, and treated them with ſuch ſeverity, that they have been obliged to quit the levee, and to carry their impudence to ſome other

other ſcene of action. But tho' I approve of ſuch treatment to ſuch creatures, yet I have often bluſhed to find that ladies of quality, and ſtrangers of condition, have ſometimes ſhared the ſame fate. As I cannot help boaſting of my late perfections, ſo I muſt beg leave to be a little particular: There are ſome parts of the day in which I dreſs myſelf in ſmiles more than in others; in the morning I generally appear in all the radiance of health; there is a bloom thrown round me that is exceſſively alluring, and they who never viſit me in the morning are quite ſtrangers to me in my higheſt perfection; the diſeaſed and weak cannot do better than to feaſt their eyes upon me on that occaſion; I have then got a charm which adds vigour to the limbs, and chears the heart with inexpreſſible joy: I am then dreſt in the moſt beautiful livery of nature, and the embroidery I then wear mocks all the efforts of art. At noon I am apt to glow with beauties too intenſe to be gazed on, and few then viſit me, except ſome ſaunterers, who know not how to kill the hour, and pay me a bad compliment by coming to ſee me, becauſe they have nothing elſe to do, nor are fit for any thing beſides.

In the evening I array myſelf in milder majeſty; I put on a look of greater ſerenity; I am diſpoſed for contemplation, and were all my viſitors of my mind, they would often throw their eyes round them, and take in ideas of the munificence of nature, which has poured ſuch a rich profuſion of charms over all the landſcapes; their hearts would often glow with gratitude, and their ſouls be raiſed to the *firſt Good, firſt Perfect, and firſt Fair.*

On Sundays I am crowded, not to ſay peſtered, with multitudes; in the evening of that day of reſt, all thoſe who are confined to the drudgery of buſineſs in the preceding nights, hurry to pay their court to me. My company then are not always the moſt brilliant, being compoſed of people of ſuch diverſity of employments. I own I cannot but feel ſome ſatisfaction on ſeeing ſo many people apparently happy; I wiſh them a continuation of health, tho' I ſometimes entertain doubts that their viſiting me may prove fatal to their innocence. I am no great friend to night-gallantry; and as I deſire all my company to depart at the ſetting of the ſun, I entertain a bad opinion of thoſe who teaze me afterwards; at that time I myſelf want to go to reſt, to hide my head in darkneſs, in order that I may riſe with the new day, dreſt in the bluſhes of the morning. But what avails my being thus particular in delineating myſelf? Winter is come at laſt, and is about to ſhut the ſcene; I muſt prepare for a long retirement, muſt be content to be forgot, while thoſe who once honoured me crowd the theatres or ſparkle at the concert: But it would be ungrateful not to take leave of my gay admirers, and I own I feel a pang at parting. How many of thoſe languid beauties, *who kept with me their pale-fac'd court,* ſhall I never again behold! How many will diſeaſe deprive me of! How many will luxury deſtroy before I again make any figure in gay life! I am ready to ſhed a tear; my boſom heaves with an unaccountable ſorrow; O it is hard to part;—but yet we muſt part. —Farewel, all my gay, lovely companions, may every ſpirit of kindneſs guard you thro' the winter, and when you again return to me, may it be with innocence, added knowledge, and added virtue. I could now weep over you, but I muſt have done.—A long farewel.

'Tis done;—Dread winter ſpreads his lateſt glooms [year;
And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd
How dull the vegetable kingdom lies!
How dumb the tuneful! Horror wide extends
Her deſolate domain;—*he comes at laſt,*
And ſhuts the ſcene.

Your moſt obedient ſervant,
The PARK.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

Projectors, in a good and bad Senſe, and Praiſe of the former.

Mr. FOOL,

I HAVE frequently been diſguſted at hearing ſome very near relations of yours ſhew their contempt of every great and laudable ſcheme, by branding the authors and contrivers with the name of projectors: A name, which by being often repeated by your family with a ſtrong and certain look of inſolent pity, is grown into content. A projector, Sir, with the bulk of mankind, now ſignifies one who has ſpent, or is ſpending his fortune in ſome chimerical enterprize; one whom every plodding fool deſpiſes, and whom the knaves of all claſſes, who have no idea of publick ſpirit, degrade, and even think they diſhonour you when they rank him in the number of your kindred. How often have I ſeen a wealthy citizen, grown rich by the little arts of oppreſſion, who would never venture ſixpence in any ſcheme, till all the hazard was over, and the profits certain, and who would never willingly ſuffer an inconſiderable loſs to ſave his friend from a goal, or his country from ruin? How often have I ſeen ſuch a one, with all the arro-

gance

gance of pride and ſelf-ſufficiency, utter the word *Projector*, and by this very term endeavour to brand with ignominy the great names that do honour to our country, that do honour to human nature?

Let me not, however, be miſunderſtood; by projectors, I do not mean thoſe, who by the little, the contemptible arts of a low ambition, invent ſchemes, and form projects for building their own happineſs on the ruin of their neighbours, or of their country: On the contrary, I would be underſtood to have in view thoſe honeſt, thoſe upright men, who, connecting the idea of their own proſperity with that of the publick, employ their talents in inventing ſome project, that while it will conduce to their private advantage, muſt promote the honour and happineſs of the community. A man of this claſs muſt ever be conſidered as a worthy member of ſociety, as one who makes the beſt uſe of the abilities God has given him; and who, when he fails of his deſired ſucceſs, is entitled to compaſſion and aſſiſtance. The very Indians owe their bows and arrows, their canoes, and utenſils for fiſhing, to the projector: It is the projector that has furniſhed them with the very means of ſubſiſtence, who gave them arms to defend themſelves from the beaſts of prey; and for food, to ſend their arrows after ſwifteſt animals; and it is to the projector that we owe all the advantages we enjoy above theſe, the untutor'd race of mankind.

Man of himſelf is weak, ſlow of foot, ſhort-ſighted, and expoſed to innumerable difficulties: Heaven, therefore, in pity to the human race, made ſome of them projectors. Theſe taught the reſt to remedy the inconveniencies of nature, and man ſoon became a match for the lion and the tyger: Notwithſtanding the weakneſs of his ſinews, the projector taught him to raiſe up the moſt ponderous weights; engines and machines innumerable were invented, by which fire, air and water, were made to perform the labour of man, and one man to do the work of numbers. His ſlowneſs of foot the projector remedied, by his teaching him to train the horſe, the elephant, the camel, and the rein-deer. Does man want wings? The projector taught him to make and unfurl the ſails, and to encompaſs the ocean. Is he ſhort-ſighted? The projector invented glaſs; the projector made it remedy the defects of the eye, bring far diſtant objects and diſtant worlds to his view, and preſented him with the ſight of myriads of wonderful beings, which by their minuteneſs muſt for ever have eſcaped his obſervation. It was the projector that brought ſtones from the quarry, and metals from the bowels of the mountains; that invented bricks, and laid the ſcheme of ſolid and durable habitations; that contrived all the conveniences of the homely cottages, and all the elegance and beauty of the moſt ſtately edifices; the projector has frequently ſet bounds to the ſea, has reſcued wide tracts of lands from the dominions of the ocean, has turned bogs and moraſſes into corn fields, and deſarts into populous cities: The projector has not only invented ſhips, by which a correſpondence and intercourſe is carried on between the moſt diſtant nations, but has furniſhed the various manufactures, the foundation of trade; has given all the embelliſhments of life, and formed the inſtruments by which they are conſtructed.

This is the projector; this the man whom multitudes treat with a ſupercilious contempt. It is true, as man is liable to error, many of his projects fail; and thoſe that are brought to perfection are frequently found not to anſwer the expectations of the inventor during his life: Of the latter obſervation the great Sir Hugh Middleton * is an inſtance, a man, whoſe name ought to be ſet down in the records of fame, and tranſmitted to the lateſt poſterity, as a publick benefactor to mankind. This great man lived to ſee his admirable ſcheme brought to a concluſion, and after having ſpent a fine eſtate in the proſecution of it, found himſelf deprived of the benefit of his labours. Can any thing be more impious than to treat the memory of ſuch a perſon with contempt? He loſt his fortune, but let him not loſe that honour to which he will always be entitled; for the poverty and rags of ſuch men are as great an ornament to them, as they reflect a diſgrace on their country. London every hour reaps the benefit of his labours, and, perhaps, might before this time have been again reduced to aſhes, had it not been for that plentiful ſupply of water with which he has furniſhed us, and the engines invented by Newſham; a projector, who, by ſecuring our habitations, and making us ſleep in greater ſafety, has given his country a nobler preſent than if he had added provinces to Great-Britain. The author of the ventilator ought here too to be mentioned, for the lateſt poſterity will feel the effects of his labours, and after he is laid in the duſt, his project will continue to preſerve the lives of thouſands. If among the Romans, he who ſaved the life of a ſingle citizen, deſerved the honour of a civic crown, what honours are due to thoſe whoſe projects ſave the lives and habitations of the people, and who leave

* *Who brought the New River water to London.*

leave to their poſterity the bleſſings of health and ſafety? If there ſhould ever be an age in which mankind will be brought to think juſtly, and to conſider actions in their true light, the glory of Archimedes will infinitely ſurpaſs that of Alexander, and the names I have juſt mentioned will be enrolled among the heroes of Great-Britain.

Yours, &c.

LUCIUS.

OBSERVATIONS *on* GOVERNMENT. *By* George Savile, *Marquis of* Halifax.

AN exact adminiſtration, and good choice of proper inſtruments, doth inſenſibly make the government in a manner abſolute without aſſuming it.

The beſt definition of the beſt government is, that it hath no inconveniences but ſuch as are ſupportable; but inconveniences there muſt be.

The intereſt of the governors and the governed is in reality the ſame, but by miſtakes on both ſides it is generally very differing. He who is a courtier by trade, and the country gentleman who will be popular, right or wrong, help to keep up this unreaſonable diſtinction.

There are as many apt to be angry at being well, as at being ill governed. For moſt men to be well governed muſt be ſcurvily uſed.

As mankind is made, the keeping it in order is an ill-natured office.

It is like a great galley, where the officers muſt be whipped with little intermiſſion, if they will do their duty.

It is in a diſorderly government as in a river, the lighteſt things ſwim at the top.

A nation is beſt to be judged by the government it is under at the time. Mankind is moulded to good or ill, according as the power over it is well or ill directed. A nation is a maſs of dough, it is the government that kneadeth it into form.

Where learning and trade flouriſh in a nation, they produce ſo much knowledge, and that ſo much equality among men, that the greatneſs of dependencies is loſt, but the nation in general will be the better for it: For if the government be wiſe, it is the more eaſily governed; if not, the bad government is the more eaſily overturned, by mens being more united againſt it than when they depended upon great men; who might ſooner be gained over and weakened by being divided.

There is more reaſon for allowing luxury in a military government, than in another; the perpetual exerciſe of war not only excuſeth, but recommendeth the entertainments in the winter. In another it groweth into a habit of uninterrupted expences and idle follies, and the conſequences of them to a nation become irrecoverable.

Electrical Experiment at Bologna. (*See p.* 327, 339.)

WHILST one gentleman held the iron rod in his right hand, and another the chain with both hands, a third accidentally laying his hand on a ſilken ſtring faſtened to the chain, a ſcintillation enſued, attended with a noiſe like that of thunder; at the very inſtant three of the gentlemen preſent felt a concuſſion, but different in each of them; in one it went from the right arm to the extremity of the foot; in another from both hands to the breaſt; and in the third from the right to the left arm, and along down to the ſole of the foot. The view of theſe naturaliſts, is to avert the effects of thunder from the city, and to abate its tremendous craſh.

Explanation *of the* VIEW *of the* BRITISH FISHERY. (*See a new and correct* MAP *of the Iſlands of* SHETLAND *in our* Mag. *for* June *laſt.*)

1 A Buſs lying on her nets all night, and the manner of heaving in the nets, and leading them aſt.

2 The buſs-rope, to which every net is carried too, with a buoy to each, on the buſs-rope.

3 The ſeizing, from the net-rope, to the buſs-rope.

4 A grampus, ſhewing that herrings are near.

5 A buſs with all her nets except one, hauled in.

6 A Dutch buſs, with all her nets in, going to make ſail.

7 The ſuperintendant's ſhip, named the *Prince of Wales*, belonging to the ſociety, of 330 tons, and 20 guns.

8 The Engliſh man of war *Peggy* (capt. O Bryen) of 150 tons, and 8 guns, firing at a French fiſhing veſſel.

9 The jagers, or tenders waiting on the buſſes, to carry the herrings to market.

10 A Dutch commodore dogger.

11 A Dutch fly-boat, as an hoſpital ſhip.

12 Sumburgh Head. 13 Fair Iſle. 14 Entrance into Braſſa ſound. 15 Braſſa iſland. 16 Hang-Cliff.

N. B. Moſt of the buſſes are under ſail for the N. E. of Shetland, in order to ſhoot their nets, (each of which is 16 fathoms long) and are allowed a mile for that purpoſe. Every buſs (burden near 80 tons, carrying about 17 men and 150 nets) will frequently catch, from 160 to 200 barrels, that is, near 150,000 herrings at one haul.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 356.

As the Bill, which was paſſed laſt Seſſion, for annexing ſome of the forfeited Eſtates in Scotland *unalienably to the Crown, was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed in both Houſes of Parliament, we reſolved to have a Debate upon it in our Club; and a Day being appointed for that Purpoſe, when the Bill was ſuppoſed to have been read a ſecond Time, and a Motion made for its being committed, the Debate was opened by* A. Poſthumius, *who ſpoke to this Effect.*

My Lords,

AS I had a jealouſy of this bill from the firſt time I heard of it, I took the firſt opportunity after it came up to this houſe to peruſe it, which I did with great attention, and I muſt ſay, that the more I conſider it, the more I am againſt its being paſſed into a law. This, perhaps, is an opinion in which many of your lordſhips may at preſent differ from me; therefore I ſhall beg leave to give my reaſons, and that I may do it in ſome ſort of method, I ſhall endeavour to ſhew, firſt, that what is propoſed by this bill is impracticable; 2dly, That it is dangerous; and, 3dly, That the utility to be expected from it can never be worth the expence.

The preamble, I ſhall admit, my lords, is very plauſible: To ſtrengthen the foundations of the future tranquillity of this kingdom, is what the adminiſtration as well as the legiſlature ought always to have in view; but the bill no way anſwers the preamble, becauſe the purpoſes ſaid to be intended are, in my opinion, abſolutely impracticable, and if they were practicable I doubt much if they will be purſued. To propagate agriculture and manufactures in every part of the kingdom is certainly a very good deſign, but in a part of the iſland where the people underſtand nothing of either, this can be done only by ſending people thither who underſtand agriculture and manufactures; and this, I am afraid, never can, or at leaſt never will be done by the publick; for what ſort of people can you get to go thither? Can you expect that people who are ſettled in farms or manufactures in England, or in the low country of Scotland, will leave their ſettlements and go to the highlands of Scotland? Can you imagine that any of the induſtrious proteſtants of Ireland will go thither? If any ſhould agree to go, it would be wrong to draw them from thence, where the country in general is but thinly peopled, and where the papiſts far exceed the proteſtants in number: Then as to foreign proteſtants, either from Germany or France, they generally chuſe to go to our plantations in America, and ſuch of them as chuſe to come to Britain or Ireland are the better ſort of mechanicks, who could find no employment, nor any vent for the produce of their induſtry, in the highlands of Scotland.

But ſuppoſe, my lords, it were poſſible to get people who underſtood agriculture and manufactures to go and ſettle in the highlands of Scotland, how could they be protected from the inſults of the natives? For that the old inhabitants would of courſe be inveterate enemies to theſe ſtrangers, no man who knows any thing of human nature can doubt; and as it is impoſſible for troops to march from one part of that country to another in the depth of winter, the new-comers would run the

September, 1752.

D— of B——.

utmoſt riſk of being murdered by the natives, unleſs you keep a body of regular troops at every new ſettlement; ſo that for rendering effectual the pretended purpoſes of this bill, it would be neceſſary to keep a numerous army conſtantly quartered in the highlands; and ſhould you put the nation to this expence, I doubt much if the publick, or any perſons the publick can employ, would pick out, or be at much pains to engage the proper perſons for introducing and eſtabliſhing agriculture and manufactures in that country. We all know the nature of publick undertakings: We know how apt they are to be made a jobb of by thoſe that are employed in the execution; and the project to be eſtabliſhed by this bill looks as like a jobb, and is, in my opinion, more liable to be made a jobb of than any publick undertaking I ever heard of. You may enact, if you pleaſe, that the commiſſioners to be appointed by this act ſhall have no ſalary or reward; and that the leſſees under them ſhall pay no fine or gratuity whatſoever over and above the reſerved rent; but it will be impoſſible to enforce ſuch prohibitory clauſes, becauſe it will be impoſſible to prove any breach, eſpecially in Scotland, where the famous affair of Capt. Porteous ſhewed *, that offenders are more faithful to one another than they generally are in any other country.

The conſequence of this, my lords, will certainly be, that theſe profitable leaſes will not be granted to ſuch as are beſt qualified for improving the agriculture or manufactures of the country, but to thoſe who will pay the higheſt fine or gratuity to the managing commiſſioner or ſome agent of his; or, what I dread much more, they will be granted to none but the friends, relations, or dependents of the chief commiſſioners. This, I ſay, my lords, I dread, becauſe this is what I think renders the bill of the moſt dangerous conſequence. This is not an age to expect that men will give themſelves any trouble without ſome expectation either of profit or power; and as the commiſſioners are to have no ſalaries, as a ſtranger in the country cannot ſafely make any profit, we may be aſſured, that none will accept of being commiſſioners, or at leaſt, that none will be active, but ſuch as have great eſtates in the neighbourhood. They will accept, they will be active, becauſe it will add very much to their power in that country, which is already too great. What is the reaſon aſſigned for paſſing this bill? Is it not becauſe the perſons formerly in poſſeſſion of thoſe eſtates had ſo much power, that it was of dangerous conſequence to the tranquillity of the kingdom? Can this be a reaſon for transferring their power to thoſe, who have already great power of their own in that country? 'Tis true, it may be ſaid, that the former poſſeſſors were diſaffected, whereas thoſe to whom their power is to be transferred are well affected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment. My lords, affection may be pretended, and the moſt dangerous of all enemies is he who pretends to be a friend: Beſides, we know that affection is of a very changeable nature: One of theſe unfortunate noble perſons, whoſe eſtate is by this bill to be veſted unalienably in the crown, was once deemed to be well affected to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment; at leaſt he gave as ſtrong proofs of it as any man could give, and had received great favours from it. No man's affection therefore, even when the moſt ſincere, is to be depended on; and our hiſtories will inform us, that to veſt too much power in any one family, is almoſt an infallible method to render them diſaffected to the government then eſtabliſhed.

Is it then ſafe, my lords, for our preſent government, can it ſtrengthen the

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1736, *p.* 510.

the foundations of the future tranquillity of this kingdom, to add ſo much to the power of the great families now ſubſiſting in the highlands of Scotland, as will be added by this bill, ſhould it paſs into a law? It is they, and they alone, that muſt be the acting commiſſioners for carrying the law into execution: They may grant many favours by granting leaſes of thoſe eſtates for one third leſs than the yearly value, which are favours that the old proprietors, I believe, ſeldom if ever granted; and if they did, it will make the favours now to be granted of the more value, for the old rental will now be looked on as the real annual value. Theſe commiſſioners may not only grant greater favours than the old proprietors ever did, but they will have a more extenſive power to puniſh than the old proprietors ever had by law, for they may not only erect priſons and appoint goalers, but they may commit whomſoever they pleaſe to priſon by their own ſole authority, and the perſons ſo committed, however innocent, muſt lie a long time in priſon before they can be diſcharged by due courſe of law, eſpecially in the winter time, when there may perhaps be no paſſing from the priſon to any place where the innocent oppreſſed priſoner can apply for relief.

Thus, my lords, the inhabitants of all thoſe eſtates muſt by fear as well as favour be rendered ſlaviſhly ſubmiſſive to theſe commiſſioners, perhaps to one ſingle commiſſioner, who has found means to uſurp the power of all the reſt; and what makes me highly ſuſpicious that a jobb of ſome kind or other is ſecretly deſigned by this bill, is, that ſeveral eſtates are included in it unneceſſarily, even upon the principle of the bill itſelf, becauſe they neither lie in the highlands, nor can the inhabitants be ſaid to be diſaffected, tho' the former proprietor was; particularly, one eſtate of no leſs than 3000l. a year, moſt of which lies in or very near the low country; and tho' many of the tenants of that eſtate were in the laſt rebellion, yet it is well known, that moſt of them were forced into it, and ought to have been particularly diſtinguiſhed as proper objects of mercy, if due care had been taken to adminiſter juſtice impartially to thoſe that were concerned in that wicked affair; but from what I have heard, it ſeems, that neither juſtice nor mercy was adminiſtered upon that occaſion in proportion to the merit or demerit of the object, but in proportion to the private intereſt he could make, or the private reſentment he had the misfortune to be expoſed to: One man in particular I muſt take notice of, who, notwithſtanding his being then an officer in the ſervice of the government, was very inſtrumental in getting the Hazard ſloop ſeized at Montroſe for the ſervice of the rebels; yet this man, ſo far from being puniſhed, has ſince been promoted to a better poſt in the ſame ſervice. Another who was very active in forcing the people of the eſtate I have mentioned into the rebellion, now lives quietly at home, whilſt many have ſuffered for the crime which they were compelled by him to commit.

I could give your lordſhips an account of ſeveral other inſtances of partiality, which I have been aſſured are true; but as they are more proper for a particular inquiry, which, I hope, they will meet with, than for being thus tranſiently mentioned in a debate upon another ſubject, I ſhall add no more of them, but proceed to conſider the utility of this bill, or the advantages that may reaſonably be expected from it; and theſe, I think, muſt relate either to the publick revenue, or to the improvement of the country and the increaſe of our trade, or to our future ſecurity. As to the publick revenue,

it is not ſo much as pretended that it is ever to be increaſed by the produce of theſe eſtates: On the contrary, care ſeems to be taken, that no part of this produce ſhall ever be brought to the account of the publick revenue; for the whole is to be yearly applied by virtue of ſign manuals to the purpoſes of civilizing the inhabitants upon the ſaid eſtates, and other parts of the highlands and iſlands of Scotland, the promoting amongſt them the proteſtant religion, good government, induſtry and manufactures, and the principles of duty and loyalty to his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and to no other uſe or purpoſe whatſoever; and all this, my lords, without any limitation of time, ſo that the great work of improving this country and reforming the people is to be always doing, but never done; and to this work the whole produce of theſe eſtates is for ever to be applied, even tho' it ſhould come to be ten times what it is at preſent, and even tho' mines of gold ſhould be found within the ſame; for that there may be ſome ſort of mines diſcovered, ſeems to be expected, becauſe it is provided, that the commiſſioners may grant leaſes of mines or fiſhings to any value they pleaſe. whereas they are not to grant to any one perſon above 20l. a year in land; and this, I muſt obſerve by the by, ſeems deſigned to increaſe the number of their dependents; for when the country comes to be improved, if it ever ſhould, a very ſmall parcel of land may in ſome parts be let at that rent.

Now, my lords, with regard to the improvement of the country and increaſe of our trade, this bill, I am perſuaded, will rather prevent than forward it, eſpecially as the commiſſioners are confined not to grant any leaſe of lands for above 21 years; for ſuppoſing they could get induſtrious and intelligent farmers of ſubſtance to go from England, or from the low country of Scotland, to ſettle in the highlands, will any man of common ſenſe lay out a great deal of money upon the improvement of an eſtate, which he can hold for but 21 years? This limitation therefore ſeems to me to be inconſiſtent with the whole ſcope and pretended purpoſe of the bill; but in this likewiſe there ſeems to be a deſign in favour of the power of the commiſſioners, for the ſhorter the leaſes are, the more abſolute will be their power over the leſſees, and this limitation ſeems deſigned that no wrongheaded commiſſioner may think of purſuing the intention of the bill, by granting leaſes for any longer term of years. Whatever therefore was the deſign of ſome, who were concerned in framing this bill, I am perſuaded, that the improvement of the country and the increaſe of our trade was not the true and ſole deſign of all; for if it had, the commiſſioners would have been impowered to let leaſes of a greater extent of land to one perſon, and for a much longer term of years, particularly as to building leaſes; and as to merchants, manufacturers, tradeſmen, or farmers, who were not natives of that country, they would have had a power to grant them a leaſe free from any rent for the firſt five or ſeven years; for this has been the method taken in Pruſſia, and in all countries where foreigners have been invited to ſettle with any ſucceſs; Nay, in Pruſſia they not only give them leaſes rent-free for ſome time, but they build houſes for them, provide them with proper utenſils, and ſupport them for the firſt year at the publick expence; and as the government is abſolute in that country, it is highly dangerous to attempt making a jobb of any publick undertaking.

But in this country, my lords, where no man can be puniſhed but by a due courſe of law, and after a full

full proof of his crime to the ſatiſfaction of a jury of neighbours, it is hardly poſſible to prevent cunning men from making a private jobb of every publick undertaking, therefore we ought to have as few of them as poſſible; and for this reaſon I am convinced, that it would tend more to the improvement of that country, and the increaſe of our trade, to ſell thoſe eſtates at an under-value to gentlemen or merchants who are not natives of the country, than to veſt them unalienably in the crown; for ſuch gentlemen would not think of increaſing their power but their rental; and for this purpoſe they would take every method that could be thought of, and even be at ſome expence, to get people, who underſtood agriculture and manufactures, to come and ſettle upon the eſtates they had purchaſed. They would encourage and protect ſuch of the natives as appeared to be docil and induſtrious, and they would endeavour to check that idle, lazy, clanniſh, roving ſpirit, which has ſo long prevailed among the common people of that country. But the contrary of all this will, I am afraid, be the conſtant endeavour of thoſe, who are to be the managers of thoſe eſtates under the crown.

Now, my lords, with regard to our future ſecurity: By this bill, it is true, we ſtrip thoſe that at preſent appear to be diſaffected of all that power which flowed from their poſſeſſion of property in that country; but we are to veſt the whole, with a conſiderable addition, in others, who have already too much power, who may in a few years become diſaffected, and who may have the cunning, I may ſay the wiſdom, to conceal their diſaffection until it be impoſſible for the government to ſtrip them of their power. I have already ſhewn, that the acting commiſſioners under this bill muſt be the heads of ſome of the great families now ſubſiſting in that country: Theſe commiſſioners have already a great legal as well as a clanniſh power over the people within their own eſtates, and to this you are to add a moſt extenſive legal power over the people within the eſtates which are now to be veſted in the crown. Can you imagine, that they will not endeavour to add to this legal power that clanniſh power, which has always been ſo prevalent in the highlands of Scotland? Eſpecially, as you are to furniſh them with the means for doing ſo. They will leaſe out all thoſe eſtates at two thirds of the value to the people of the clan, whoſe chief they formerly belonged to, on purpoſe that the leſſees may tranſmit the other third for the ſupport of their exiled chief; by which means not only the people of the clan, but the chief himſelf, will all become friends and dependents upon the acting commiſſioners, who are by this bill to be appointed; and if thoſe commiſſioners ſhould, upon any future invaſion, think fit to declare againſt the government, they would not only be joined by all their own people, but by all thoſe clans whom they had thus, by the power you gave them, attached to themſelves.

From hence, my lords, I think it is plain, that inſtead of ſtrengthening, you will by this bill weaken the foundations of our future tranquillity; for all politicians agree, that the ſecurity of a government, and the tranquillity of a nation, depend upon dividing the power of the commonwealth into a great many hands, and not upon accumulating too much of it into the hands of any one or a few ſubjects. If you lodge too much of it in the hands of the government, you render your government abſolute; if in the hands of a few ſubjects, you lay a foundation for continual factions and frequent rebellions.

I hope, my lords, I have now made out what I at firſt propoſed, that the bill now before us is impracticable,

ticable, that it is dangerous, and that the utility to be expected from it can never anſwer the expence. As to the expence, my lords, when I conſider that the whole of it is to be paid by the publick, and that private men are for ever to reap the whole of the profits, I cannot but look upon this bill as a moſt flagrant piece of injuſtice; for that injuſtice may be done to the publick as well as to a private man will not, I believe, be denied. What this expence may amount to, I ſhall not at preſent pretend to gueſs; for we are not only to purchaſe properties but ſuperiorities, and how either is to be valued I do not know: I am afraid, that both will be over valued by the judicatories in Scotland, eſpecially as the price is to be paid by the publick and not by the crown; for the officers of the crown will not think themſelves ſo much bound to take care that the publick ſhall not be impoſed on.

This piece of injuſtice towards the publick I think the more extraordinary, my lords, as I cannot ſee any neceſſity for veſting thoſe eſtates in the crown; and if there were, the crown has a fund which I muſt believe to be ſufficient, unleſs I ſee very evident proofs to the contrary. The whole of the eſtates in Scotland forfeited by the late rebellion amount to above 16,000l. a year; theſe which by this bill are to be veſted in the crown amount only to about 7000l. a year; why ſhould not the debts upon this 7000l. a year be paid out of the balance, which will come to the crown by the ſale of the other 9000l. a year? I know that upon all forfeited eſtates in Scotland there are always claims entered to the full value of the eſtate, tho' the forfeiting perſon was in quiet poſſeſſion at the time of the forfeiture, but moſt of thoſe claims are certainly fraudulent, which frauds will, I hope, be diſcovered, and when they are, I am purſuaded, that a very conſiderable balance will accrue to the crown, over and above the payment of all real and true debts.

What this balance may amount to, my lords, cannot ſoon be determined; but if it be neceſſary to veſt any of thoſe forfeited eſtates in the crown, I think, we ſhould delay putting the publick to any expence upon that account, until we ſee what this balance may amount to; for I am perſuaded, his majeſty will readily agree to apply that balance towards paying off the debts upon thoſe eſtates, which are to be entailed upon him and his ſucceſſors; and if that balance ſhould at laſt appear to be trifling, I think, it will be a ſtrong reaſon for giving up this project for improving the highlands or any other part of Scotland, as by far the greateſt ſhare of the expence muſt be paid by England; for Scotland pays but a 42d part of the land-tax, and but very little towards the malt, which are the only two taxes we now have for ſupplying the current ſervice; and even as to ſeveral of the taxes which have been mortgaged for the payment of our debts, ways and means have been found to keep Scotland entirely free from them. For example, they have yet paid nothing in that country towards the window tax, and as to the tax upon coaches, there is ſomething very myſterious with regard to Scotland. The firſt year of that tax it produced in Scotland juſt the round ſum of 1000l. The ſecond year it produced juſt double the ſum; the third year it produced juſt double the ſum; but the fourth year it produced nothing at all; and yet I do not hear, that all the quality in Scotland have laid down their equipages rather than continue paying this tax.

Theſe things I mention, my lords, for the ſake of common juſtice, and not out of any diſregard I have for the people of Scotland, for I think they deſerve to be as well treated as any other of his majeſty's ſubjects. I ſhall even be for giving them ſome eaſe

in

in caſes where the circumſtances of the country neceſſarily require it; but I muſt obſerve, that if every rebellion ſhould carry as much money from England to Scotland as this laſt has done, and is like to do, however much particular men might ſuffer, it would be the intereſt of the country in general to have frequent rebellions: for beſides the money ſent thither for maintaining our troops during the time of the rebellion, we have ſince ſent two large ſums to that country, occaſioned, I may ſay, by the rebellion: That is to ſay, 10,000l. to the city of Glaſgow, for making good the damage done them by the rebels; and 152,000l. for purchaſing the heritable juriſdictions in Scotland *; and if this bill be agreed to, we muſt ſend a larger ſum than both theſe put together, upon what I think a chimerical and impracticable project, which is that of planting induſtry, religion, and loyalty among the people of the highlands of Scotland, by truſtees appointed by the crown for that purpoſe. This may be done in a courſe of years by the nobility and gentlemen who have land eſtates in that country, if they would unite together for the purpoſe, as they have lately done in Ireland, without any expence to the publick; but it is chimerical in the publick to undertake it, or to put itſelf to any expence upon that head; and as this laudable undertaking has been ſet on foot and promoted in Ireland chiefly by the gentlemen of England, or the low country of Scotland, who had purchaſed, or ſucceeded to their anceſtors, who had purchaſed forfeited eſtates there at a ſmall price, it confirms what I have ſaid before, that the beſt way for improving the highlands and reforming the people, would be to ſell theſe forfeited eſtates at any price to gentlemen of England, or the low country of Scotland, whoſe intereſt would be to root out that clanniſh ſpirit which prevails in the highlands, and to propagate a ſpirit of induſtry among the people; whereas if you ſell theſe eſtates, or give the management of them, to the chiefs of other clans, the ſame clanniſh ſpirit will be preferred to any other, and thoſe chiefs who are now your favourites, may in a few years become more dangerous enemies than the former.

Theſe, my lords, are my reaſons for being againſt the bill now under conſideration; and if they are not ſufficient for convincing your lordſhips, I hope they will at leaſt be ſufficient for excuſing my giving a negative to the queſtion.

Upon this C. Plinius Cæcilius *ſtood up, and ſpoke in Subſtance as follows*, viz.

My Lords,

FROM the ſeveral acts that have been paſſed your lordſhips will ſee, that ever ſince the laſt rebellion we have had two ends in view: One to prevent any future rebellion, and the other to improve the highlands and iſlands of Scotland, by introducing and propagating manufacture, agriculture and fiſheries. Now it is certain, and even the noble duke himſelf ſeems to agree, that neither of theſe ends can be anſwered, if the diſaffected chiefs ſhould again get poſſeſſion of their eſtates in that country; for as they have done before, they will think of nothing but cultivating a clanniſh ſpirit, and breeding their people up to arms, in order to raiſe a new rebellion againſt the government, as ſoon as a favourable opportunity offers. We muſt therefore by all means prevent its being in their power ever again to get poſſeſſion of their land eſtates; but this it is impoſſible to prevent, if you allow thoſe eſtates to be ſold to the higheſt bidder; for there is not one of theſe eſtates on which there are not claims entered far ex-

L— H—— C——.

ceeding

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for* 1748, *p.* 189.

ceeding the value of the eſtate, were it even to be ſold at as high a price as any lands can be ſold in that country; and tho' it cannot by any means be proved, yet it is certain, that moſt of theſe claims are fraudulent, and made by truſtees for the uſe of the forfeiting perſon. The claims are in appearance ſo fair, and ſo well eſtabliſhed, that they muſt be by law allowed, and being allowed, the claimants may then outbid any fair purchaſer that can be expected. By this means the claimants muſt get into poſſeſſion; and as their claims are all in truſt for the forfeiting perſon, their poſſeſſion will in effect, tho' not in appearance, be his poſſeſſion. The tenants of the eſtate will ſtill look upon him as their maſter, he will have the whole management, and the whole of the profits will come to his uſe.

To ſtate this matter in a clear light, my lords, let us ſuppoſe, that one of theſe eſtates, not worth above 10,000l. at the moſt, has inconteſtable claims entered upon it to the amount of 15 or 20,000l. and that of theſe claims 14 or 18,000l. are fraudulent and in truſt for the forfeiting perſon. If this eſtate were to be ſold by publick ſale, ſome perſon in truſt for him might bid 15 or 20,000l. for it; becauſe when he had done ſo, he would really have but one or 2000l. to pay; but if any ſtranger ſhould bid up to that ſum, he muſt pay the whole money, becauſe all the fraudulent claimants would inſiſt upon having their money from him. Therefore it is certain, that for ſuch an eſtate no private man can or will outbid the truſtee for the forfeiting perſon, and it would be ridiculous in the government to attempt it; becauſe it would amount to an infinite ſum of money, and becauſe it would put the forfeiting perſon in more affluent circumſtances than ever he was before his rebellion; for all thoſe fraudulent claimants would pay the money over to him as ſoon as they had received it, and it would be lodged ſomewhere abroad for the benefit of him and his family.

The noble duke, I find, my lords, is ſo ſanguine as to hope, that all theſe fraudulent claims may be detected, but from experience I am induced to entertain no ſuch hopes; and the noble duke himſelf gave us a good reaſon for not entertaining any ſuch. The people of that country are ſo faithful to one another, in every caſe where they think their honour concerned, that no reward can tempt them, no terror can frighten them to betray their truſt: They will take any oath you can frame, rather than diſcover what they think there honour obliges them to conceal; and this fidelity reaches even to the very loweſt of the people, as was apparent in the caſe of Porteous, mentioned by the noble duke. How then can we expect, that truſts will be diſcovered where none but gentlemen are concerned?

Thus, my lords, as it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh between claims or debts that are fraudulent and thoſe that are real, and as the juſtice of our government requires that all lawful creditors ſhould be ſatisfied, as far as the true value of the eſtate will go, in every caſe where the inconteſtable claims amount to more than the true value, the government muſt make good that value to the creditors, or the eſtate muſt be put up to publick ſale, and ſold to the higheſt bidder, without exception, if he be a perſon capable by our laws to purchaſe. If you make no exception, the higheſt bidder will certainly be ſome truſtee for the forfeiting perſon or family; and if by a new law you ſhould make any exception, the creditors will exclaim, that you have not done them juſtice, becauſe by making ſuch an exception, you prevented the eſtate's being ſold at its full value. For example, my lords, ſuppoſe you ſhould by a new law order theſe highland eſtates to be ſold to the higheſt bidder at a publick

ſale, but that no man born, or who was deſcended of any family in that country, ſhould be a purchaſer, do you think, that the forfeiting perſon could not find a truſtee in the low country of Scotland, or perhaps in England or Ireland, to purchaſe the eſtate for his benefit? and ſuch truſtee would certainly, for the reaſon I have aſſigned, be the higheſt bidder; and if no ſuch truſtee could be found, or did appear as a bidder, I am perſuaded, the eſtate could not, with ſuch an exception, be ſold for a fourth part of its value; conſequently the creditors would loſe three fourths of their debts, and this they would impute to the exception you had made by your new law, which would raiſe a general outcry againſt the government.

We know, my lords, how ſhy people are to purchaſe forfeited eſtates, eſpecially in the highlands of Scotland: We know how difficult it was to find purchaſers for the eſtates forfeited by the rebellion in 1715. I very much doubt, whether we could then have found purchaſers at any price for the eſtates forfeited in Scotland, if a company here in England, merely from a humour of ſtockjobbing, had not preſented themſelves as purchaſers; and the fate of that company will not be an encouragement to any other company to engage in ſuch an undertaking; for no company can pretend to improve an eſtate by agriculture; and as companies, like rich young heirs, and perhaps ſome of riper years, are generally cheated by their ſtewards, it can never be worth the while of any company to purchaſe eſtates at near the full value, nor will any company ever do ſo, if they have no other view than merely that of reaping the annual profits. I therefore am of opinion, that it is in vain to think of finding any purchaſers for theſe highland eſtates, but ſuch as are truſtees for the forfeiting perſons; and I am perſuaded, the noble duke would not be for admitting any purchaſers who may be ſuſpected of being ſo. But as the claims upon every one of theſe eſtates far exceed the true value, they muſt in a ſhort time be ſold to the higheſt bidder, that is to ſay, to the truſtee for the forfeiting perſon, or the publick muſt reſolve to take them at the higheſt price that can reaſonably be put upon them. So far then the bill now before us is not choice but neceſſity, in order to give ſatisfaction to the creditors, and at the ſame time prevent the eſtates falling again into the hands of thoſe who never have, nor ever will make uſe of them but for diſturbing the tranquillity of their country.

As to the other parts of this bill, my lords; I mean the management which theſe eſtates are to be put under, and the uſes to which the rents and profits of them are to be applied, I wiſh the noble duke had been pleaſed to give us a better ſcheme; for at preſent I am of opinion, that the ſcheme of this bill is the beſt that could be contrived. His majeſty may by the bill name as many commiſſioners as he pleaſes, and tho' he is not to grant ſalaries, he may grant favours to ſuch as appear to be active and diligent in the execution of the truſt he repoſes in them; therefore I am far from thinking that none but ſuch as have large eſtates in the neighbouring highlands will accept and act as commiſſioners: I hope ſome of the lords of this country will, and I am perſuaded, ſeveral of the nobility and gentlemen of the low country of Scotland will be fond of the commiſſion, and for their own ſakes will be active in civilizing a people, who were formerly ſo apt to make inroads and commit depredations upon their eſtates in the low country.

Then as to ſtrangers, my lords, who may be prevailed on to go and ſettle in the highlands, it is not ſuppoſed, I hope, that we are to baniſh,

tranſport, or exterminate all the natives, or that the country is quite waſte and deſtitute of inhabitants; we are only to get a few intelligent and induſtrious farmers and maſters of manufacture, with ſome ſervants and journeymen, and a few who underſtand fiſhing and curing of fiſh, to go and ſettle there, in order to ſerve as examples to the people of the country, and to inſtruct and employ ſuch of them as may incline to be induſtrious, which I am perſuaded will be the greateſt part, as ſoon as they are made ſenſible of the plenty and independency that attend induſtry. As to farmers, I am perſuaded, that many from the low country of Scotland, and ſome perhaps from England, will be induced by the cheapneſs of the leaſes to go and ſettle there; and as to manufacturers, tradeſmen, and fiſhermen, they will be induced to go and ſettle there by the cheapneſs of proviſions, and the plenty of buſineſs which they muſt have in a country, where there are none or but very few of the ſame trade. Therefore I am convinced, that as many as are wanted may be got as ſoon as it is known that they will be protected and encouraged by the commiſſioners; and no one of the commiſſioners can refuſe his protection and encouragement, becauſe the other commiſſioners would ſoon be informed of it, and would get him removed, which the crown will by this bill have a power to do, whenever it pleaſes. I ſhall indeed grant, that it may at firſt be neceſſary to lay out ſome money for building houſes for ſuch ſtrangers, as may be willing to come and ſettle there: For this purpoſe the commiſſioners will have a fund of about 4000l. yearly, by which means ſeveral villages may ſoon be erected, where a few companies of ſoldiers may be quartered, which for want of ſuch accommodation cannot be done at preſent; and this, with the countenance of ſuch of the commiſſioners as have eſtates in that country, will be ſufficient for protecting the new ſettlers againſt any inſult that may be offered by the natives.

I cannot therefore, my lords, comprehend why there ſhould be any difficulty in introducing induſtrious ſtrangers into the highlands; and the introduction of ſuch is certainly the moſt effectual method for giving a turn to the ſpirit of the natives, both with reſpect to induſtry and loyalty. It was this that gave the firſt turn to the ſpirit of the people in Ireland; for that country was in almoſt a continued courſe of rebellion from the time it was conquered by our brave King Henry II. to the reign of James I. In his reign a number of induſtrious ſtrangers both from England and Scotland were introduced into Ireland; and when the rebellion of 1641 was extinguiſhed by Oliver Cromwell, he gave the lands of many of the rebels to his victorious ſoldiers, who were left in poſſeſſion for ſome time after the reſtoration, as the rebels had no merit to plead with Charles II. becauſe they had firſt rebelled againſt his father; but as moſt of them were Roman catholicks, the duke of York, afterwards king James II. had intereſt enough to get an act paſſed in Ireland, called an act of explanations, by which many of the old proprietors were reſtored to their eſtates; and the conſequence was, that moſt of them joined in the rebellion raiſed in Ireland at the time of the revolution, which gave an opportunity for introducing more induſtrious ſtrangers from England and Scotland, into Ireland, and laid the foundation for that ſpirit of induſtry and improvement, now ſo prevalent among the people of that iſland.

In the highlands of Scotland, my lords, it will be the ſame, if you can but introduce a few induſtrious ſtrangers among them, to give the natives

natives a taſte of that happineſs which attends induſtry; and the land-holders in that country who are friends to our preſent eſtabliſhment, are ready to join in every method for improving the country and rendering the people induſtrious; becauſe, as they have no view of ever rebelling againſt the government, they chuſe rather to have their rental increaſed by a rich and laborious people, than to be followed into a rebellion by a number of idle and deſperate beggars. But if you allow the diſaffected chiefs to recover poſſeſſion of their eſtates, they will continue to have quite contrary views, and conſequently will endeavour to defeat every method you can take for improving the country and civilizing the people; for one of them, lord Lovat by name, ſaid to two gentlemen who viſited him a few days before his death, that they ought to be againſt the juriſdiction bill, becauſe the increaſe of their eſtates by that bill, would not give them ſuch an intereſt at court as the power did which they were thereby to be deprived of.

This, my lords, was his way of thinking, and it always was the way of thinking among thoſe who affected military power rather than riches. Before the union of the crowns the borders of Scotland were as bad, or rather worſe than the highlands are now: The chiefs thought of nothing but their military power, and the people were idle and poor, and always ready at their deſire to rebel againſt the government of Scotland, or to commit depredations on England. But that union introduced induſtry and riches among them, and this put an end to their rebellious, rapacious ſpirit; for an induſtrious, rich people will never be ready to take arms againſt the government of their country, as was evident in the laſt rebellion, with regard to the people of the eſtate mentioned by the noble duke: Moſt of them, it is true, were forced into the rebellion; and for this very reaſon it was neceſſary to include that eſtate in this bill, in order to prevent the people's being again expoſed to the like misfortune.

From what I have ſaid, my lords, I hope it will appear, that the purpoſes intended by this bill are far from being impracticable: Nay, I believe, it will appear, that there is no other way of keeping theſe eſtates out of the hands of the diſaffected chiefs, and conſequently that the improvement of the highlands and the civilizing the people are not practicable in any other way; and as to the danger of what is propoſed by this bill, I am ſurpriſed to hear any ſuch thing apprehended. The power of theſe diſaffected chiefs is not to be transferred to any other chiefs: It is to be wholly lodged in the crown: The commiſſioners muſt in every thing act in the name of the crown, and are to be removeable at the pleaſure of the crown. Can it under theſe circumſtances be ſuppoſed poſſible for any one of theſe commiſſioners to uſurp the power of all the reſt? Can it be ſuppoſed that any future adminiſtration will be ſo negligent and unwiſe as to admit of any ſuch attempt, ſince it will always be in their power to defeat ſuch a deſign, by removing ſuch a commiſſioner?

Then, my lords, as to the publick utility to be expected from this bill, when I conſider the frequent and great dangers we have ſince the revolution been expoſed to from the highlands of Scotland: When I conſider what a vaſt tract of country lies there uncultivated: When I conſider the rich mines of lead that may probably be diſcovered in thoſe mountains: And when I conſider the beneficial fiſheries that may be eſtabliſhed upon the weſtern coaſt and iſlands of Scotland, and the addition that may thereby be made to our naval power, I am aſtoniſhed to hear it ſuggeſted, that the utility to be expected is not worth the expence.

Private men will, it is true, reap an advantage from the improvements propoſed; but even this will be an advantage to the publick, and the other advantages to be reaped by the publick will certainly far exceed in value the ſmall ſum that is to be paid for the purchaſe of thoſe eſtates. And as to the objections made againſt the reſtraints laid upon the commiſſioners with regard to leaſes, if they ſhould be found inconvenient, they may be altered; for this law is not deſigned to be like the laws of the Medes and Perſians, never to be altered or amended. It is impoſſible to foreſee all the inconveniences that may happen, or all the regulations that may be found neceſſary; but the general ſcope of the bill is right, and indeed abſolutely neceſſary for our future ſecurity; and whatever new regulations may hereafter be found requiſite, I hope they will be taken care of.

As to the ſhare paid by Scotland towards the land tax, it is what they agreed to pay, and we agreed to accept of, at the time of the union; and as to every other tax which it is poſſible to collect in that country, I believe, they pay above that proportion; but I wiſh, my lords, that all ſuch compariſons were let alone; for if we were to compare what is paid to the publick by the county of Middleſex, including London, with what is paid by any other county in England, I believe, the difference would be found very conſiderable; yet the county of Middleſex is not from thence to claim any ſuperior care either from the government or legiſlature; becauſe it is by means of the other counties that it is enabled to pay more than its ſhare. And as to what the noble duke was pleaſed to obſerve about the collection of taxes, or the adminiſtration of juſtice in Scotland, if an inquiry ſhould be ſet on foot, I believe, it would be eaſy to anſwer every objection. All I ſhall ſay at preſent is, that a tax may be practicable in one part of the country, and yet not in another, becauſe the expence of the collection would exceed the produce of the tax. And whatever tales may be told here, the officers of juſtice in Scotland cannot puniſh a man until he is proved guilty, nor can they baniſh a man for an offence that has been pardoned by his majeſty's moſt gracious indemnity. But as none of theſe things have any relation to the preſent queſtion, I ſhall give your lordſhips no further trouble; as I have already anſwered every material objection I have heard againſt the bill, and, I hope, ſhewn, not only that it is abſolutely neceſſary, but that in all appearance it will be highly advantageous to the publick.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

☞ *As all the* SPEECHES *made in the* POLITICAL CLUB *are not inſerted in their journal book, any gentleman may ſend a copy or extract of what he ſaid upon any important debate, to the publiſher of this* MAGAZINE, *and it ſhall be inſerted by itſelf, or in its proper place.*

As we frequently hear of Differences and Miſunderſtandings between the Magiſtracy and Citizens of Dublin, *we ſhall give our Readers the Subſtance of* Mr. la Touche's *Addreſs, in behalf of the Citizens, to his Grace the Duke of* Dorſet, *Lord Lieutenant, which will give ſome Light into that Affair. After handſomely complimenting his Grace, he proceeds thus:*

IT is not within the commiſſion I have received from my fellow-citizens, to lay before your grace any matters of a controverted nature. This will be more properly done, if your grace ſhould think fitting to call the parties before you; but I flatter myſelf, it cannot

be diſpleaſing to your grace, that I ſhould lay before you that plan of government and adminiſtration, which prevails in the metropolis of that realm, over which his majeſty, from his paternal regard to the welfare of his ſubjects, has appointed your grace his lieutenant.

The government of this city is, my lord, in a lord-mayor, two ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, and about 112 common-council-men. The lord-mayor and ſheriffs are elected by the aldermen alone; who fill up likewiſe all vacancies in their board by elections among themſelves, excluſively of the commons and citizens. The commons of the city are thoſe who have ſerved the office of ſheriff, and 96 perſons elected by the aldermen, from a double return made to them from the 25 ſubordinate corporations of this city. But of the validity of this return, the aldermen are the ſole judges, and if the ſignature of any one of the maſters or wardens of the returning corporation ſhould be wanting, if abſence or ſickneſs, accident or neglect, ſhould prevent any of them from ſigning it; the aldermen do then elect from the whole corporation, without any regard to the return made to them, or without any regard to the opinions, which the corporation may have of the capacity or integrity of the perſons, whom the aldermen are pleaſed to elect, as repreſentatives from that body.

The lord-mayor and aldermen have the election of treaſurer in themſelves alone; thoſe of recorder and other officers, in the city; and the diſpoſal and management of the city revenues, in them conjunctly with the ſheriffs and commons, who are all of them in reality elected by the aldermen.

The juſtices of the peace are the lord-mayor, recorder, and ſuch of the aldermen who have ſerved the office of lord-mayor, or who after their election have been excuſed that office; of the former there are now eight, and of the latter no leſs than ſeven.

This, my lord, the aldermen would willingly perſuade themſelves and others to be the legal government of this city; and I make no doubt, but they will alſo allow as truth, what I ſhall lay before your grace, concerning the adminiſtration of theſe powers.

I ſhall go no farther back than the two laſt years, the conduct and behaviour of the former rulers in this city are foreign to my purpoſe; but the behaviour of the preſent may be preſumed to claim, in ſome meaſure, the attention of your grace.

The election of lord-mayor is indiſputably in the aldermen alone, and this election has, time out of mind, been made with regard to ſeniority, unleſs there was ſome apparent incapacity or demerit in the perſon, whoſe turn it became to be elected in that office: But we have lately ſeen an alderman twice ſet aſide from the chair, for no reaſon that the aldermen would aſſign, but their mere will; for no reaſons that can be gueſſed at, but becauſe that alderman had ſome ſhare in the affections of the citizens, and had probably ſhewn too much honeſty and ſpirit to have given any expectations, that he would concur with the board in the meaſures, then probably reſolved on, to ſet aſide the returns, which were then ſhortly to be made by the ſeveral ſubordinate corporations, of repreſentatives in the common-council.

As to the election of ſheriffs and aldermen, it is a matter which they alone are judges of; they beſt know, whether in theſe they have had more regard to the merit and capacity of the perſons, than to the ſecuring their own intereſt and power.

In the election of the preſent common-council, they have ſet aſide the return of 62 merchants, becauſe the return was ſigned only by one maſter and two wardens, the other maſter being an alderman, and having out of modeſty declined to put his name to that return, on whoſe validity he was to ſit as a judge. They ſet aſide the return of ſix weavers, ſigned by the maſter and one warden, becauſe the ſignature of the other warden, who lay at the point of death, 20 miles from Dublin, was wanting to it. They ſet aſide the return of four tallow-chandlers, and ſix ſadlers, for a ſimilar reaſon. They ſet aſide the return of four hoſiers, one of the wardens being then England. They ſet aſide the return of 8 brewers, becauſe the maſter had refuſed to ſign a return, in which he was not named. They elected four ſhoemakers, becauſe the maſter would not make the return agreed on by the corporation, for which ſervice he was rewarded by a place in the common-council, as a repreſentative for that corporation; which, at the ſame time deprived him of his office of maſter, for ſo notorious a breach of truſt. They elected from out the whole corporation, four butchers, becauſe the heads of it could not agree, in making a return. So that of the 96 perſons, who now compoſe in the common-council the repreſentatives of the 25 ſubordinate corporations, there are no more than 44 who have been elected or returned by the corporations, they are ſuppoſed to repreſent.

As

As to the management of the revenues, I ſhall only obſerve, that the city has already contracted a debt of about 40,000l. and part of this has been expended, in defending the law-ſuits commenced againſt ſome of their officers, by the citizens. The office of treaſurer, of which they have the election in themſelves, is annual, and, till very lately, merely nominal. It is uſed to be given to the lord-mayor of the preceding year, and half the perquiſites of the office was looked upon as an addition to the appointments of the office of mayor; the other half of the poundage was given to a receiver-general, who was elected for life by the whole common-council; but the aldermen have, ſince the death of the late receiver-general, entirely ſuppreſſed that office, and do now annually elect a treaſurer, who does the buſineſs of a receiver-general; and what little controul, the commons had on that office, is now entirely aboliſhed.

The freemen of Dublin, in number about 3000, who are not of the common-council, are allowed no voice or controul in the general aſſemblies of the city, no votes in the election of their magiſtrates, no abſolute choice of their repreſentatives in common-council, no one right or privilege, diſtinct from thoſe of the inhabitants of the city, who are not admitted in its franchiſes.

This, my lord, is the preſent condition of the freemen; and can they appear criminal, tho' it ſhould be allowed, that they are diſcontented with this condition? Is it going beyond their ſphere, to endeavour at being again reſtored to a more popular government?—to a government, in which alone, virtue can find its place.—If virtue be a ſenſation *, and not the conſequence of acquired knowledge, a ſenſation which may be, and often is, as ſtrongly felt by the loweſt, as by the higheſt perſon of the ſtate: If every other form of government, beſides a popular, can be ſupported without it: If virtue conſiſts in a love of the publick: What room is there for it in a corporation, where there is properly no ſpeaking in publick—in a corporation where the higheſt offices are not the objects of a ſenſible man's ambition—where the ſenate elect themſelves; where the executive and legiſlative part of government are in the ſame hands—and where the people are juſt—nothing at all?

If ſuch be the conſtitution of this city, in what eſtimation muſt be held the king who could have eſtabliſhed, the parliament who could have confirmed, or the people who could have accepted of it?—But to that gracious Providence, which has been ſo ſignally watchful of the liberties of theſe kingdoms, even when we leaſt deſerved it, it is owing, that there never did exiſt any ſuch king, ſuch a parliament, and ſuch a people, at one and the ſame time.

The firſt charter to this city was granted to people, who were free, and who knew the value of liberty—to the citizens of Briſtol, who were encouraged to ſettle here by the grant of a free and popular government, in which every freeman had a ſhare; in which a perfect equality was preſerved; in which there was no raſh pre-eminence or power, but what was owing to the appointment of the citizens, who were the electors of all their magiſtrates, and who without any common-council, made bye-laws, and tranſacted every other buſineſs of government.

All ſubſequent charters have ſuppoſed the citizens to be inveſted with great powers, in the government of the city. When power was granted to the aldermen, of electing juſtices of the peace, it was, as is rehearſed in that charter, upon an information, that theſe aldermen were elected by the whole body. When it was thought proper by the parliament, and by the privy-council of this kingdom, to curtail the privileges of the city, and to enlarge the powers of the board of aldermen, a due regard was ſtill preſerved to the liberties and rights of the citizens; and the laws at this day in force, are ſufficient, in the opinion of our ableſt lawyers, to reſtore the citizens to a great part of their privileges.

To theſe laws the citizens have had recourſe, and have commenced two ſuits in the court of King's-bench; the one, in order to eſtabliſh a right, which the free citizens claim, of a negative on the proceedings of the common-council; the other, in order to reſtrain the aldermen from ſetting aſide the returns made to them for repreſentatives in common-council; and they have great reaſon to believe, that they will ſucceed in both theſe points. For the leave to file informations againſt the officers elected without the concurrence of the citizens, was not ſurpriſed from the court; the aldermen had oppoſed ſuch leave being granted, and it was not till after many a hearing and much debate, that the court determined there was ſufficient ground and reaſons for them to grant trials of thoſe points; and the aldermen do now wait the iſſue of thoſe two trials, with as much anxiety, as the citizens do, with expectation.

But theſe are not the only points in which the citizens think themſelves aggrieved.

* *Spirit of laws, book* 5. *chap.* 2.

grieved. Their right of electing aldermen in concurrence with the aldermen and commons; their right in the government of the Blue-coat-hoſpital and in the management of the Ballaſt-office, their right of excuſing from the office of lord-mayor and ſheriffs: All theſe points will be ſucceſſively tried in the proper courts of law, unleſs that your grace, in your great wiſdom, ſhould think it more expedient, that the whole conſtitution of this city ſhould be new modelled by the legiſlature of this kingdom.

And, in truth, my lord, it is impoſſible that it ſhould ſubſiſt much longer in the form it now is; every ſupport in every kind of government is wanting in it—dignity in its magiſtracy—moderation in its oligarchy, or equality in what it partakes of democracy. If it has ſubſiſted ſo long, it is only owing to the virtue of the people, who, tho' they cannot love this form of government in the city, are truly affected with a love for the conſtitution of their country—who ſubmit to ſervility in a corporation, whilſt they retain their liberty as ſubjects.—If this city's government does yet ſubſiſt, it is owing to the loyalty of the people, to their love of order and peace, for which they have at all times been remarkable; and to their hopes, that under your grace's protection, the laws of the country, or the interpoſition of the legiſlature, will procure them a reſtoration of their loſt rights, which, while they retain their preſent honeſty and ſpirit, they muſt be incapable of making an ill uſe of.

A Summary *of the moſt important Affairs in the laſt Seſſion of* Parliament, *continued from p.* 365, *and concluded.*

WE ſhall now conclude this ſummary with an account of ſome of the moſt remarkable affairs, in which no bill was brought in, nor ſeemed to be intended; the firſt of which may be ſaid to have ſome relation to the poors bills, of which we have already given abſtracts *, and was thus: December 9, the clerk of the houſe was called upon to inform the houſe, whether returns had been made to the orders of that houſe, of the 20th day of March in the then laſt ſeſſion of parliament, whereby the accounts of the total amount of the ſums of money annually aſſeſſed upon every pariſh, townſhip, or extra-parochial place, in England and Wales, towards the relief of the poor, from Eaſter 1747, to Eaſter 1750, together with accounts of the number of work-houſes eſtabliſhed for the employment or relief of the poor, were ordered to be tranſmitted to the clerk of that houſe; and he having acquainted the houſe, that ſeveral clerks of the peace and town-clerks had not made returns to the ſaid orders, it was thereupon ordered, That the ſeveral perſons who had not complied with the ſaid orders, ſhould forthwith require, prepare, and tranſmit to the clerk of that houſe, ſuch accounts; and that the juſtices of the peace of the ſeveral counties, ridings, diviſions, and liberties, in England and Wales, ſhould, at their next general or quarter ſeſſions, give proper directions for requiring, preparing, and tranſmitting to the clerk of that houſe, ſuch of the ſaid accounts as ſhould not then appear to have been tranſmitted to him.

This was all that was done in this affair laſt ſeſſion; but as it appeared from ſome of the accounts tranſmitted, that monſtrous ſums had been raiſed by the poors rates in ſome pariſhes, it may in ſome future ſeſſion occaſion an inquiry into the diſpoſal of thoſe ſums, as well as ſome new regulations for the future. And on Dec. 19, an order was made, that the veſtry clerks of the ſeveral pariſhes within the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ſhould lay before the houſe, the amount of the ſcavengers rates for their reſpective pariſhes, for one year laſt paſt; which may likewiſe occaſion an inquiry, and ſome new regulations.

Jan. 16, it was reſolved to addreſs his majeſty, that he would order the further ſum of 5000l. to be advanced, towards defraying the expence of printing the Journals of that houſe, and to aſſure his majeſty, that the houſe would make good the ſame; and on the 22d, Mr. Comptroller acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty would give directions accordingly.

—— 25. A committee was appointed to inquire into the management and application of all ſuch ſums of money as had been collected, within ten years laſt paſt, by virtue of any act of parliament, for repairing any particular highways; and that they ſhould report the matters, as they ſhould appear to them, together with their obſervations thereupon, to the houſe. On March 10, this committee was ordered to make their report, which Mr. Potter, their chairman, accordingly did on the 12th; and thereupon the following reſolutions were agreed to by the houſe, *nemine contradicente*, viz.

1. That in all future bills for acts of parliament for the erecting or continuing any turnpike, a clauſe ſhould be inſerted, to oblige the commiſſioners of ſuch turnpike, to take ſecurity from their treaſurer or receiver, for the faithful execution of the ſaid office.

2. That

* *See* London Magazine *for* April *and* May *laſt, p.* 153, 220.

2. That in all future bills for acts of parliament for the erecting or continuing any turnpike, a clauſe ſhould be inſerted, to prevent any perſon, who ſhall be nominated a commiſſioner, from acting or voting in the buſineſs of the ſaid turnpike, unleſs he ſhall be poſſeſſed of an eſtate in land, or a perſonal eſtate, to ſuch certain value as ſhall be ſpecified in ſuch bills.

And it was likewiſe ordered, *nem. con.* that theſe reſolutions ſhould be made ſtanding orders of the houſe.

Jan. 28, a motion was made in the houſe of lords by the duke of Bedford, To preſent an addreſs to his majeſty, beſeeching him, in the moſt dutiful manner, that, during this time of publick tranquillity, his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed not to enter into any ſubſidiary treaties with foreign princes, which are ſo burthenſome to this nation; on which motion there was a debate, as the ſame was ſtrenuouſly ſupported by his grace, and oppoſed by the duke of Newcaſtle, the earl of Sandwich, the earl of Halifax, and the earl of Granville; and upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative, without a diviſion.

The next day, the ſame motion was made by the lord Harley in the houſe of commons, on which there was a very long debate, the motion being ſupported by the lord Strange, Mr. Prowſe, Mr. Morton, Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Fazakerly; and oppoſed by Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Tracey, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Hampden; but in this houſe too the queſtion paſſed in the negative, without a diviſion.

Feb. 10, an order was made, that the clerk of the peace, treaſurer or treaſurers, or other proper officer or officers, of every county, riding, diviſion, and liberty in England and Wales, ſhould, with all convenient ſpeed, tranſmit to the clerk of that houſe, in order to be laid before the houſe, an account of the amount of the total ſum yearly paid in ſuch county, &c. for the charges of paſſing vagrants, from the commencement of an act made in the 17th year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, entitled, *An act to amend, and make more effectual, the laws relating to rogues, &c.*

And we ſhall conclude this ſummary with obſerving, that, March 11, a petition of the ſubſcribing merchants of the city of London, in behalf of themſelves, and all other merchants of Great-Britain, was preſented to the houſe and read; alledging, that ſeveral foreigners have, of late years, been induced to come over into England, in order to obtain private acts of parliament for their naturalization, with a view to gain ſome advantages to themſelves in point of trade, and in particular to avoid the payment of aliens duties on the goods and merchandizes, which they tranſport from foreign parts into this kingdom, but having obtained ſuch acts, returned back to their native country, where they conſtantly reſide, and conſequently bear no part of the publick taxes, nor in any manner contribute towards the ſupport of the ſtate, or at all anſwer the intention of the legiſlature; which undoubtedly is, by granting to foreigners the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the natural born ſubjects of this kingdom, and thereby encouraging ſuch foreigners to tranſport themſelves and their eſtates hither, to encreaſe the number of people, and advance the wealth and ſtrength of the nation; whereas, there is great reaſon to ſuſpect, that theſe perſons, ſo naturalized and returning to foreign countries, out of the juriſdiction of the crown of Great-Britain, frequently cover, under their names, the goods of aliens imported into this kingdom, and not being amenable to the proceſs of the courts of juſtice here, are in no danger of incurring the penalties, to which the ſubjects reſiding within this kingdom are liable for ſuch offences; and therefore, as it is highly conducive to the publick welfare, that Great-Britain ſhould be furniſhed with merchandize by her own ſubjects, in the ſame manner as her ſhipping is ſecured by the act of navigation, and as it is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with the view of the legiſlature, in granting the benefit of naturalization, that foreigners ſo naturalized ſhould withdraw themſelves out of the legeance of the crown of Great-Britain, praying the houſe to take the premiſſes into their conſideration, and to make proviſion for preventing this abuſe of the favour of parliament, by reſtraining, for the future, the benefit of naturalization, to the time during which foreigners ſhall reſide within this realm, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch limitations, as to the houſe ſhall appear fit.

As this petition was ſigned by a great number of the moſt eminent merchants, the names of the ſubſcribers were, upon motion, all read; and the petition was then only ordered to lie upon the table; but on the 19th, when the report from the committee, to whom the ingroſſed bill from the lords, intitled, *An act for naturalizing* John Meybohm, was committed, was made, a clauſe, to the ſame purpoſe with the prayer of this petition, was offered to be added to the bill, and a motion made for that purpoſe; whereupon this petition, was, upon motion, again read, and a debate ariſing in the houſe, it was adjourned

journed until the 23d, and ſeveral merchants being ordered to attend, they were then examined, and it was reſolved, that the ſaid clauſe ſhould be made part of the bill. With this clauſe the bill was next day read a third time and paſſed; and as the clauſe was agreed to by the houſe of lords, we may ſuppoſe, that ſuch a clauſe will be hereafter inſerted in every naturalization bill.

Having thus given a ſhort account of the moſt remarkable affairs of laſt ſeſſion, we ſhall only add, that, March 26, his majeſty came to the houſe of lords, and after giving the royal aſſent to all the acts then ready for the ſame, concluded the ſeſſion with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in our Magazine for that month, p. 145.

LEANDER *and* ETHELINDA: *Or the diſaſtrous* Story *of two* Lovers, *as related by* LEANDER *to a Gentleman who accidentally met him in* St. James's Park.

THE perſecution of creditors, dear Sir, and the inhumanity of a parent, has reduced Leander, to the deſpicable ſituation in which you now behold him. Two years have I languiſhed in a goal; and what is more terrible, two years has my amiable Ethelinda ſuffered for me, hunger, cold and nakedneſs. I married this jewel of her ſex, after a courtſhip, which I yet cannot reflect upon without pleaſure; and believe me, I would rather again undergo all the calamities with which I have been already oppreſs'd, than live one day without her, or at leaſt without the thoughts of her being mine. I married her in oppoſition to the authority of her father, whoſe cruel heart has not yet relented; and tho' he has been made acquainted with the poor innocent's diſtreſs, he has never diſcovered any anxiety about her, or contributed in the leaſt to prevent her from periſhing. What will not lovers do, whoſe paſſions are ſtrong, mutually delicate and refined! I ſay, what will they not do for one another? My fondneſs ſuggeſted a thouſand pleaſures that would ariſe from our union; her fancy likewiſe fed her with the ideas of future rapture: It was, perhaps, difficult to determine which of us loved with the greateſt ardour; an union therefore was effected. The fruits of our marriage ſoon diſcovered themſelves, and my Ethelinda's pregnancy procured her diſmiſſion from her parents houſe. When we were thus toſs'd upon the world, we were without friends, and almoſt without money; my little ſtock was quite exhauſted at the time my wife's labour came on, and there perhaps never was diſtreſs ſo acute as mine. There was a neceſſity, however, to ſave appearances, and till that melancholy occaſion was over, not altogether to ſink into the meanneſs of apparent poverty: And oh! it is hard for thoſe who have been accuſtomed to look like perſons of faſhion, and to keep ſuch company as their birth intitles them to; it is indeed hard to mingle with the vulgar, and to be obliged to drop thoſe outward ornaments, which characteriſe genteel life. Neceſſity, however, has no law; and rather than periſh by want, I was obliged to have recourſe to ſuch expedients as I cannot think of without ſhuddering, and from which as yet I am not delivered. Judge the miſery of one who loved like me, and who could do no more for the happineſs of her he doated on: Every tear from her eye was like a dagger to my heart; every ſigh of ſorrow more pungent than the ſharpeſt arrow in the quiver of diſeaſe. Not to detain you by minute relations, I was arreſted by my landlord, who was as void of bowels as the lion of the deſart, and as much removed from tenderneſs as if he had not had the human form ſtamped upon him. I had no time to apply to any whom I imagined would aſſiſt me; to a goal I was hurried, and my other creditors took the alarm, and joined with the brute that arreſted me in continuing my confinement: My landlord repreſented to them that I was a ſharper, that the wife of my boſom was a ſtrumpet, that my principles were bad; and by the aſſiſtance of falſhood, ſo far biaſſed my other petty creditors, as to make them ſubſcribe each a ſum to continue my confinement. The time came when the law allows a priſoner to ſue for a ſmall pittance of maintenance, and I found the monſters diſpoſed to grant it, rather than ſet me at liberty, tho' all the debts I owed did not exceed 60l. In vain I remonſtrated and ſent them letters, which would have melted any hearts but thoſe of adamant, eſpecially when it is conſidered that my Ethelinda was the bearer, who, I believe, never failed to mingle tears with her ſupplications. I ſued in vain, nor did any of my old companions, with whom many a time I have toaſted the beauties of the day, ſo much as enquire whether I was or was not in exiſtence. You may now imagine me ſuffering all the rigour peculiar to debtors who are entirely deſtitute of money; inſulted by the goaler, deſpiſed even by my fellow priſoners, and hunger, the moſt inſupportable of evils, continually oppreſſing me; my bed was the floor, and I had no covering to hide me from the cold:

But in all this diſtreſs, do you think my Ethelinda forſook me? No! like the Belvidera of Otway, as I ſuffering lay and ſwell'd with ſorrow,

——— She crept to my boſom,
Poured the balm of love into my ſoul,
And kiſs'd me to my reſt.

I had no more than the goal allowance; my Ethelinda fared as I did, and there was no pain I bore in which ſhe did not ſympathize; her tender arms were the pillows of my head, while her delicate boſom bled more for me than for her own ſufferings. A twelvemonth and a half elapſed in this miſery, and at laſt, tired with the expences of my poor ſupport, the monſters thought proper to grant me a diſcharge; but even when this was effected, my liberty was yet at a diſtance; the fees I could not pay, and now the goaler uſed me with ſtill greater ſeverity, and ſeldom ſpoke to me without ſome opprobrious terms; for which, had my circumſtances been otherwiſe, I certainly had ſacrificed him to my reſentment. It happened that my wife in paying a viſit to a diſtant relation, was ſo fortunate, notwithſtanding her dejection of countenance and diſadvantageous appearance, to ſtrike a ſtranger, who, upon enquiring into her circumſtances, and the truth being told him, ſet us free; releaſed us from a horrible dungeon, and profeſſed friendſhip and compaſſion for ſo miſerable a couple. But here again I was unfortunate, his pretended benevolence was no other than baſe ſelfiſhneſs; he indeed put on the appearance of ſuperlative compaſſion, but it was only the appearance; his purpoſes were diſhonourable: He dared to addreſs my wife, and made ſuch propoſals to her as I cannot bear to think of; and if I ſhould again be thrown into a dungeon and periſh with want, I would not accept from him the ſmalleſt pittance to ſupport me; my wife's honour is dearer to me than life itſelf.

Theſe are the ſufferings I have already bore, theſe the circumſtances I am now in; and I believe, of all the wretches who breathe the open air, I am ſupreme in miſery; and unleſs Providence ſoon raiſes us a friend, we are likely to become ſtill more wretched.—Here he ended with a ſigh, which was no other than the eloquence of diſtreſs.—*We were afterwards informed, that by a lucky turn in his affairs, this virtuous youth was removed above neceſſity.*

Hiſtory of the EAST-INDIA *Company.*
(*See p.* 367.)

THE Eaſt-India company is the moſt conſiderable and flouriſhing company of trade in this kingdom; as alſo one of the greateſt in Europe for riches, power, and extenſive privileges; as appears by the many ſhips of burthen which they conſtantly employ; the very advantageous ſettlements they have abroad; their large ſtorehouſes, and ſales of goods and merchandize at home; with the particular laws and ſtatutes made in their favour.

This company was originally formed towards the latter end of the reign of Q. Elizabeth; their charter being dated in 1599. This charter was renewed by K. James I. and alſo by Charles II. in 1662, who granted them an abundance of privileges they had not before enjoyed: which charter is properly the baſis of the company, and was afterwards confirmed by K. James II.

The ſhares, or ſubſcriptions, of the company, were originally only of 50l. ſterling; but, the directors having a conſiderable dividend to make in 1676, it was agreed to join the profit to the original, inſtead of withdrawing it; whereby the ſhares were doubled, and became of 100l. ſterling. The firſt capital was only 369,891l. 5s. which, being thus doubled, amounted to 739,782l. 10s. to which, if 963,639l. the profits of the company to the year 1685, be added, the whole ſtock will be 1,703,422l.

The company, having ſuſtained ſeveral loſſes by the Dutch and the ſubjects of the Great Mogul, began to be in a declining way at the revolution; when the war with France put it into ſo deſperate a condition, that appearing ſcarce poſſible to be ſupported, a new one was erected.

The riſe of this new company was occaſioned by the great caſe of the old company being taken into conſideration by the parliament; which caſe had been depending ſeveral years; and, becauſe of its intricacy, had been firſt referred by the parliament to the king, and by him back to the parliament again, in the year 1698; when the old company offered to advance 700,000l. at 4 per cent. for the ſervice of the government, in caſe the trade to India might be ſettled on them excluſive of all others; and the parliament ſeemed inclined to embrace their propoſal. But another number of merchants, of whom Mr. Shepherd was the chief, and who were ſupported by Mr. Montague, chancellor of the Exchequer, propoſed to the houſe of commons to raiſe two millions at 8 per cent. upon condition the trade to India might be ſettled on the ſubſcribers excluſive of all others: They alſo propoſed that theſe ſubſcribers ſhould not be obliged to trade in a joint ſtock; but if any

any members of them ſhould afterwards deſire to be incorporated, a charter ſhould be granted to them for that purpoſe. The houſe judged this new overture not only to be more advantageous to the government, but alſo very likely to ſettle this controverted trade on a better foundation than it was on before; a bill was, therefore, brought in for ſettling the trade to the Eaſt-Indies, according to theſe limitations, and ſome further reſolutions.

The old Eaſt-India company preſented a petition againſt this bill; which, notwithſtanding, was paſſed in favour of the new company, who obtained a charter of incorporation, dated Sept. 5, 1698, by the name of "*The general ſociety intitled to the advantages given by an act of parliament for advancing a ſum not exceeding two millions for the ſervice of the crown of England.*" Whereby the ſum total of all the ſubſcriptions was made the principal ſtock of the corporation; and the new company was inveſted with the ſame privileges as were granted to the old company, by the charter of king Charles II. However, the old company was by the act indulged with leave to trade to the Indies until Michaelmas, 1701.

The fund of this new company became ſo conſiderable, and ſubſcriptions were carried on with ſuch facility, that, in leſs than two years, the company put to ſea forty ſhips equipped for its trade; which was double the number employed by the old company in the moſt flouriſhing times of its commerce; and it ſent annually a million ſterling in ſpecie to the Indies; whereas the old company had never ſent above 500,000l.

The two companies ſubſiſted a few years in a ſeparate ſtate; when, having a due regard to their common intereſts, and for the prevention of ſeveral inconveniences that might otherwiſe have happened, both to themſelves and the nation in general, they agreed upon ſeveral articles for the union of the ſaid companies.

Accordingly, in the year 1702, a new charter of union was granted the two companies by Q. Anne, under the name of *The united company of merchants trading to the Eaſt-Indies*, which was eſſentially the ſame with thoſe of K. Charles, and K. William; becauſe, by the union of the two companies, they have adopted all the regulations made for the government of the old company: ſo that the united company ſhould rather be deemed the old company continued, than a corporation erected upon a different eſtabliſhment. Which charter being ſince expired, another charter, with new powers, was granted them in 1730; and, in the 17th year of K. George II. was continued until the 25th of March, 1780; when, on three years notice, and repayment of the capital ſtock borrowed by the government and the annuities, the company's right to the ſole and excluſive trade to the Eaſt-Indies is to ceaſe and determine.

To the 2,000,000l. advanced by the new company to William III. the united company, in the 6th year of Q. Anne, lent the government 1,200,000l. more; which made their whole loan amount to 3,200,000l; being, what may properly be called, the capital ſtock of the company: The firſt loan of two millions was ſecured by the government out of the duties upon ſalt; and the additional ſtamp duties granted in the 9th and 10th years of William III. chargeable with the payment of 160,000l. as an yearly fund for paying the intereſt at 8l. per cent. but, by the act of the 3d of George II. this annuity of 160,000l. was reduced to 128,000l. and transferred as a charge upon the aggregate fund; and in 1749, it was reduced to 3l. $\frac{5}{2}$ per cent. until Chriſtmas 1757, and after that to 3l. per cent. But beſides this 3,200,000l. there is a million more due by the publick to this company, being lent by them at 3l. per cent. in the ſaid 17th year of his preſent majeſty.

For the œconomy and policy of the united company, all perſons, without exception, are admitted members of it, natives and foreigners, men and women; with this circumſtance, that 500l. in the ſtock of the company gives the owner a vote in the general courts, and 2000l. qualifies him to be choſen a director. The directors are 24 in number, including the chairman and deputy chairman, who may be re-elected for 4 years ſucceſſively. They have a ſalary of 150l. a year, and the chairman of 200l. The meetings, or courts of directors, are to be held at leaſt once a week; but are commonly oftener, being ſummoned as occaſions require.

Out of the body of directors are choſen divers committees, who have the peculiar inſpection of certain branches of the company's buſineſs; as the committee of correſpondence, committee of buying, committee of treaſury, committee of warehouſes, committee of ſhipping, committee of accompts, committee of private trade, committee of houſe, and committee to prevent the growth of private trade.

This company is not only granted an excluſive privilege of trade to the Indies, and other extraordinary conceſſions from the government, by the charter; but there are alſo ſeveral acts of parliament

made in its behalf, whereby all the Britiſh ſubjects are reſtrained from going to the Eaſt-Indies; or from procuring, or acting under, any foreign commiſſion, for ſailing to, or trading there; or from ſubſcribing to, or promoting, any foreign company, for trading there, under ſevere penalties; tho' upon the whole, this trade A is monopolized by the company, and is generally eſteemed highly injurious to the Britiſh navigation, as all monopolies are to that of every trading country; this is evident from the behaviour of the parliament in the reign of Charles II. who, after the publication of the charter, ſeemed to diſlike the excluſive privilege of B trade; which was no novelty; for as a celebrated French author ſays, it had been attempted in the reign of James I. who, fearing to riſque his authority, choſe rather to repeal a like privilege, which he granted to the colonies of Virginia, than to ſupport the royal prerogative: However, Charles II. was more reſolute, or more happy, than his grandfather; ſo C that the queſtion was debated in the court of common pleas, where it was decided in favour of the king.

I ſhall conclude my account of this company, with obſerving, that this company, as well as every company which is deſigned for building forts and making ſettlements in foreign countries, ſhould have been at firſt incorporated *for ever*; becauſe D it is not to be expected, that a corporation will be at any great expence in building forts or making ſettlements, when they are in danger of their corporation's being diſſolved, before they can reap any benefit from the expence they have been at. This was foreſeen by the adminiſtration at the end of Q. Anne's reign; therefore they eſtabliſhed the South-Sea company *for ever*, tho' they went a little too far in giving that company a perpetual excluſive privilege; for tho' this may be neceſſary at firſt, it ought never to be made perpetual. From an act made in the next following ſeſſion relating to the Eaſt-India company, it would ſeem, that there was then likewiſe a deſign to have eſtabliſhed that company for ever; but how that deſign came to be laid aſide does not appear, for had it been carried into execution, the French, in the laſt war, would not probably have found it ſo eaſy to make themſelves maſters of Madraſs: At leaſt, if they had, the managers for the company would have been much more to blame.

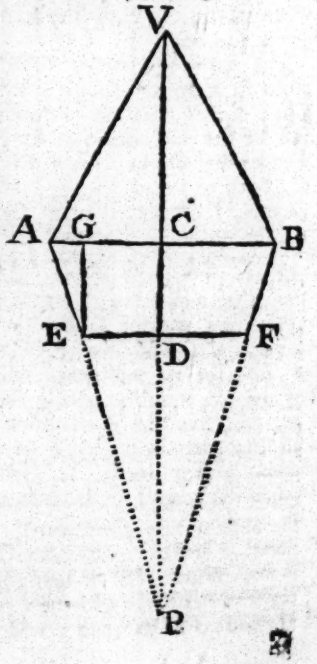
SIR,

THE following queſtion was propoſed in the Lady's Diary for the year 1728. Given the four ſides of a trapezium, viz. AB = 20, BC = 16, CD = 12, DA = 10; required the greateſt area: Solved in the following year thus: $-x^8 + 1800x^6 - 1056272x^4 + 222272000x^2 - 8768000000 = 0$. It is now required to find the ſame area by a ſimple equation.

Yeovil, Somerſetſhire,
Aug. 27, 1752. A. E.

A SOLUTION *to the* QUESTION *in the* Magazine *for* June *laſt*, *p.* 264.

LET AB = 30 feet = the diameter of the given periphery of the upper cone; then AC = 15, AV = 25, Euc. 1. 47. CV = 20. Put A = the area of the greateſt circle, then $A \times \frac{20}{3} = 4711,92876$, the ſolidity of the upper cone. Let EF = 24, the diameter of the leſſer periphery, then AC — ED = AG, by Euc. 1. 47, □AE — □AG = □GE = CD. And by a well known theorem, As AG : GE :: AC : CP, the perpendicular of the inverted cones. Then the ſolidity of leſſer, taken from the greater, there will be left the ſolidity of the fruſtum = 4598,40704 + 4711,92876 = 9310,33580 = the ſolidity that the plane DEAV will make by one revolution round its altitude DV.



Norwich. THOMAS GRIMES.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE famous Mr. de Buffon having in his Natural Hiſtory given us a Table of the probabilities of the duration of the life of man, calculated from the mortality bills of three large pariſhes in the city of Paris, and twelve country pariſhes in the neighbourhood of that city, the ſame muſt, I think, be entertaining to all, and may be uſeful to many of your readers; therefore I have ſent it you with the author's remarks upon it.

The firſt column of each of the three diviſions of this Table contains the age of the perſon, and the ſecond column contains the number of years and months, during which a perſon of that age has an equal chance to live.

Age.	Duration of Life.			Age.	Duration of Life.			Age.	Duration of Life.		
Years	Years	—	Months	Years	Years	—	Months	Years	Years	—	Months
0	8	—	0	29	28	—	6	59	11	—	8
1	33	—	0	30	28	—	0	60	11	—	1
2	38	—	0	31	27	—	6	61	10	—	6
3	40	—	0	32	26	—	11	62	10	—	0
4	41	—	0	33	26	—	3	63	9	—	6
5	41	—	6	34	25	—	7	64	9	—	0
6	42	—	0	35	25	—	0	65	8	—	6
7	42	—	3	36	24	—	5	66	8	—	0
8	41	—	6	37	23	—	10	67	7	—	6
9	40	—	10	38	23	—	3	68	7	—	0
10	40	—	2	39	22	—	8	69	6	—	7
11	39	—	6	40	22	—	1	70	6	—	2
12	38	—	9	41	21	—	6	71	5	—	8
13	38	—	1	42	20	—	11	72	5	—	4
14	37	—	5	43	20	—	4	73	5	—	0
15	36	—	9	44	19	—	9	74	4	—	9
16	36	—	0	45	19	—	3	75	4	—	6
17	35	—	4	46	18	—	9	76	4	—	3
18	34	—	8	47	18	—	2	77	4	—	1
19	34	—	0	48	17	—	8	78	3	—	11
20	33	—	5	49	17	—	2	79	3	—	9
21	32	—	11	50	16	—	7	80	3	—	7
22	32	—	4	51	16	—	0	81	3	—	5
23	31	—	10	52	15	—	6	82	3	—	3
24	31	—	3	53	15	—	0	83	3	—	2
25	30	—	9	54	14	—	6	84	3	—	1
26	30	—	2	55	14	—	0	85	3	—	0
27	29	—	7	56	13	—	5				
28	29	—	0	57	12	—	10				
				58	12	—	3				

By this Table, ſays the author, we may ſee, that it may be reaſonably hoped, that is to ſay, we may lay or bet one to one, that a new-born infant will live eight years; that a child of one year old, will live 33 years more; that a child of full two years old, will live 38 years more; that a man of 20 compleat, will live 33 years and five months more; that a man of 30, will live 28 years more; and ſo of all the other ages. And he adds the following obſervations. 1. That the age at which the longeſt life is to be expected, is the age of ſeven, becauſe we may lay an equal wager, or one to one, that a child of that age will live 42 years and three months longer. 2. That at the age of 12 or 13, we have lived a fourth part of our life, becauſe we cannot reaſonably expect to live above 38 or 39 years longer; that in like manner at the age of 28 or 29, we have lived one half of our life, becauſe we have but 28 years more to live; and laſtly, that before 50, we have lived three-fourths of our life, becauſe we can hope but for 16 or 17 years more. But, ſays he, theſe phyſical truths, however mortifying in themſelves, may be alleviated by moral conſiderations; for a man ought to conſider the firſt 15 years of his life as nothing: All that happened to him, all that paſſed in that long interval of time, is effaced out of his memory; or at leaſt has ſo little relation to the views and the affairs which after that time take up his thoughts, that it gives him

no concern: It is no longer the ſame ſucceſſion of ideas, or, we may ſay, the ſame life. We do not begin our moral life, until after we have begun to regulate our thoughts, to direct them to a certain future view, and to aſſume a ſort of conſiſtency, a relation to what we ought to be afterwards. By conſidering the duration of life in this light, which is the true one, we ſhall find from the table, that at the age of 25 we have lived but a fourth part of our life, that at the age of 38 we have lived but a half of it, and that we have not paſſed three-fourths of it until the 56th year of our age.

A

These are the author's obſervations, to which I ſhall add with regard to inſurances upon lives, that for inſuring for one year the life of a child of three years old, we ought to pay but 2 ½ per cent. for as it has by this table an equal chance for living 40 years, it is 40 to one that it does not die in a year. In the ſame manner we ought to pay but 3 per cent. for inſuring for one year the life of a lad of 19 or 20; but 4 per cent. for inſuring for one year the life of a man of 35; and but 5 per cent. for inſuring for one year the life of a man of 43; after which the inſurance ought to riſe above 5 per cent, in proportion to the advance of the perſon's age above 43; ſo that a man of 77 ought to pay 25 per cent. and a man of 85, 33 ½ per cent. for inſuring his life for one year.

B

C

D

And from the ſame table we may ſee, that thoſe who inſure lives at the rate of 5l. per cent. per ann. that is to ſay, who have 5l. paid them yearly for every hundred pounds they engage to pay upon the death of any perſon: Such inſurers, I ſay, we may ſee, muſt be great gainers, even at the preſent low rate of intereſt, if the perſons, whoſe lives are thus inſured, be above one, and under 51 years of age, becauſe 5l. per ann. at 3l. per cent. compound intereſt, ſuppoſing the money to be laid out at intereſt half yearly only, produces above 100l. in 16 years; whereas it appears by this table, that all perſons above one, and under 51 years of age, have an equal chance for living for above 16 years. Nay, as 5l. per ann. at 3l. per cent. compound intereſt, produces above 200l. in 27 years, the inſurers muſt be above cent. per cent. gainers upon the lives of all perſons above one, and under 31 years of age.

E

F

Then with regard to the purchaſe or ſale of annuities for life, we may from this table, and the tables of compound intereſt, eaſily ſee what a perſon of any age ought to pay for an annuity for life; becauſe in this table we may ſee what number of years a perſon of any age has an equal chance to live, and in the tables of compound intereſt we may ſee what is the preſent value of an annuity for that number of years at the then common rate of intereſt. Thus a perſon of 30 has by this table an equal chance to live 28 years, and by the tables of compound intereſt we may ſee, that the preſent value of 1l. per ann. for 28 years, reckoning intereſt at 3l. per cent. is a little above 18l. 15s. Therefore a perſon of that age, ought to pay, at the preſent low rate of intereſt, near 19 years purchaſe for an annuity for life: Whereas, if the common rate of intereſt were ſtill at 5l. per cent. he ought not to pay full 15 years purchaſe; and as there were always more ſellers than buyers, the common price was generally under this rate.

G

I am, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER,

To the FOOL.

SIR,

I BEG the favour you will communicate the thoughts of a well meaning countryman upon the 11 days of this quarter which are miſſing in this preſent month of September: They have greatly puzzled all the folks in our neighbourhood; and I learn, when I go to market, that others are in as great a pother about them as ourſelves.

Our almanack tells us, after Sept. 2, "According to an act of parliament paſſed in the 24th year of his majeſty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1751, the old ſtyle ceaſes here, and the new takes place; and conſequently the next day, which in the old account would have been the 3d, is now to be called the 14th; ſo that all the intermediate nominal days from the 2d to the 14th are omitted, or rather annihilated this year; and the month contains no more than 19 days, as the title at the head expreſſes." This, Mr. Fool, is all the account our almanack-maker gives us of the 11 days we are hunting after, but of which we have at preſent loſt ſcent.

Notwithſtanding ſeveral gentlemen of our county, who are reckoned very wiſe men, tell their tenants it is all the very ſelf-ſame thing as before, that no alteration can poſſibly happen with regard to rents, and that all our puzzling ariſes from ignorance of ſtyle and aſtronomy: Notwithſtanding all their fine talk, I ſay, Mr. Fool, I cannot yet be perſuaded that every thing is right.

Now this new ſtyle, it ſeems, was made to prevent the many inconveniences and difficulties of getting over the old ſtyle:

The


FEB

For the London Mag.



Publishid by R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row 1752.

The new workmen may be much better than the old ones for ought I know; but I am ſure I got over the old one much better than I am like to do the new: For you muſt know I went to a lawyer to aſk him about paying my rent; he laughed, and told me I might make myſelf very eaſy, for that all leaſes, agreements, bargains, and a long ſtory of I do not know what, ſtood juſt as they did before: So far ſo good, ſays I, Mr. Stamp; but my leaſe is out next Michaelmas. What then, ſays he? you are not to pay your rent till the 10th of October; and that's the ſame thing to you as if the ſtyle had not been altered. But then I aſked him from what Michaelmas my new leaſe was to be dated? Why from the new one, to be ſure; what a fooliſh queſtion is that to aſk? I then told him it was not ſuch a fooliſh queſtion as he imagined; for it appeared very plain to me, that I paid for 11 days more than my due; that they were indeed allowed me in Michaelmas quarter, but I plainly loſt them in the Chriſtmas quarter: Then, ſaid I, good Mr. Stamp, how do things ſtand juſt as they did before? Upon this he pauſed a little, ſcratched his head, and told me we muſt by ruled by the act: —This was all the comfort I could get from our lawyer; yet I can tell you he does a vaſt deal of buſineſs, and is reckoned a very cunning man.

I was talking with a neighbour of mine the other day about this ſame new ſtyle, when I told him what had paſſed between me and the lawyer: Upon this Thomas Threſher (for that's his name) burſt into ſuch a laughter, that I thought he would have cracked his very ſides; for you muſt know he has above 5 years of his leaſe yet to come. But hold, ſays I, friend Thomas, don't hollow before you are out of the wood: When your leaſe is out you muſt get over this new ſtyle, and I will warrant you the 11 days will then be loſt; for you know the almanack maker ſays they are annihilated this year; tho' I think that aſtrologer, or aſtronomer, or conjurer, or whatever he is, ſhould have ſaid, they muſt be annihilated ſome time or another.

Therefore, Mr. Fool, my thoughts are, that all tenants will loſe 11 days at ſome time or another, unleſs they ſave them by dying before their leaſes are expired; or thoſe who have taken houſes for their convenience by yearly agreement, meet with landlords good-natured enough to let them reſt there to the end of their lives: But all houſe-keepers and lodgers who move from their preſent habitations muſt loſe, I think, 11 days the firſt quarter they enter upon a new dwelling.

Now, after all, Mr. Fool, do not you think it would have been leſs puzzling to us, that a deduction ſhould have been made for the 11 days which are annihilated this year, in proportion to the yearly ſum paid to our landlords? And ſo of all agreements, bargains, and a whole heap of things that the lawyer told me about, ſuch as annuities, publick ſecurities, and all ſorts of intereſt; likewiſe ſalaries and yearly incomes.—As for notes of hand, and contracts for goods to be delivered at a certain time, which is ſeldom very long, 11 days forward might have been allowed for the payment of the former, and delivery of the latter.—And indeed, I muſt be ſo plain as to tell you, that whatever all the lawyers, aſtrologers, and conjurers, nay, whatever the parſon of our pariſh may ſay to the contrary, cannot beat me out of the opinion, that affairs ought to have been ſo contrived, ſettled, and guarded againſt this jumping September, that the buſineſs of October might have immediately gone on without interruption; then we would ſkip and jump too for joy of our New Stile; and the Old one, like an old rich father, might have died, been buried, and forgotten.

Your couſin and ſervant,

ROGER PLOWLAND.

The LIFE *of* JOHN DRYDEN, *Eſq;* *With his* HEAD *neatly engraved.*

MR. John Dryden, one of the moſt celebrated poets of the laſt age, was the ſon of Eraſmus Dryden, of Tichmerſh in Northamptonſhire, the third ſon of Sir Eraſmus Dryden, of Canons-Aſhby, in the ſame county, bart. and was born at Aldwincle, near Oundle, in that county, Aug. 9, 1631.

Our poet received the firſt rudiments of claſſical learning at Weſtminſter ſchool, under the care of Dr. Buſby, where for a Thurſday nights exerciſe, he tranſlated the third ſatire of Perſius: And the year before he left this ſchool, he wrote a poem on the death of the lord Haſtings. In 1650, he was elected a ſcholar of Trinity-college in Cambridge. In 1658, he publiſhed *Heroick ſtanzas on the late lord protector*, Oliver Cromwell, *written after his funeral.* In 1660, came out his *Aſtræa Redux, a poem on the happy reſtoration and return of his ſacred majeſty K.* Charles II. And the ſame year his panegyrick to the king on his coronation. In 1662, he addreſſed a poem to the lord chancellor Hyde, preſented on New-Year's day; and the ſame year he publiſhed a ſatire on the Dutch. His next piece was *Annus Mirabilis, the year of wonders*, 1666, *an hiſtorical poem.*

Upon the death of Sir William Davenant, in 1668, he was made poet laureat

reat and hiſtoriographer to K. Charles II. and the ſame year publiſhed his eſſay on dramatick poetry, dedicated to the earl of Dorſet. The year following, the Wild Gallant, his firſt play, appeared, which was followed by many others, with ſuch rapidity, that in the ſpace of 25 years, beſides his other numerous poetical writings, he produced 27 dramatick performances; for which he was treated with more ſeverity than juſtice, and was even publickly ridiculed on the ſtage, under the character of Bays, in that excellent comedy the Rehearſal. He indeed affected to deſpiſe its ſatire, tho' it is ſufficiently plain, that he felt all its force, ſince in his character of Zimri, in his Abſalom and Achitophel, he took a full revenge on the noble author.

Nor did his other works, any more than his plays, eſcape cenſure. The eſſay on Satire, written jointly by Mr. Dryden and the earl of Mulgrave, being handed about in manuſcript, produced the moſt mortifying effects: For the dutcheſs of Portſmouth and the earl of Rocheſter, being exaſperated at ſome reflections in this piece, and ſuſpecting our poet to be the author of it, they hired three men, who took an opportunity to cudgel him in Will's coffee-houſe.

In 1681, the ſame year in which he wrote his Abſalom and Achitophel, he wrote his Medal, a ſatire againſt ſedition, occaſioned by the ſtriking of a medal on account of the indictment againſt the earl of Shaftſbury being found ignoramus, by the grand-jury at the Old-Bailey, for which the whigs made great rejoicings. In 1682, appeared his Religio Laici; a piece intended as a defence of revealed religion, and the excellency of the ſcriptures as the only rule of faith, againſt deiſts, papiſts, and preſbyterians. In 1684, he was employed by K. Charles II. in tranſlating Maimbourg's Hiſtory of the League. And on the death of that prince, he wrote a poem ſacred to his memory. Soon after the acceſſion of K. James II. our author turning Roman Catholick, publiſhed a defence of the papers written by the late king, and found in his ſtrong box. In 1686, appeared his Hind and Panther, a poem that laid him open to the attacks of the wits, and more particularly of Mr. Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, and Mr. Matt. Prior, who joined in writing the Hind and Panther tranſverſed, to the ſtory of the country mouſe and city mouſe. And two years after appeared his *Britannia Rediviva, a poem on the birth of the prince.*

As he had diſqualified himſelf, by turning papiſt, from receiving court favours at the revolution, he was diſmiſſed from his office of poet laureat; when the earl of Dorſet, as lord chamberlain, being obliged to take away his penſion, his lordſhip, according to Mr. Prior, "allowed him an equivalent out of his own eſtate; for however diſpleaſed he was with the conduct of Mr. Dryden, he could not diſpenſe with relieving his neceſſiries; therefore, while as a friend he gave him his aſſiſtance in private, in publick he extenuated and pitied his error."

Mr. Dryden was ſucceeded in his office of poet laureat by Mr. Thomas Shadwell, againſt whom he wrote his Mac Flecknoe, one of the beſt and ſevereſt ſatires in the Engliſh language; and the ſame year he publiſhed the life of St. Francis Xavier, tranſlated from the French of father Dominic Bohours. In 1693, appeared a tranſlation of Juvenal and Perſius, in which great part of Juvenal, and all Perſius, were performed by Mr. Dryden, who prefixed a long dedication to the earl of Dorſet. He had formerly tranſlated ſeveral of Ovid's epiſtles, and now contributed to the tranſlation of his Metamorphoſes, which was ſome years after his death publiſhed by Dr. Garth. In 1695, he publiſhed a tranſlation in proſe of Du Freſnoy's art of painting, and two years after a tranſlation of all the works of Virgil. Beſides the works already mentioned, Dryden publiſhed ſeveral others, ſome of which are in the ſix volumes of miſcellanies and in other collections. His laſt work was his ancient and modern fables, tranſlated into verſe, from Homer, Ovid, Boccace, and Chaucer. As to his performances in proſe, beſides thoſe already mentioned, he wrote the lives of Plutarch, Lucian, Polybius, and many other pieces.

Unhappily for us and our readers, we can give but few circumſtances in the life of this great poet, except thoſe which diſplay his wonderful genius to the world, and render his name immortal. Theſe indeed are the moſt material occurrences of his life: Though, were we able to point out the man, to lay open his private tranſactions, to enter minutely into the affairs of his family, and his friendſhips, to deſcribe the depreſſions of grief and diſappointment, and the exultations of his heart, under the ſmiles of fortune and the triumphs of applauſe, we might give a more entertaining and uſeful hiſtory. But with regard to theſe particulars we are obliged to be ſilent.

He married the lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter to the earl of Berkſhire, by whom he had three ſons, Charles, John, and Henry, and died on May 1, 1701.

We

We cannot omit ſome circumſtances of a very ſingular nature, relating to the funeral of this diſtinguiſhed poet, recorded in the life of Mr. Congreve, which cannot fail of entertaining our readers. The day after Mr. Dryden's death, the dean of Weſtminſter ſent word to the lady Elizabeth Howard, his widow, that A he would make her a preſent of the ground and all the other abbey fees; while the lord Halifax offered to defray the expences of his funeral, and afterwards to beſtow 500l. on a monument for him in the abbey; which generous offers were accepted. Accordingly on the Sunday following, the company being aſſembled, the corpſe was B put into a velvet hearſe, attended by 18 mourning coaches. When they were juſt ready to move, the lord Jefferies, ſon of chancellor Jefferies, with ſome of his rakiſh companions, coming by, aſked whoſe funeral it was; and being told it was Mr. Dryden's, he proteſted he ſhould not be buried in that private C manner; that he would himſelf, with the lady Elizabeth's leave have the honour of his interment, and would beſtow 1000l. on a monument in the abbey for him. This put a ſtop to the proceſſion, and lord Jefferies, with ſeveral of the gentlemen, who had alighted from the coaches, went up ſtairs to the lady Eli- D zabeth, who was ſick in bed. His lordſhip repeated the purport of what he ſaid below; but the lady Elizabeth abſolutely refuſing her conſent, he fell on his knees, vowing never to riſe till his requeſt was granted; when the lady fainting away with ſurprize, the lord Jefferies aroſe, and pretending to have obtained her conſent, ordered the body E to be carried to Mr. Ruſſel's, an undertaker in Cheapſide, and left there till further orders. In the mean time the abbey was lighted up, the ground opened, the choir attending, and the biſhop waiting ſome hours to no purpoſe for the corpſe. The next day Mr. Charles Dryden, his ſon, waited upon the lord Halifax, and F the biſhop, and endeavoured in vain to excuſe his mother, by relating the truth. Three days after, the undertaker having received no orders, waited on the lord Jefferies, who pretended it was a drunken frolick, that he remembered nothing of the matter, and he might do what he pleaſed with the body. Upon this the undertaker waited on the lady Eli- G zabeth, who deſired a day's reſpite, which was granted. Mr. Charles Dryden immediately wrote to the lord Jefferies, who returned for anſwer, that he knew nothing of the matter, and would be troubled no more about it. On this Mr. Dryden applied again to the lord Halifax, and the biſhop of Rocheſter, who abſolutely refuſed to do any thing in the affair. While he and his mother were in this diſtreſs, Dr. Garth ſent for the corpſe to the college of phyſicians, and propoſed a funeral by ſubſcription; which ſucceeding about three weeks after our poet's deceaſe, Dr. Garth pronounced a fine Latin oration over the body, which was conveyed from the college, attended by a numerous train of coaches, to Weſtminſter-abbey. After the funeral, Mr. Charles Dryden ſent a challenge to the lord Jefferies, which the latter refuſed; and Mr. Dryden declaring publickly, that he would watch every opportunity to meet and fight him, his lordſhip thought fit to leave the town upon it.

Mr. Dryden was juſtly cenſured for the obſcenity of ſome of his works, and has been repreſented by biſhop Burnet, as a monſter of impurities, and as a man of a moſt looſe and abandoned character. He was indeed, during his whole lifetime, the butt of envy, and was expoſed to the inceſſant ridicule of the criticks: But the biſhop above-mentioned ſeems to have carried his reſentment againſt thoſe paſſages in his works that were juſtly exceptionable, by much too far: Since, according to Mr. Congreve, his perſonal qualities challenged the love and eſteem of all his acquaintance. He was naturally of a humane and compaſſionate diſpoſition, ſincere in his friendſhip, and eaſily forgiving injuries. He was of a communicative temper, and extremely ready and gentle in correcting the errors of thoſe writers who thought fit to conſult him, and as ready and patient in admitting the reprehenſion of others, as to his own overſights or miſtakes. He was of an eaſy and pleaſing acceſs, but the moſt modeſt and diffident in his approaches, either to his ſuperiors or equals. As to his perfections as a writer, what he has done in any ſpecies, or diſtinct kind of writing, would have been ſufficient to have acquired him a great name; if he had written nothing but his prefaces, or nothing but his ſongs or his prologues, each of them would have intitled him to the preference and diſtinction of excelling in his kind.

Whether we conſider, ſays Dr. Garth, the flowing grace of Dryden's verſification, the vigorous ſallies of his fancy, or the peculiar delicacy of his periods, we ſhall diſcover excellencies never to be enough admired. If we trace him from the firſt productions of his youth, to the laſt performances of his age, we

ſhall find, that as the tyranny of rhime never impoſed on the perſpicuity of ſenſe, ſo a languid ſenſe never wanted to be ſet off by the harmony of rhime.

Mr. Pope conſidered Dryden with admiration, and his beauties as models for his imitation. In preſenting Mr. Jervas Freſnoy's art of painting, tranſlated by Dryden in proſe, he addreſſed to him a copy of verſes, in which are theſe lines:

Read theſe inſtructive leaves, in which conſpire
Freſnoy's cloſe art, and Dryden's native fire:
And reading wiſh, like theirs, our fate and fame,
So mix'd our ſtudies, and ſo join'd our name;
Like them to ſhine thro' long ſucceeding age,
So juſt thy ſkill, ſo regular my rage.

It is worthy of remark, that while Congreve attempted to draw the character of Dryden, he was fulfilling an obligation laid upon him by that poet, who in his verſes to him on his comedy of the Double Dealer, had made the following requeſt.

Be kind to my remains; and O defend,
Againſt your judgment, your departed friend!
Let not th' inſulting foe my fame purſue,
But ſhade thoſe laurels that deſcend to you.

For ſeveral years Mr. Dryden had no monument erected to his memory. To this Mr. Pope alludes in his epitaph intended for Mr. Rowe, where he ſays:

Beneath a rude and nameleſs ſtone he lies.

But this line gave the duke of Buckingham the hint for erecting his tomb, on which he at firſt intended to have had inſcribed this epitaph:

This Sheffield rais'd: the ſacred duſt below
Was Dryden once; the reſt who does not know?

But the noble author changing his mind, the name alone of that great poet was thought a ſufficient eulogium; his tomb therefore has no other inſcription but the following.

J. DRYDEN
Natus Aug. 9, 1631.
Mortuus Maii 1, 1701.
Johannes Sheffield, Dux Buckinghamienſis, fecit.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis:
Eſt in juvencis, eſt in equis patrum
Virtus: ——————Hor. Od. 4. lib. 4.

SIR,

THE ſtrength, health, and manly beauty of the Engliſh, have been juſtly the admiration of foreigners; thro' the happy temperature of our air, and other ſpecial bleſſings of Providence, no nation has been able to rival us. When Milton was at Rome, who was very remarkable for a fine face, and the exact ſymmetry of his limbs, the marquiſs of Villa revived an old obſervation, *Non Anglus, hercule Angelus.* But we are now no longer the ſame people, nor deſerve the ſame eſteem; our vices have conſumed our ſtrength, and deformed our beauty.

A ſickly frame may be originally induced by hardſhips or intemperance, but chiefly by the laſt; I ſuppoſe it has not often happened, that immoderate exerciſe or inclement ſeaſons have injured a regular man, provided he took neceſſary precautions; but it is impoſſible a courſe of vice ſhould not ſpoil the beſt conſtitution that was ever formed: And did the evil terminate here, it would be a juſt puniſhment for the folly of the ſufferer; but when once a diſtemper is contracted and riveted in the habit, the ſame is entailed on all poſterity. Stupid beyond expreſſion certainly is the man, whom neither freedom from pain, nor a life of tranquillity, can perſuade to ſobriety; nor the moſt excruciating diſtempers, and a curſe on all ſucceeding generations, can deter from debauchery!

This laſt is, I think, the moſt weighty conſideration; for whatever ludicrous pretence a prodigal may contrive for ſquandering away his own health or fortune, he can find none for ruining thoſe of others: And ſuppoſe a man did not injure his circumſtances, but only his conſtitution, and then leave a wretched infirm offſpring; is not this man culpable? Is he not accountable for the miſery he was author of? Are the children ſmall, conſumptive, ſcrophulous, or deformed, is it not an evil? Are they unfit for the buſineſs and buſtle of the world, is it not a misfortune? If children are born certainly unhappy, had it not been better they were never born? for non-exiſtence is preferable to miſery.

In our matrimonial contracts, it is amazing ſo little regard is had to the health and form of the object; our ſportſmen know the generous racer cannot be bred out of the foundered jade, nor the ſagacious ſpaniel out of the ſnarling cur. This is ſettled upon immutable laws: If then our dogs, our cocks, our horſes, &c. are ſo much valued for their ſtrength and beauty, ought not our children to be much more ſo? Suppoſe a gentleman ſhould marry a lady with 4 or 5000l. of ſickly conſtitution, and deſcended of unhealthy parents, whatever his private

fortunes were, can he be ſaid to have acted wiſely? Fix the thing in every point of view, and his conduct is not juſtifiable: If intereſt induced him, he ſurely will be diſappointed, becauſe a diſtempered family is expenſive: If mere love was his motive, he will find cauſe to repent; for acrimonious juices naturally ſour the temper, and good humour is the very eſſence of conjugal felicity. Of theſe ladies, I have ſeen ſome ſo devoid of natural affection, that the death of a kind huſband and only ſon, attended with advantage, has proved matter of joy and pride. Puny, ſcrophulous women are generally libidinous, and ſometimes fertile; and ſhould our ſuppoſed gentleman have half a ſcore of children, his houſe would be converted into an infirmary, his family always ſick or dying, and ſhould one or two of the numerous iſſue languiſh into life, and ſtruggle thro' corruption, they will be unfit for any employ, rotten members, and pernicious to ſociety. If he is a man of underſtanding, this muſt fill his mind with painful reflexions, he will ſilently wiſh he had married a lady of ſound make, and fine diſpoſition, with only as many hundred, or nothing at all, whoſe ſons might have been ſerviceable to their country, and an honour to human nature.

The Jews, by the poſitive direction of the Almighty, were forbid to have any manner of commerce with the diſeaſed; and indeed to this, all flouriſhing kingdoms have had a ſpecial regard. Wiſe lawgivers have actually prohibited the marriage of morbid people. This is an evil of a complicated kind, a natural deformity and political miſchief, and therefore requires a national conſideration; for if ſome method is not taken to ſtop the growing ill, firſt the ſuppreſſion of vice, and afterwards unhealthy cohabitations, in a century more, it is vaſtly to be feared, our iſland, whoſe inhabitants once naked, and in a manner unarmed, repelled the braveſt legions, headed by the conqueror of the world, will become an hoſpital of invalids, and their lives and fortunes a prey to the firſt invader.

Miniſters of ſtate, that have invented the moſt ingenious methods of exacting money, and raiſing contributions from the ſubject, have been held in eſteem; but that politician, who can find out a proper remedy for this complaint, will deſerve a monument, will be ſtiled *pater patriæ*, and receive the bleſſings of all future generations.

I am, SIR,

Yours, &c.

Another LETTER *from a* LADY. *(See p. 215.)*

From the Antelope at Wickham.
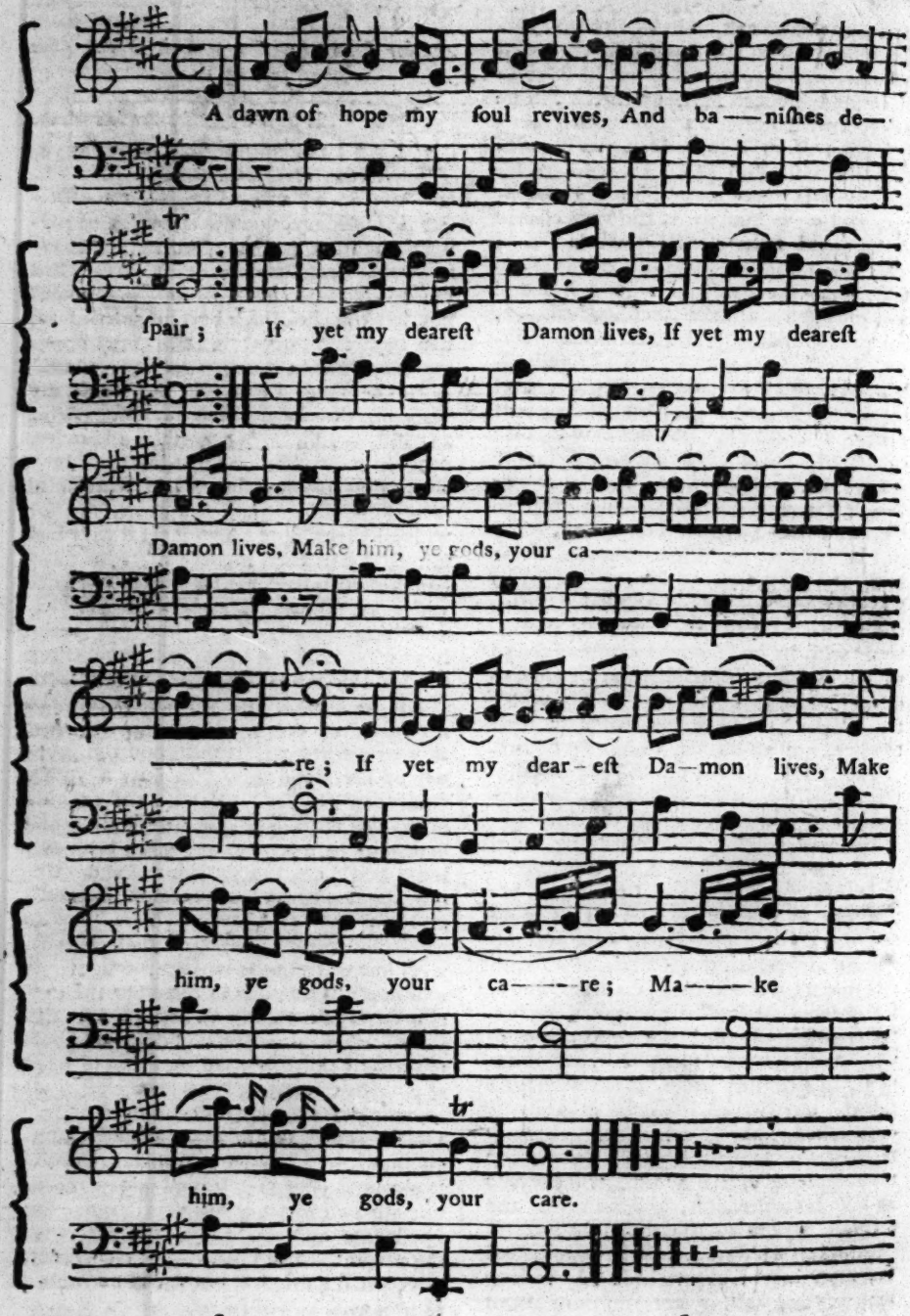
ALAS! the tranſition! — From yeſterday Henrietta-ſtreet, Mrs. L. and Mrs. ——, to a naſty inn, the officious Mrs. Mary, damp ſheets, and perhaps the itch before morning. Yet ſay not I want reſolution; never virtue had more. Sick to death from the moment you left me, head-ach beyond deſcription, five men and two women to compliment my way thro' in the afternoon; yet boldly ruſhed thro' them all, and took my place in the ſtage-coach myſelf. After all, loſt five ſhillings earneſt by a blunder, went in the wrong coach at laſt, and ſuch a morning!—But then I had worſhipful ſociety! All ſilent and ſick as myſelf; for which I thank'd my ſtars; for if they had ſpoke, I had been murder'd. Mrs. —— had almoſt talked me into non-exiſtence yeſterday morning; and I had been totally annihilated, if you had not come in and reſtored me to my identity. Pray tell her this, in revenge for my head-ach.

All our friends that we took up in the morning, we dropt gradually one by one, as we do when we ſet out upon the journey of life; and now I've only a young ſtudent of Oxford, to finiſh the evening of my day with, and prepare for the grand events of to morrow. I've juſt been eating a boil'd chicken with him, and talking about Homer and madam Roland; and am now retir'd with Mrs. Mary to my bed-chamber, whom I ſhall diſmiſs, with her warming pan, in a moment. If you don't permit me to pour out the preſent ſet of ideas upon all this paper, I'm inconſolable; for I've no book, and was too abſent till now to think I ſhould want one.—How ſudden, and how capricious are the tranſitions of this mortal ſtage! Pleaſure and pain are parted but by a ſingle moment. Windſor, Fern-hill, Brook-ſtreet, and your grey gown, are no more; nor with all Mr. Locke's aſſociations, can I aſſociate a ſingle idea of the paſt with the preſent. Even lady —— is defunct. And yet ſhe might—But ſhe is no more; *& de mortuis nil niſi bonum,*

While virtue ſhines, or ſinks beneath - -

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

This effort of poetry, and that ſcrap of Latin, which I don't underſtand, has ſo exhauſted all my forces, that I find myſelf gradually ſinking into the arms of ſleep, and muſt now reſign to the gentle power of dreams.



2.

Diſpel thoſe gloomy ſhades of night,
My tender grief remove;
O ſend ſome chearing ray of light,
And guide me to my love.

3.
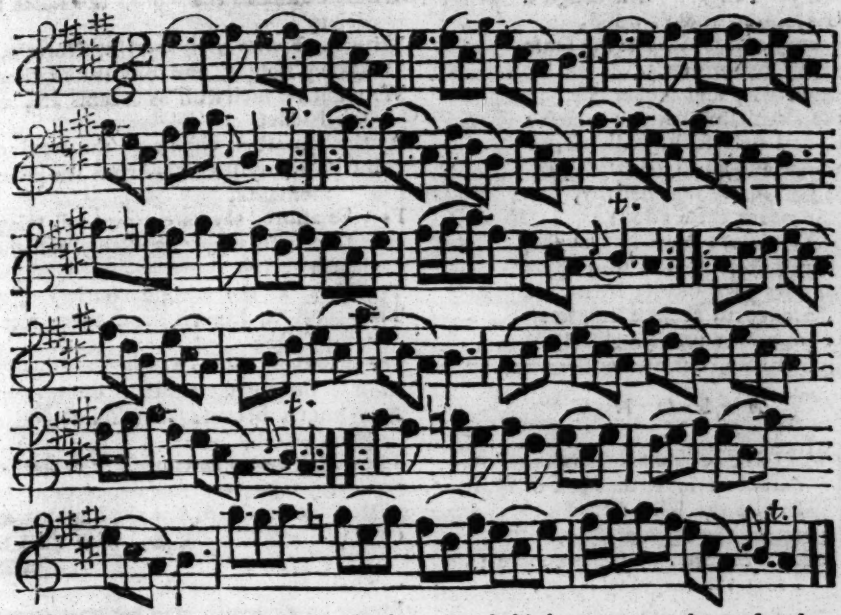
Thus in a ſecret friendly ſhade
The penſive Cælia mourn'd,
While courteous echo kept her aid,
And ſigh for ſigh return'd.

4.

When ſudden Damon's well known face
Each riſing fear diſarms;
He eager ſprings to her embrace,
She ſinks into his arms.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

The BUCKS of BREADHELMSTED.



The firſt man croſs over between the ſecond and third woman, and turn hands with them quite round, his partner do the ſame between ſecond and third man ⁞, caſt up and hands acroſs with the ſecond couple till in their proper places ⁞; the firſt couple croſs over two couple and hands round with the third couple ⁞, gallop up to the top, foot it, caſt off, ⁞ the firſt man goes and turns the ſecond woman, then his partner do the ſame with the ſecond man, ⁞ right and left half round with the ſecond couple, turn hands acroſs with the ſame quite round ⁞, right and left quite round with the third couple ⁞, lead up to the top, foot it, and caſt off in the ſecond couple's places ⁞.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1752.

VERSES *to Miſs* * * * *, *who gave the Author a* Roſe *for his poetical Subject.*

LOVELY Muſes, come along,
Laura bids; begin the ſong,
All your ſoft aſſiſtance lend,
And a gentle boy befriend;
Tell me ſweetly how to ſing,
How to riſe on lyric wing;
Only let me pleaſe the maid,
Ne'er again I'll aſk your aid.
Come, ye Muſes! can ye ſtay?
Won't ye then my call obey?
Won't ye teach me to compoſe
Little verſes on a roſe?
Ah! how cold and how unkind
Are ye all to ſtay behind?
Thee, O Laura, I'll compare
To this emblem of the fair;
In this flow'r, O Laura, ſee
Beauty in epitome;
Beauty's trifling ſhort-liv'd reign,
Vainly valu'd by the vain!
Like the roſe's blooming glow,
Bluſhes too thy cheeks can ſhow,
Bluſhes that can love impart,
Fire the ſoul, and pierce the heart;
But thy lips by far outvie
E'en the deepeſt crimſon dye.
Does the roſe in ſweets abound?
In thy breath more ſweets are found,
And the dew that on it lies,
Cannot ſparkle like thine eyes.
Laſtly, as it fades away,
So your charms will all decay;
Cruel, unrelenting time,
Soon will ſpoil your beauty's prime,
Quite deſtroy each lovely grace,
Which adorns my Laura's face.
Thoſe dear eyes that brightly ſhine,
Teeth, and lips, and cheeks divine,
And the fragrance of your breath,
All will end in age or death.
Then, ſince beauty ſoon muſt fade,
And each charm will be decay'd,
Truſt not her inconſtant pow'r,
Pretty tyrant of an hour;

Strive

Strive to pleaſe a nobler way,
Graces of the ſoul diſplay;
Heav'n your angel's form deſign'd
To contain an angel's mind.
Let truth, and let improving ſenſe,
Modeſty, benevolence,
Harmleſs wit, and tenderneſs,
Be the charms which you poſſeſs:
Such, and only ſuch, will laſt,
When the bloom of beauty's paſt;
Time will ſurely that deſtroy,
But can never theſe annoy;
Theſe he always muſt improve,
Let him e'er ſo ſwiftly move;
As he does your beauty harm,
Still he adds to theſe a charm:
Time (to nobler praiſe inclin'd)
Spoils the face, but mends the mind.

A SONG.

1.

HITHER ye wanton pow'rs reſort,
Parent of love, and god of ſport,
Inſpire the jolly ditty!
I ſing not of the Paphian queen,
Of Helen's charms, or Hebe's mein;
I ſing the laughing Kitty.

2.

Your pagan Pallas ſend to ſchool!
Your god of wit's an errant fool,
Your Juno but a ſlattern:
Wit wou'd you ſee with ſenſe combin'd,
And eaſe with dignity of mind,
Look on my noble Cath'rine!

3.

Breathe, am'rous wind, thy ev'ning gale!
Court, ye red pinks, ye lilies pale,
Her ſtep not rude, or weighty!
No more ye glow, no more perfume,
Loſt in the ſweetneſs and the bloom,
The cheek, the breath of Katey.

4.

Let the vain Turk his thouſand boaſt,
And nightly from the ſervile hoſt,
Select the fine, or pretty!
The real tranſport would he prove,
Send him to learn of me that love,
Me that am lov'd by Ketty.

From the London Daily Advertiſer.

TO-MORROW.

Pereunt, et imputantur.

TO-morrow, didſt thou ſay?
Methought I heard Horatio ſay to-morrow!
Go to—I will not hear of it—to-morrow!
—'Tis a ſharper that ſtakes his penury
Againſt thy plenty; that takes thy ready caſh, [and promiſes,
And pays thee nought but wiſhes, hopes,
The currency of idiots.—Injurious bankrupt, row!
That galls the eaſy creditor!—To-mor-
It is a period no where to be found,
Unleſs perchance in the fool's kalendar,
Wiſdom diſdains the word, nor holds ſociety
With thoſe who own it—No, Horatio,
'Tis fancy's child, and folly is its father,
Wrought of ſuch ſtuff as dreams are, and as báſeleſs
As the fantaſtick viſions of the evening.
But ſoft, my friend—Arreſt the preſent moments,
For, be aſſured they are errant tell-tales,
And tho' their flight be ſilent, and their path [air,
Trackleſs, as the wing'd couriers of the
They poſt to heaven, and there record thy folly;
For that thou, like a faithleſs centinel,
Didſt let them paſs unnotic'd, unimprov'd:
And know, becauſe thou ſlumbredſt on the watch,
Thou ſhalt be made to anſwer at the bar
For every fugitive: And when thou thus
Shalt ſtand impleaded at the high tribunal
Of hood-wook'd juſtice, who ſhall tell thy audit? [ratio;
Then ſtay the preſent inſtant, my Ho-
Imprint the mark of wiſdom on its wings:
'Tis of more worth than kingdoms; far more precious [fountain.
Than all the crimſon treaſures of life's
Oh! let it not elude thy graſp, but like
The good old Patriarch upon record,
Hold the dear angel faſt until he bleſs thee.

YESTERDAY.

WELL.—Yeſterday is paſs'd, and cannot be [ratio?
Recall'd.—What did we yeſterday, Ho-
Did we, or good, or bad?—Let us reflect—
It muſt not be forgot; for in the book
Of heaven 'tis minuted.—Did we tranſgreſs?
Doubtleſs we did—But heaven is merciful:
Yet let us not abuſe heaven's mercy:
Our duty [thou?—
Is repentance—What is repentance aſk'ſt
To mourn the follies paſt, prevent the future.— [and tears
"Prevent the future," mind; for cries
Alone are vain—Yet who can think to have
Incens'd the univerſal Sovereign,
Without a flood of tears?—At every fault
Of mine, whenever I remember it,
My heart weeps blood.—Then let us in to penitence. [not always.
But ſure, we have not always ſinn'd—
Some good we do—I yeſterday reliev'd,
A cenſur'd friend; his crime was poverty;
And with my gold, I gave him reformation [him.
In the world's eye, and reconcil'd it to

And

And thou, Horatio — 'Twas a noble act— [tion.
Didſt ſave a beauteous maid from viola-
Oh, how her virtue ſtruggled with her want,
That moſt inhuman tyrant! O want
Thy whips cut deep, and force the wiſe and good [abhor.
Oft to obey thee, in deeds their ſouls
" My poverty, but not my will, con-
" ſents *," [curſed want,
Sighs " Fancy's ſweeteſt child †" — Ac-
Had not thy powerful aid prevented it,
Had ſurely forc'd her.
Let us perſiſt in actions ſuch as theſe:
So ſhall To-MORROW, ſmiling, yield us comfort, [friend,
And every day the ſame—till death, the
The trueſt friend to innocence and virtue,
Shall come, benign, to uſher to the court
Of the celeſtial Prince, whoſe plaudit waits us, [WELCOME!
And all the hoſt of heaven ſhall ſhout us,

A NEW BALLAD, *ſung by Miſs* Burchell, *at* Vauxhall.

AH! why muſt words my flame reveal?
What need my Damon bid me tell
What all my actions prove?
A bluſh, whene'er I meet his eye,
Whene'er I hear his name, a ſigh
Betrays my ſecret love.
In all their ſports upon the plain,
My eyes ſtill fix'd on him remain,
And him alone approve:
The reſt unheeded dance or play,
From all he ſteals my praiſe away,
And can he doubt my love?
Whene'er we meet, my looks confeſs
The joys which all my ſoul poſſeſs,
And ev'ry care remove:
Still, ſtill too ſhort appears his ſtay,
The moments fly too faſt away,
Too faſt for my fond love.
Does any ſpeak in Damon's praiſe?
So pleas'd am I with all he ſays,
I ev'ry word approve:
But is he blam'd, altho' in jeſt,
I feel reſentment fire my breaſt,
Alas! becauſe I love.
But O! what tortures tear my heart,
When I ſuſpect his looks impart
The leaſt deſire to rove;
I hate the maid who gives me pain,
Yet him to hate I ſtrive in vain,
For, ah! that hate is love.
Then aſk not words, but read my eyes,
Believe my bluſhes, truſt my ſighs,
My paſſion theſe will prove:
Words oft deceive, and ſpring from art,
But the true language of my heart
To Damon, muſt be love.

The WISH.

IF join'd to make up virtue's glorious tale,
A weak, but pious aid can aught avail,
Each ſacred ſtudy, each diviner page,
That once inſpir'd my youth, ſhall ſooth my age.
Deaf to ambition, and to intereſt's call,
Honour, my titles, and enough, my all;
No pimp of pleaſure, and no ſlave of ſtate,
Serene from fools, and guiltleſs of the great, [chuſe,
Some calm and undiſturb'd retreat I'll
Dear to myſelf and friends. Perhaps the Muſe [charms imploy,
May grant, while all my thoughts her
If not a future fame, a preſent joy,
Pure from each feveriſh hope, each weak deſire; [inſpire,
Thoughts that improve, and ſlumbers that
A ſtedfaſt peace of mind, rais'd far above
The guilt of hate, and weakneſſes of love, [care,
Studious of life, yet free from anxious
To others candid, to myſelf ſevere,
Filial, ſubmiſſive to the Sovereign will,
Glad of the good, and patient of the ill,
I'll work in narrow ſphere, what heav'n approves,
Abating hatreds, and increaſing loves,
My friendſhip, ſtudies, pleaſures, all my own
Alike to envy, and to fame unknown:
Such in ſome bleſt aſylum let me lie,
Take off my fill of life, and wait, not wiſh to die.

A ſerious THOUGHT.

THRO' life's ſtrange myſtic paths, how mankind ſtrays!
A contradiction ſtill in all their ways;
In youth's gay bloom, in wealth's inſulting hour;
As heav'n all mercy was, they live ſecure,
Yet full of fears, and anxious doubts expire,
And in the awful Judge forget the Sire:
Fair virtue then with faithful ſteps purſue,
Thy good deeds many, thy offences few;
That at the general doom thou may'ſt appear
With filial hope, allay'd the ſubject's fear;
Then to eternal happineſs ſurvive,
And when the Judge muſt doom, the Sire forgive.

To STELLA, *after the* Small-Pox.

WHEN ſkilful traders firſt ſet up,
To draw the people to their ſhop,
They ſtrait hang out ſome gaudy ſign,
Expreſſive of the goods within.

The

* *The apothecary in Romeo and Juliet.*

† *Shakeſpear, ſo called by Milton in his L'Allegro.*

The vintner has his boy and grapes,
The haberdaſher thread and tapes,
The ſhoemaker expoſes boots,
And Monmouth-ſtreet old tatter'd ſuits.
So fares it with the nymph divine;
For what is beauty but a ſign?
A face hung out, thro' which is ſeen
The nature of the goods within.
Thus the coquet her beau enſnares
With ſtudy'd ſmiles, and forward airs:
The graver prude hangs out a frown,
To ſtrike th' audacious gazer down;
But ſhe alone, whoſe temp'rate wit
Each nicer medium can hit,
Is ſtill adorn'd with ev'ry grace,
And wears a ſample in her face.
What tho' ſome envious folks have ſaid,
That Stella now muſt hide her head,
That all her ſtock of beauty's gone,
And ev'n the very ſign took down:
Yet grieve not at the fatal blow;
For if you break a while, we know,
'Tis bankrupt like, more rich to grow.
A fairer ſign you'll ſoon hang up,
And with freſh credit open ſhop:
For nature's pencil ſoon ſhall trace,
And once more finiſh off your face,
Which all your neighbours ſhall out-ſhine,
And of your mind remain the ſign.

SUBLIME STRAINS.

On the Author's (Mrs. JONES) *walking to viſit* STELLA *in a windy Morning, at* Privy-Garden.

O Nymph divine! as op'ning morning fair!
Bright as the ſun! yet lighter than the air!
Harmleſs as bleating lambs, or mountain winds!
Yet more uncertain than the whiſtling winds!
Where ſhall we find, or fix your reſting-place?
Now here, now there, eluding ſtill the chace.
O 'tis in vain, as ancient proverbs ſay,
To ſeek a needle in a load of hay;
As vain it is to fix your certain bound:
Like happineſs, you're no where to be found.
And yet I ſought you where ſoft pleaſure dwells,
And mirth, and eaſe, each low-born care expels.
Pleaſure, thou ſoft retreat! but hard to find,
And op'ning only to the patient mind.
Thro' various alleys, perilous and dark,
My way I ſhape, and ev'ry foot-ſtep mark;
Leſt thro' ſome paſſage, elbow'd to and fro,
I feel the pond'rous weight of chairman's toe.
Mean while the bluſt'ring wind the deep deforms,
And Boreas vex'd your ſlave with all his ſtorms.
Like a ſmall ſkiff my little bark was hurl'd,
Toſs'd to and fro amidſt a laughing world;
And, what is worſe—my treſſes all uncurl'd.
Yet, ſpite of theſe, I boldly ventur'd forth,
And bid defiance to the ſurly north.
By you, my polar ſtar, awhile I ſteer,
But that once loſt, towards St. James's veer;
There, there I land, no more of winds the ſport,
And found the gallant Lovelace ſafe in port.
The ſailor thus, in ſearch of India's coaſt,
His reck'ning failing, and his compaſs loſt,
Some hoſpitable ſhore at length in view,
Puſhes to land, with all his jovial crew:
There pleas'd, the myrtle's fragrant breath inhales,
Nor envies India, or her ſpicy gales.

The WELCH MINERS.

To the Tune of, And a fiſhing we will go, &c.

1.

WHILST off the coaſt of Shetland
Our buſs-nets ſcoop the deep,
We'll pierce the Cambrian mountains,
Where leaden treaſures ſleep,
And a digging we will go, will go, will go,
And a digging we will go.

2.

For riches bred in earth,
And thoſe which ſeas produce,
To man are all as nothing,
Unleſs brought forth for uſe.
Then a digging let us go, &c.

3.

Say, why did the Creator
Theſe metals lodge ſo low?
That he, on fearleſs induſtry,
Might choiceſt gifts beſtow.
So a digging let us go, &c.

4.

Rouze, rouze then ye brave boys,
And ferret round and round;
For oft a fair eſtate ſhoots up
From one ſmall ſpot of ground.
Then a digging let us go, &c.

5.

We'll crown our honeſt toils
With princely Bertie's* health:
For all the ore, drawn from his mines,
Will ſwell the nation's wealth.
Then a digging let us go, let's go, let's go,
Then a digging let us go.

Epitaph *on Mrs.* HEPBURN.

STAY, paſſenger; this ſtone demands thy tear;
Here reſt the hopes of many a tender year:
Our ſorrow now—ſo late our joy and praiſe!
Loſt in the mild Aurora of her days.
What virtues might have grac'd her fuller day! ['ſnatch'd away.'
'But, ah! the charm juſt ſhown and
Friendſhip, love, nature, all reclaim in vain; [again.
Heav'n, when it wills, reſumes its gifts

THE

* *Theſe mines, in* North-Wales, *belong to his grace the duke of* Ancaſter.

The CHARMS *of* ANTHONY. *By the late Mrs.* LEAPOR.

YE ſwains, attend; let ev'ry nymph be near;
Be ſtill, ye rivers, that the ſwains may hear;
Ye winds, be calm, and bruſh with ſofter wing,
We mean the charms of Anthony to ſing;
See all around the liſt'ning ſhepherds throng;
O help, ye ſiſters of immortal ſong.

LUCY.

Sing, Phebe, ſing what ſhepherd rules the plain,
Young Colin's envy, and Aminda's pain:
Whom none can rival when he mows the field,
And to whoſe flute the nightingale muſt yield.

PHEBE.

'Tis Anthony—'tis he deſerves the lay,
As mild as ev'ning, and as morning gay;
Not the freſh blooms on yonder codling-tree,
Nor the white hawthorn half ſo fair as he;
Nor the young daiſy dreſs'd in morning dew,
Nor the pea bloſſom wears a brighter hue.

LUCY.

None knows like him to ſtrew the wheaten grain,
Or drive the plough-ſhare o'er the fertile plain;
To raiſe the ſheaves, or reap the waving corn,
Or mow brown ſtubble in the early morn.

PHEBE.

How mild the youth, when on a ſultry day,
In yonder vale we turn'd the fragrant hay!
How on his voice the liſt'ning ſhepherds hung!
Not tuneful Stella half ſo ſweetly ſung.

LUCY.

Whether he binds the ſheaf in twiſted band,
Or turns the pitch fork on his nimble hand;
He's ſure to win a glance from ev'ry eye,
While clumſy Colin ſtands neglected by.

PHEBE.

His curling locks by far more lovely ſhew,
Than the white wig on 'ſquire Fopling's brow;
And when the ſhepherd on a rainy day,
Weaves for his hat a wiſp of ſlow'ry hay,
The ſcarlet feather not ſo gay appears,
Which on his crown Sir Ambroſe Fino wears.

LUCY.

For Anthony Meriah leaves her cow,
And ſtands to gape at him upon the mow:
While he (for who but muſt that wench deſpiſe?)
Throws ſtraws and cobwebs on her ſtaring eyes.

PHEBE.

To the back-door I ſaw proud Lydia hie,
To ſee the team with Anthony go by;
He ſlily laugh'd, and turn'd him from the door,
I thought the damſel would have ſpoke no more.

LUCY.

Me once he met, 'twas when from yonder vale,
Each morn I brought the heavy milking-pail:
He took it from my head, and with a ſmile
Reach'd out his hand, and help'd me o'er the ſtile.

PHEBE.

As I was dancing late amongſt the crew,
A yellow pippin o'er my head he threw:
Sue bit her lips, and Barbaretta frown'd,
And Phillis look'd as tho' ſhe wou'd have ſwoon'd.

Thus ſung the maids till Colinet came by,
And Rodrigo from weeding of the rye;
Each took his laſs, and ſped 'em to the town,
To drink cool cyder at the Hare and Hound:
The damſels ſimper like the ſparkling beer,
And Colin ſhines till Anthony is near.

EPITAPHS.

Dartford *Church-Yard.*

Elizabeth Quelch *of this Pariſh died, the 19th of* April, 1741.

HERE lies interr'd Elizabeth Quelch,
A maid not twenty three,
In Dartford born, and there ſhe dy'd,
As you above may ſee.
For in that fatal month, alas!
Upon the nineteenth day,
A ſore diſtemper then did rage,
Which took her life away.
In youthful years ſhe left this world,
Within this grave to reſt;
That ſhe a virgin pure may riſe,
To live among the bleſt.

Upon Mrs. Ann Farlam, *who died by the Bite of her favourite Lap-Dog. Buried in* Chatham *Church-Yard.*

DEATH, the laſt end of all, is fix'd, is ſure;
But manifold the means, that end procure.
My little favourite cur, my guiltleſs friend,
Thy tooth, with phrenſy ſtruck, induc'd my end.
Be ready, mortals, for the ſolemn call;
No matter what the means, by which you fall.

Departed this Life, October *the 18th,* 1721. *And lies buried in* Graveſend *Church-Yard.*

WITHOUT a name, for ever ſenſeleſs, dumb,
Duſt, aſhes, nought elſe lies within this tomb:
Where e'er I liv'd, or dy'd, it matters not,
To whom related, or of whom begot.
I was, but am not; aſk no more of me,
'Tis all I am, and all that you muſt be.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THE grave-digger at Chelwood, in Somerſetſhire, lately opened a grave, wherein a man, who died of the ſmall-pox, had been interred about 30 years ago. By the deceaſed's deſire, he was buried in an oak coffin, which was now ſo firm, that it might have been taken out whole; but the grave-digger not chuſing that, forced his ſpade thro' the lid, when there came forth ſuch a ſtench, that he never ſmelt the like before. It being a perſon of credit that was to be buried in the grave, the whole village attended the funeral, as well as many people from the neighbouring villages; and a few days after 14 perſons were ſeized in one day with the uſual ſymptoms of the ſmall-pox, and in 3 days more every ſoul but two in the whole village, who had not had it, were ſeized in the like manner. Their diſorder prov'd to be that diſeaſe, and was ſo favourable, that no more than two perſons died of the whole number, which was about 30; and one of them was a woman who came down ſtairs when the pock was at the height, and died the ſame night. The ſame diſorder was carried all round the villages by the country people who attended the funeral, and proved very favourable every where.

On Aug. 22, a deputation was ſent from Briſtol to Bath, to congratulate her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia, on her ſafe arrival there, in the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common-council; which was done by the ſheriffs ſteward in the following words:

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

The mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Briſtol, being glad of all occaſions to teſtify their duty to his majeſty, and every branch of his illuſtrious family, do by us, the ſheriffs, beg leave to congratulate your royal highneſs upon your ſafe arrival in theſe parts, to expreſs their moſt ardent wiſhes for the perfect eſtabliſhment of your health, and to intreat your royal highneſs to honour the city of Briſtol with your preſence.

To which her Royal Highneſs made the following Anſwer.

I am very ſenſible of your attachment to the king. It is with pleaſure I remember having ſeen the city of Briſtol, and I am ſorry my ſtay here will not permit me to reviſit that place. (See p. 382.)

On Aug. 27, it was ordered in council, that the parliament which ſtood prorogued to Sept. 28, ſhould be further prorogued to Oct. 31. (See p. 335.)

Durham, Aug. 27. The violence of the ſtorm which began on Monday the 24th at night, and continued without intermiſſion till yeſternight, ſo ſwelled the Ware, that it overflowed its banks, and joined with the little brooks and rivulets, has laid all the flat country under water: It is impoſſible to paint the horror of its appearance, ſpreading like a ſea for ſome miles, and rendering the roads impaſſable. The diſtreſs of the poor country people is beyond deſcription; their ſtanding corn is entirely ruined, and whole ſtacks of that ſhorn, together with cocks of hay, ſheep, ſwine, &c. ſwept away by the violence and impetuoſity of the torrent.

Newcaſtle, Aug. 29. By the violence of the ſtorm of wind and rain on Tueſday and Wedneſday, the Tyne was ſwelled to ſuch a height as cannot be remembered to have been ſeen by the oldeſt man living; the flat ground near Newburn was all laid under water, great quantities of corn and hay were brought down the river, and the damage the farmers ſuſtain is very conſiderable.

In this ſtorm ſeveral veſſels were loſt in Briſtol channel, on the coaſt of Cornwall, &c. the whole crews of ſome and part of others being drowned.

Dublin, Aug. 29. An order was iſſued out from the caſtle yeſterday, by the lords juſtices, for ſuppreſſing the bridge lottery, and the many others that are going forward in every principal part of the kingdom, founded upon and to be determined by the drawing the firſt.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, the laſt of Old Stile.

This morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out at a houſe in York-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, which conſumed the ſame, together with all the furniture, &c.

THURSDAY, 14.

This day is remarkable for the commencement of that part of the late act, which regards the alteration of the ſtile, from Old Stile to New Stile, in all his majeſty's

majeſty's dominions in Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. The Old ended on the 2d, and this, which is the next natural day, if that ſtile had continued, would have been the 3d, but by the act is ordered to be called the 14th; ſo that 11 nominal days, viz. the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, are omitted, or reputed as nothing, and there are no more than 19 days in this month, for this year only. By this means our old ſtile, or Julian account, is chang'd for the new or Gregorian, which was 11 nominal days forwarder than the old; and the computed year is made much more exactly to correſpond with the ſolar year, or true courſe of the ſun. And to preſerve, for the future, this agreement between the ſolar and computed year, it is ordered, that, whereas by the old account every hundredth year is a Leap year of 366 days, only one in four hundredth years ſhall be Leap year, and the other three hundredth years common years of but 365 days; ſince the 11 odd minutes, by which our computed year has exceeded the true ſolar year, make about 3 days in 400 years. But for a more full and ſatisfactory account of theſe matters, we refer our readers to our Magazine for 1751, p. 116, 117. For an abſtract of the act for regulating the commencement of the year, and correcting the calendar (which is the act above mentioned) to our Magazine for 1751, p. 240. And for an abſtract of the act for amending the ſaid calendar or ſtile act, to our Magazine for May laſt, p. 230. See alſo our Magazine for January laſt, p. 41. For the further ſatisfaction of our readers we ſhall remind them, that all rents upon leaſes of houſes, annuities, &c. ſigned before this new 14th of September, and payable at the four ſtated feſtivals of Chriſtmas, Lady-day, Midſummer, and Michaelmas, will, according to this act, be payable 11 days after thoſe feaſts; and the ſaid days of payment will be marked in the new Almanacks thus; againſt January 5, *Old Chriſtmas-Day*; April 5, *Old Lady-Day*; July 5, *Old Midſummer-Day*; October 10, *Old Michaelmas-Day*.

When any leaſe expires, the landlord may allow his tenant for 11 days, and ſign a new leaſe commencing at one of the uſual four feaſts.

The payment of bills or notes of hand, drawn or dated before this day, will become due 11 nominal days later than if this act had not paſſed; as for inſtance,

A bill drawn, or note given, on the 1ſt of September at one month after date, would (had not the act paſſed) become due and payable (with the three days grace allowed in London) on the 4th of October; to which add 11 days (in lieu of the 11 days omitted in September) and the ſaid bill will be payable on the 15th of October, which is the ſame natural day as it would have been due, had not this act paſſed. With regard to paying ſervants wages hired at the four quarter days, if it is more agreeable to keep to thoſe ſtated times, 11 days wages may be deducted at Michaelmas-day out of the preſent quarter, and the reckoning will for the future go regularly on; or elſe pay them on the 11th day after the quarter day, viz. Oct. 10, which will be found marked in the Almanacks for Old Michaelmas-day. See a table of deductions or abatements for rent, intereſt, annuities, wages, penſions, ſalaries, allowance moneys, &c. for thoſe who ſhall chuſe to compute from New Michaelmas-day, for any ſum from 10s. to 500,000l. on account of the anticipation of 11 days made by the act, in our Magazine for laſt month, p. 368.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the five following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. Matthew Lee, for a highway robbery; John Wilks, for a ſtreet robbery; Thomas Butler, for returning from tranſportation; and Randolph Branch and William Deſcent, for robbing and murdering Joſeph Brown, a brewer's clerk.

An expreſs arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, being ſent over land from the Malabar coaſt, by which there are letters from Surat, dated March 27, adviſing, that all things were ſettled at Surat and Anjango, and that the natives had given the Engliſh factory 200,000 rupees, to make good all damages the company may have ſuſtained in the late troubles.

By letters from Fort St. David's, dated Feb. 27, and brought by the Warwick Indiaman, there is advice, that captain Clive had obliged the French and their allies to retire from before Arcott, killed a great number of men, and put the reſt to flight. That the Engliſh under Jingan had drove the French from before Trichenapali. That two nabobs in the French intereſt had come over to the Engliſh with a great number of men, and that the French in their return were ſurrounded, and were in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions. Theſe letters add, that M. Dupleix had ſent propoſals to the Engliſh for an accommodation, in the preamble of which he ſet forth, that he had only ſuccoured the Indians that ſued to him for aſſiſtance, and hoped that every thing would be ſettled to the mutual ſatisfaction and advantage of the two companies, and that all animoſities and hoſtilities would ceaſe.

THURSDAY, 21.

Was held a general court of the Bank of England, when a dividend of two

and half per cent. was declared; but at the ſame time it was hinted that the dividend could not be ſo large for the future. After the minutes were read, which has been always deemed an adjournment of the court, ſome queſtions were propoſed, which were thought irregular and out of time; but a diſpute ariſing thereupon, it was agreed, that hereafter no adjournment ſhould take place but by vote.

FRIDAY, 22.

This morning Randolph Branch and William Deſcent, were conveyed in a cart from Newgate, and according to their ſentence were executed at Tyburn, for the murder of Mr. Brown the brewer's clerk, in Wellcloſe-ſquare: After their bodies had hung about 45 minutes, they were cut down and carried in a coach to ſurgeons hall to be diſſected, purſuant to the late act of parliament, in caſes of murder.

TUESDAY, 26.

Was held a general court of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, which was opened by the preſident Mr. Alderman Bethell, who informed them of the occaſion of their meeting; when a motion was made for reading the bye-laws; and it being carried, they were read accordingly, and agreed to be reported next general court; to which was alſo referred the filling up the ſeveral vacancies in the council, one vacancy excepted, which was filled, *nem. con.* and with the greateſt approbation of the whole court, by Mr. alderman Beckford. Admiral Vernon very pathetically repreſented the vaſt injury done to the nation by the ſwarm of French buſſes at this time on the back of the Yarmouth ſands; and thence inforced the neceſſity of our having a ſtrict eye to the increaſe of our naval power, which the undertaking of the fiſhery tends ſo evidently to promote. The vice-preſident, Mr. Alderman Janſſen, gave the court a very ſatisfactory account of the ſucceſs of the ſociety's buſſes in the Shetland fiſhery this ſeaſon. (See the VIEW.) After which the court broke up, with great chearfulneſs and unanimity.

What reaſon admiral Vernon had to take notice of the French buſſes, may appear from the following extracts of letters from Yarmouth and Leoſtoff, dated Sept. 23.

"We have the mortification to ſee all the back of our ſands lined with a wood of French buſſes; they may already amount to 300. It is a moſt heavy complaint amongſt all the fiſhers, that the French, with their great numbers, take the beſt of the ground, and prevent our coming on it; and not content with this, they anchor afterwards upon that very ground, whereby our fiſhermen are prevented from driving on it at all."

"P. S. The French buſſes are of 100 tons and upwards, and carry thirty hands; ſo that they have 9000 ſailors upon our coaſt at this preſent time."

Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth, Sept. 24.

"The French buſſes continue as thick as locuſts on the back of our ſands, ſo that our boats have been obliged to hawl in their nets before they had drove above half an hour: And, what is worſe, there is not, as yet, one ſingle ſloop of war to protect the fiſhery."

THURSDAY, 28.

Charles Aſgill, Eſq; alderman of Candlewick ward, and Richard Glynn, Eſq; alderman of Dowgate ward, the two new ſheriffs, were this day ſworn in at Guildhall, with the uſual formality; and on Saturday the 30th they were ſworn in at Weſtminſter. (See p. 287.)

FRIDAY, 29.

Criſpe Gaſcoyne, Eſq; alderman of Vintry ward, was elected lord mayor of London for the year enſuing.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Aug. 26. THOMAS Playford, Eſq; of Bromley, to Miſs Collins, of Peckham.

Capt. Urmſton, of the firſt reg. of foot-guards, to the Hon. Miſs Bathurſt, daughter to lord Bathurſt.

Mr. Jaſper Atkinſon, of Rotterdam, to Miſs Nancy Vandereſch, daughter of Henry Vandereſch, Eſq; deputy mint-maſter at the Tower.

Mr. Ruſhworth, a proctor at Doctors-Commons, and regiſter to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to Miſs Yvonet of Iſleworth.

28. Evan Lambeth, Eſq; of Lowlayton, to Miſs Rebecca Breett, of Enfield.

Sept. 1. Charles Crokatt, Eſq; to Miſs Muilman, daughter of Henry Muilman, Eſq; a 10,000l. fortune.

2. Lord Deſart, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Mrs. Thornhill, a 40,000l. fortune.

14. *N. S.* Edward Lomax, Eſq; of St. Albans, to Miſs Shallet, of Southwark, a 40,000l. fortune.

Mr. James Rivington, bookſeller in St. Paul's church-yard, to Miſs Mynſhull, of Chorlton-Hall, near Mancheſter.

16. Right Hon. the earl Ferrers, to Miſs Mary Meredith, youngeſt ſiſter of Sir William Meredith, of Henbury, in Cheſhire, Bart.

18. Thomas Godfry Luſhington, Eſq; to Miſs Skeere.

Samuel Langton, Eſq; of North-Britain, to Miſs Sarah Naylor, of Bromley.

21. —— Streatfield, of Suſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Sidney, natural daughter of the late earl of Leiceſter, a 20,000l. fortune.

Pryſe Campbell, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of the Hon. John Campbell, of Pembrokſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Sarah Bacon, daughter of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.

Philip Goodwin, Eſq; of a large eſtate near Horſham in Suſſex, to Miſs Judith Warner of Lewes.

James Duhamel, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a large fortune in the ſugar plantations in Virginia, to Miſs Leonard, of Abchurch-lane.

Thurloe Stafford, Eſq; of Crow-Hall in Norfolk, to Miſs Harriot Pratt.

23. Miles Barne, Eſq; member of parliament for Dunwich, to Miſs Thornhill of Huntingdonſhire.

24. Mr. Henry Hartley, merchant in Goodman's-fields, to Miſs Anne Jackſon, of Tottenham.

Aug. 31. The lady of the Hon. Richard Vaughan, Eſq; delivered of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. George Boſcawen, Eſq; of a ſon.

Sept. 19. *N. S.* The lady of —— Walling, Eſq; of a daughter.

22. The lady of Edward Blackett, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

THE lord Moore, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Drogheda, at Thouloufe, in France

Blackman Lyme, Eſq; barriſter at law, in the commiſſion of the peace for Surrey.

Aug. 30. Rt. Rev. Dr. Martin Benſon, lord biſhop of Glouceſter, and one of the golden prebendaries of Durham. He was interred in the cathedral church of Glouceſter, without any funeral pomp, according to his own direction.

Altho' his duſt thus humbly there is plac'd,
With no proud tomb, no poliſh'd marble, grac'd,
The man, whoſe pious works ſo brightly ſhone,
Needs not the feeble fame of ſculptur'd ſtone:
The character, his virtues fair impreſt,
Is wrote indelible in ev'ry breaſt;
And, where the Muſes voice is found too weak,
The poor, the patriot, and the friend, will ſpeak.

31. Mr. Daniel de Prado, alias de Florez, one of the oldeſt inſurers of ſhips in this kingdom.

Hon. Peregrine Poulett, Eſq; brother to the earl Poulett, and member of parliament for Bridgwater.

Sept. 18. *N. S.* John Crewe, of Crewe-Hall in Cheſhire, Eſq; one of the knights of the ſhire for that county. About two years ago he ſucceeded his father in his very large poſſeſſions, which now devolve to his eldeſt ſon, about 10 years of age.

20. Rt. Hon. Mary counteſs dowager of Shrewſbury, premiere counteſs of England, and mother to the preſent earl.

Philip Bradſhaw, Eſq; a gentleman of a good eſtate in Derbyſhire.

24. Samuel Leithuillier, Eſq; at his houſe at Beckenham in Kent.

25. Lady Elizabeth Filmer, only daughter of Sir Thomas Filmer, Bart.

Sir Thomas Read, Bart. firſt clerk of his majeſty's board of green-cloth, who repreſented the borough of Cricklade, in Wilts, in ſeveral parliaments.

Dame Sophia Bridgen, at her ſeat near Sherborn, in Dorſetſhire.

26. Mr. Flower, at Walthamſtow, formerly an eminent merchant of this city.

27. Mr. William Gardiner, land ſurveyor, teacher of the mathematicks, and author of a Treatiſe on Logarithms.

Ruſſel Revel, Eſq; brother to the late Thomas Revel, Eſq; member of parliament for Dover.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

DR. Betteſworth, one of the junior advocates at Doctors-Commons, appointed by the Rev. Dr. Allen, ſub-dean of his majeſty's chapel royal, and archdeacon of Middleſex, to ſucceed the late Sir Henry Penrice, Knt. as official principal of the archdeaconry of Middleſex. —Mr. Francis James, preſented to the living of Warden in Bedfordſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

RT. Hon. the earl of Pembroke made a cornet in general Bland's regiment of dragoons.—— —— Wallis, Eſq; made a captain of an independent company in South Carolina, in the room of Capt. Murray, deceaſed.—Thomas Eyre, Eſq; made engineer, overſeer, ſurveyor and director-general of all his majeſty's fortifications, buildings, highways, bridges, forts, paſſages and plantations in the kingdom of Ireland, in the room of Arthur Jones Nevill, Eſq; who reſigned.—Charles Tuffnel, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of col. Tuffnel, made a cornet in the regiment of horſe guards blue.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JAMES Harriſon, late of London, dealer and chapman.—Henry Remington, of Bridlington Key, in Yorkſhire, merchant.

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* SEPTEMBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	146 ½	188½189	121 ¼	108 ½	107	106 ¾	107 ⅝ ¾	104 ⅝ ⅜	104 ⅝	7l. 11s	4 7 6	W. S. W.	rain
2	146 ½	189	121	108 ½	107 ⅛	106 ⅞	107 ¼	104 ¼	104 ⅛	7l. 10s	4 10 o	W. S. W.	rain
14	146 ¼ ½				107 ⅛ ¼	107	107 ⅜ ¾	104 ¼	104 ⅛ ¾	7l. 10s	4 10 o	S. S. E.	fair
15		189 ½	121 ¼	108 ¾	107 ⅜	107 ⅛	108 ⅛	105	104 ⅛	7l. 10s	4 10 o	S. E.	fair
16				108 ¼	107 ⅜	107 ⅛	108 ⅛	105	104 ⅛	7l. 10s	4 10 o	S. W.	wind fair
17	Sunday											W. S. W.	fair
18				108 ¾	107 ⅜	107 ¼	108 ⅛	105	104 ⅞	7l. 10s	4 10 o	W. S. W.	fair
19	147146½	190 ¼ ½	121 ⅞	108 ¾	107 ⅜		108 ⅛	105 ⅛	104 ⅞	7l. 11s	4 10 o	E. S. E.	fair
20	146 ¼ ¼	190	121 ¼	108 ⅞	107 ⅜			105 ⅛	104 ⅞	7l. 10s	4 10 o	W.	fair
21	145 ¾		121 ¼	108 ⅞	107 ¼		108	105 ⅛	104 ⅞	7l. 11s	4 10 o	S. W.	fair
22	146	190 ½	121 ⅞	109 ⅛	107 ¼			105 ⅛	104 ⅞	7l. 10s	4 10 o	S. W.	windy
23	146	109 ½	121 ⅞	109 ⅛	107 ¼			105 ⅛	104 ⅞	7l. 10s	4 10 o	S. W.	fair
24	Sunday											S. W.	clou. fair
25	146 ¼	190 ½		109 ⅛	108			105 ⅛	105	7l. 10s	4 10 o	W. N. W.	fair
26		191		109 ⅛	107			105 ¼	105 ⅛	7l. 11s	4 11 6	W. S. W.	clou. fair
27		191		109 ¼	107			105 ¼	105 ⅛	7l. 11s	4 11 6	E. N. E.	fair
28				109 ⅛ ¼	107 ¾ ⅞			105 ¼ ¼	105104⅞	7l. 12s	4 12 6	N. E.	fair
29				109 ⅛	107 ¼			105 ⅛	104 ⅞	7l. 12s	4 12 6	N. N. E.	fair
30				109 ¼	107 ⅞			105 ¼	105	7l. 12s	4 12 6	E. N. E.	fair

BILL of Mortality from Aug. 25, O. S. to Sept. 26, N. S.

Christ.	Males 485	Femal. 445	930
Buried	Males 503	Femal. 498	1001

Died under 2 Years old	500
Between 2 and 5 —	100
5 and 10 —	32
10 and 20 —	21
20 and 30 —	64
30 and 40 —	92
40 and 50 —	64
50 and 60 —	57
60 and 70 —	44
70 and 80 —	15
80 and 90 —	12
90 and 100 —	0
	1001

Buried		
	Within the Walls	67
	Without the Walls	243
	In Mid. and Surrey	493
	City & Sub. West.	198
		1001

Weekly Sept.	1 —	328
	19 N. S.	338
	26 —	335
		1001

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.
Peaſe 20s. to 22s. per Quar.
Rye 15s. to 18s. per Q.

Price of Corn

	Bear-Key.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Crediton.
Wheat	30s to 33s qu	08l. 15s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 10s load	08l. 19s load	10l. 00s load	34s to 40 qr	40s to 42 qr	5s 4d buſh.	4s 9d buſh.
Barley	14s to 16s	00s to 00 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19	16s to 19	17s to 21	2s 06d	2s 9d
Oats	12s 6d to 14s	16s to 16 6d	16s to 18	16s to 18s	14s to 17	15s to 15 od	14s to 15	16s to 18	1s 9d to 2s	1s 6d
Beans	16c to 20s od	25s to 24 od	22s to 24	26s to 27s	22s to 23	26s to 28	30s to 34	32s to 38	3s 4d to 0s	

TOWARDS the end of laſt month an arret of the king's council of ſtate was publiſhed at Paris, annulling that of the parliament againſt the vicar of St. Stephen du Mont, which condemned that vicar to give a certain ſum of money to be diſtributed among the poor, and alſo to be baniſhed the kingdom for three years. However, as the reverſing this arret of the parliament was not upon the pretence of their having no juriſdiction in ſuch affairs, the parliament continues to proceed with vigour againſt ſuch prieſts as refuſe the ſacraments, and has ſince condemned ſeveral of them to baniſhment, or ſome other puniſhment.

From the ſame place we hear, that ſince the aſſiento contract between England and Spain has been aboliſhed, the French have conſtantly ſupplied the Spaniſh colonies with negroes, which they do with ſo much the more profit and conveniency, as they ſupply their own colonies at the ſame time. And farther, that ſeveral young Chineſe came over in one of the laſt ſhips arrived at port L'Orient, in order to be educated in France; and that after they have been ſufficiently inſtructed, they will be ſent back to China in quality of miſſionaries; but whether for politicks or religion, our correſpondent does not inform us.

Paris, Sept. 4, N. S. Laſt Friday Mr. Moore, an Iriſhman, and the baron de Starke, a German, proved, before the king at Choiſy, a new ſort of mortar of their own invention, which was charged and diſcharged more eaſily, and in much leſs time, than any other ſort of mortar: They diſcharged fifteen bombs of 50lb. weight each in leſs than five minutes; and the bombs followed each other ſo quickly, that two of them were often ſeen in the air at the ſame time; ſo that the invention gave great ſatisfaction to his majeſty and all preſent.

Letters from Madrid of the 29th ult. ſay, that his catholick majeſty has reſolved to ſend a ſtrong ſquadron to America, to ſupport his guarda-coſta's in the execution of their orders for preventing every kind of contraband trade. Which reſolution, they tell us, he has taken upon advice that the Britiſh court intends to ſend a ſquadron to the Weſt-Indies, to protect the commerce and navigation of the Engliſh; and we can tell them, that if both theſe reſolutions be carried into execution, the fate of the Spaniſh ſquadron may be eaſily foretold.

Leghorn, Auguſt 25. According to advices from Corſica, there are two parties in that iſland, one attached to the Genoeſe, and the other ſiding with the French. The latter are maſters of moſt of the poſts beyond the mountains. The communication between that part of the iſland and Ajaccio is almoſt quite cut off. The inhabitants of Olmetto, who hold for the Genoeſe, have lately obliged the French to retire from that poſt, after a pretty ſmart ſkirmiſh, in which the latter loſt five men. To revenge this loſs, the French ſummoned the neighbouring communities to take up arms and join them; which the community of Alata refuſed to do, alledging, that they obeyed no orders but thoſe of the republick's commiſſary-general: Whereupon M. de Pedemont, commander of the French troops beyond the mountains, aſſembled 300 men, and marched with them towards Alata; but a detachment of 200 Genoeſe having reached that place before him, he was forced to retire after ſummoning it in vain to ſurrender. Some days after he detached a large body of peaſants, to make another attempt upon Alata: And as ſoon as the commiſſary-general heard of it, a reinforcement was ſent from Ajaccio, conſiſting of Greeks, a people that have long been ſettled in Corſica, and always in the intereſt of the republick. Thoſe peaſants, beſides the reſiſtance they met with from the inhabitants of Alata, having been attacked in flank by the Genoeſe and the Greeks, were defeated and put to flight, with the loſs of 26 men killed on the ſpot, and five taken priſoners, one of whom was hanged the next day, to deter others from appearing in arms againſt the Genoeſe. But this check has not hindered the French from purſuing the neceſſary meaſures to ſtrengthen their party: They are now aſſembling a large body of regular troops and militia, deſtined to protect the communities in their intereſt. Gafforio, the principal chief of the male-contents, has alſo called to arms the Pieves that are moſt devoted to him, in order to make himſelf maſter of the poſts of Alata, Olmetto and Quenza. Thus the civil war in Corſica is renewed with as much vigour as ever.

Schaffhauſen, Auguſt 20, N. S. Notwithſtanding the rigorous orders given ſome time ago by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, for preventing any of his proteſtant ſubjects from departing out of his dominions, great numbers have actually eſcaped into Swiſſerland and other places. But 26 of theſe unfortunate people have lately been intercepted, and ſent to priſon; ſo that it is now with the greateſt difficulty any of thoſe proteſtants reach the frontiers of France, as ſoldiers are almoſt

almoſt continually patrolling the high roads, with orders to ſeize all travellers who cannot give a good account of themſelves.

Frankfort, Auguſt 31, N. S. The proteſt of the electors of Cologn and Palatine againſt the convocation of the electoral diet, contains almoſt the ſame motives as are ſet forth in the king of Pruſſia's letter to the elector of Mentz; to which proteſt his electoral highneſs anſwered, that as the laws of the empire authorized him to convoke the electoral diet when required to do ſo by a majority of the electors, he thought that in conforming to their deſire, he ſhould do nothing that could be a ſufficient foundation for a proteſt. From which anſwer we muſt ſuppoſe, that a majority has not yet been obtained to concur in any ſuch requeſt.

Ratiſbon, September 5, N. S. The court of Vienna, among other reaſons for refuſing to ſatisfy the pretenſions of the elector Palatine, has principally inſiſted upon the following: That after the death of Charles VI. the elector having openly declared againſt the pragmatick ſanction, which he had guarantied, the damage that happened to him from the Auſtrian troops, in conſequence of that declaration, ought to be looked on as the common fate of war. Thus the imperial court has probably ſaved us 20,000l. *

The laſt accounts from Conſtantinople ſay, that the grand ſeignor has been obliged to ſacrifice a freſh victim to the janizaries, in cauſing the mufti to be ſtrangled; and yet their party talk with great freedom of dethroning that prince, and placing his nephew upon the throne.

Copenhagen, September 1. The king has iſſued an ordinance, whereby his majeſty has forbidden the ſending of Norway wood out of the kingdom, in order to preſerve it for the uſe of his own ſubjects.

* *See our laſt* Magazine, *p.* 387.

An Epiſtle to the Hon. ———, *Eſq;*
From TUNBRIDGE-WELLS.

YOU aſk, dear Sir, how beaux and belles
Amuſe dull time at Tunbridge-Wells;
How they outlive the tedious day,
While trifling every thought away.
I'll tell you—and (tho' ne'er before
With muſes I begun a ſcore)
I'll try in theſe poetic times,
To tell you how we live, in rhymes.

Soon as Aurora's wakeful eye
Has gilded o'er the morning ſky,
We leave ſoft ſleep, and form a ring
About the conſecrated ſpring,
There drink—and O! what joys environ
The man who deals in liquid iron!
New vigour fortifies the brain,
Health wanders in each purple vein,
And eaſe and mirth drive out the ſpleen.
Tell me no more your idle dreams
Of Helicon's poetic ſtreams!
Nor Pindus-hill, nor fam'd Parnaſſus,
While Ephraim ſtands, will e'er ſurpaſs us.
What Muſe not breaths Mount Pleaſant's air;
Pleaſant, the ſeat of all that's fair?
If mortals charms the gods e'er fir'd,
Here Phœbus ſelf muſt be inſpir'd.
Now on the long, extended mall
Each ſwain attends his fav'rite belle:
While Cupid, buſy cruel ſpy:
Shoots thouſand darts from H—t's eye,
Then bids us hopeleſs bleed and die.

But ſee advancing (mighty ſage!)
A moſt important perſonage:
'Good-morrow, ma'am—I hope the water
'Agrees with Miſs, your pretty daughter—
'Tis ſure (with medical inſtructions)
'To free the body from obſtructions.
'Tis not enough to drink your quart,
'Unleſs you drink by rules of art.
'Some Glauber-ſalt, with ſal prunellæ,
'Juſt what's enough to ſcow'r the belly,
'I always chuſe to order twice,
'To thoſe who follow my advice.
'And to this practice all muſt fall in,
'Who are true followers of Galen.
'On this I'll pawn my reputation
'Either for phyſic, or oration.
'There are, I know, who vainly think
'Too much of ſteel they ne'er can drink.
'Miſtaken, and inform'd too late,
'When the blood boils with fever's heat,
'And inflammations fix their ſeat!'
Thus we're improv'd in uſeful knowledge,
And learn the dogma's of the college.

Sometimes in folly's cool retreat
We fly the ſun's meridian heat,
While wiſer folks (or greater fools)
Rub up their academic tools;
And fight o'er battles of the ſchools;
While critics, with tyrannic nod,
Bid *hoc* give place to ancient *quod*.

Now we're all ears while —— ſings,
Now learn philoſophy at *King's*:
Are told the moſt diverting caſe
Of madam Matter, and Miſs Space:
Hence travel to the ſtars with eaſe,
And find the moon's not made of cheeſe:
We now no more expreſs our wonder,
When mighty Jove is pleas'd to thunder.
Attend but ladies——ſoon you may know
To make a tempeſt or volcano.

Thus then, 'midſt poets and muſicians,
'Squires, critics, beaux, and grave phyſicians,
(To cut the tedious ſtory ſhort)
We meet with tolerable ſport;
Enjoy each day (unleſs 'tis hazy)
Ever employ'd, but ever lazy.

Tunbridge-Wells, Aug. 10.

[*Catalogue of books in our next.*]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For OCTOBER, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. An Abſtract of the Life and Miniſterial Conduct of the late Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke.
II. Hiſtory of the Bank of England.
III. A curious Account of the Formation of a Chicken in the Egg.
IV. The Preſervation of the Univerſe an irreſiſtible Proof of a Deity.
V. Defence of Mr. Penroſe's Treatiſe concerning Attraction and Gravitation.
VI. Account of the Manſion-Houſe for the Lord-Mayor.
VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of M. Cato and Cn. Domitius Calvinus, on the Bill for veſting certain forfeited Eſtates in Scotland unalienably in the Crown.
VIII. A Confutation of Lord Bolingbroke's Pamphlet of innate Moral Principles.
IX. The Life and Writings of Mr. John Locke.
X. Reflections on the Negro Trade.
XI. Obſervations on Muſick.
XII. Inconvenience of Tradeſmens matching with Quality.
XIII. Mathematical Queſtions ſolved.
XIV. Monſtrous Abſurdity of Atheiſm.
XV. Thunder Storms in America.
XVI. Obſervations on the Game Laws.
XVII. Remarkable Letter from Colcheſter.
XVIII. Inſcription on Sir Peter Warren's Monument.
XIX. A Receipt for curing Convulſions.
XX. Diſtreſs and Preſervation at Sea.
XXI. Revenues of the French Clergy.
XXII. Pickled Herring Receipts.
XXIII. POETRY: On the Marriage of Mr. B——, of Mancheſter; Sylvia and the Bee; written at the Ball at Tunbridge; Laura and the Roſe; the Shepherd's Complaint; Epitaphs; a new Song, ſet to Muſick, &c. &c.
XXIV. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Malefactors executed; General Court of the Britiſh Fiſhery, &c. &c. &c.
XXV. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXVI. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXVII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXVIII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXIX. Catalogue of Books.

With the North-Weſt PROSPECT of the LORD MAYOR's MANSION-HOUSE; and the HEAD of LOCKE, beautifully engraved from an original Painting.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

ABSTRACT of the Memoirs of the Life and Miniſterial Conduct of the late Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke 439
Account of the family from which he deſcended 439, 440
His character 440, 441
A further account of him 441, 442
Several curious obſervations on muſick 442
Of the peculiar muſick of different nations 443
Stories of Orpheus, Linus and Amphion explained ibid. C
Account of the Manſion-houſe for the lord-mayor of London for the time being 443, 444
Inſcription on the chief corner ſtone 444
Explanation of the baſſo-relievo over the grand pediment ibid.
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued 445—454
SPEECH of M. Cato againſt the bill for veſting certain forfeited eſtates in Scotland unalienably in the crown 445
SPEECH of Cn. Domitius Calvinus, in favour of the bill 449
Defence of Mr. Penroſe's treatiſe concerning attraction and gravitation 454
Solution of a mathematical queſtion 456
Anſwer to an arithmetical queſtion ibid.
Hiſtory of the Bank of England 456—458
M. Buffon's account of the formation of a chicken in the egg 458
Tradeſmen matching with quality inconvenient 460
The preſervation of the univerſe evinces a Deity 461
Monſtrous abſurdity of atheiſm 462
Another mathematical queſtion ſolved 463
Obſervations on the game laws ibid.
Plan of a new bill for preſerving the game 465
A confutation of lord Bolingbroke's pamphlet concerning innate moral principles 466
Benevolence and ſelf-love conſidered 467
The life and writings of Mr. John Locke 468—472
His death and character 471
Inſcription on Sir Peter Warren's monument 472
A receipt for curing convulſions in children ibid.
Reflections on the Negro trade ibid.
POETRY. The maiden's reſolution, a new ſong, ſet to muſick 473
A country dance 474
On the marriage of Mr. B——, of Manchester ibid.
Laura to a gentleman, who wrote a poem on her preſenting him with a roſe ibid.
Written at the ball at Tunbridge-wells ibid.
In tertium & decimum quartum diem Septembris, unum eundemque diem 475
Epitaph on lord Newhall ibid.
Epitaph on lord Binny ibid.
From New-lodge to Fern-hill, in a very rainy ſummer ſeaſon ibid.
Verſes wrote under the hatchment of the late Hon. Peregrine Poulet, Eſq; 476
Sylvia and the bee ibid.
The ſhepherd's complaint ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 477
Remarkable thunder ſtorms in Maryland and Penſylvania ibid.
Letter from Colcheſter, of a lady's being attended to her grave by two huſbands ibid.
Other particulars relating to the ſame affair 478
James Stuart condemned in Scotland for the murder of Colin Campbell, of Glenure, Eſq; ibid.
Fire in Whitechapel 479
Remarkable diſtreſs and preſervation at ſea ibid.
New bridge from Mouſey to Hampton-court begun ibid.
Malefactors executed ibid.
The wall between upper and middle Moor-fields ordered to be pulled down 480
General court of the Britiſh fiſhery ibid.
How to make pickled herring ſoup ibid.
To ſtuff a fillet of veal, &c. with pickled herrings ibid.
Stuffing for a roaſt Turkey, of pickled herrings ibid.
Pickled herring pudding for a hare ibid.
Specimen of the revenues of the French clergy ibid. and 481
Marriages and births 481
Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 482
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 483
Monthly bill of mortality ibid
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 484
A catalogue of books ibid.

We have received the Solution of a mathematical Queſtion, and a new Queſtion in Surveying, which we were obliged to poſtpone. The King of Pruſſia's excellent Letter to his Brother, and other Matters omitted for want of Room, ſhall be in our next.

ADVERTISEMENT.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1753, will be publiſhed together at STATIONERS-HALL, on *Tueſday, November* 28, 1752.



Engrav'd for the Lond. Mag.



Publish'd by R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater Noster Row 1752.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1752.

A brief ACCOUNT *of the Life and Miniſterial* CONDUCT *of the late Lord Viſc.* BOLINGBROKE, *extracted from the* MEMOIRS of his Life and Miniſterial CONDUCT, *now publiſhing by R.* Baldwin, *at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

THESE Memoirs are wrote by way of letters to a young gentleman; and in the firſt letter the author obſerves, that the firſt thing to be conſidered when we ſpeak of a man of quality, is his family. For how lightly ſoever ſome great, and in other reſpects wiſe men may treat it, yet ſearch things to the bottom, and you will find, that no man in an elevated ſtation deſpiſes birth, but one, who is conſcious to himſelf, that he is deficient in that point. He then conſiders the characteriſtick marks of diſtinction, ſettled by polite nations, with reſpect to families, which he reſtrains to five. 1. Antiquity, ſupported by a clear deſcent. 2. Dignity, ariſing from titles of honour. 3. Splendor, ſpringing jointly from circumſtances of merit and fortune. 4. Power, with which ſuch advantages muſt be attended. And, 5. Large poſſeſſions, to which the foregoing circumſtances are commonly united.

As to the firſt, he ſays, the roll of Battle-Abbey acquaints us, that William de St. John was quarter-maſter general of the army of William duke of Normandy, when he acquired the crown of England by the victory at Haſtings; and Doomſday-book ſhews, that the Ports, which family afterwards aſſumed the name of St. John, by marrying an heireſs of that name, were lords of Baſing, in Hampſhire, before the conqueſt.

As to the ſecond, he informs us, that in the 25th of Edward I. John St. John, of Lageham, was ſummoned to parliament, and was probably the ſame with St. John of Barton, in Oxfordſhire, who was ſummoned to parliament in the 28th of that king, when John St. John, jun. of another family, was likewiſe ſummoned to parliament, as baron of Baſing. That Oliver St. John was in the firſt year of queen Elizabeth created baron St. John of Bletſho; and that his grandſon was created earl of Bolingbroke in the 22d of James I. which laſt title became extinct in 1711, but that of Bletſho continued in the family, and ſtill ſubſiſts.

As to the third and fourth, he obſerves, that both the St. John families of Bletſho and Tregoze were founded by the children, by her firſt marriage, of that lady Margaret, who, being the widow of their father, married John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, and had by him the lady Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, mother to king Henry VII. who derived from her whatever title he had from the line of Lancaſter. That Oliver St. John, of Tregoze, deſcended from the ſecond ſon of the ſaid firſt lady Margaret, after having ſignalized himſelf both in Flanders and Ireland, was in 1616 appointed lord deputy of that kingdom, and afterwards created viſcount Grandiſon: That one of the St. John's had too much hand in contriving and executing the political ſchemes, that at length plunged the nation in blood in king Charles Iſt's reign: That lord St. John, of Bletſho, ſon to the earl of Bolingbroke, raiſed a troop of horſe for the parliament, at the head of which he was killed in the battle of Edge-hill; and that on the other hand, Sir John St. John, of Tregoze, nephew to the ſaid viſcount Grandiſon, from whom he had the eſtate at Batterſea and Wandſworth, had three ſons killed in the ſervice of K. Charles I.

And, laſtly, as to poſſeſſions the author obſerves, that tho' few families of equal note in this kingdom have been ſo numerous as the St. John's, yet almoſt all the branches of the family were bleſſed with competent, ſeveral of them with large and opulent eſtates.

Then as to the family of the late lord Bolingbroke in particular, the author obſerves, that he was the grandſon of Sir Walter, ſixth ſon of the ſaid Sir John St. John, of Tregoze, who had ſucceeded to the honours and eſtate of the family, by the death or failure of heirs of all his elder brothers. This Sir Walter repreſented the county of Wilts in two parliaments, in the reign of king Charles II. and had the ſame honour in the ſecond parliament held by king William. He married Johanna, one of the daughters of the lord chief juſtice St. John; and both he and his lady were ſo far from being diſſenters, that the learned Dr. Simon Patrick, ſucceſſively biſhop of Chicheſter and of Ely, was long a chaplain in their family. As he lived till July, 1708, he had the chief care of the education of his grandſon Henry the late lord viſcount Bolingbroke, by his ſon Henry, after his death Sir Henry St. John, and the lady Mary, ſecond daughter and coheireſs of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick; which Sir Henry was, after the attainder of his ſon, created lord viſcount St. John of Batterſea, by king George I.

The author having thus in his firſt letter given an account of the family, he proceeds in his ſecond to give an account of the education of the late lord Bolingbroke, which was firſt at Eton ſchool, and next at Oxford. After this he gives his lordſhip's character in theſe words, viz.

"By that time he left the univerſity, Mr. St. John was deſervedly conſidered as one who had the faireſt opportunities of making a ſhining figure in the world. He was in his perſon wonderfully agreeable, he had a dignity mixed with ſweetneſs in his looks, and a manner that would have captivated the heart, if his perſon had been ever ſo indifferent; he was remarkable for his vivacity, and had a prodigious memory. Whatever he read he retained, and that in a very ſingular manner, for he made it entirely his own; and whether he was to ſpeak, or to write upon any ſubject, all he had ever read in his favourite authors occurred to him juſt as he had read it; ſo that he delivered this in converſation, or threw it upon paper, as if he had the book in his hand; a circumſtance that it imports you to know, for otherwiſe you will frequently take for ſtudied affectation what was to him, and, perhaps, only him, perfectly natural. In the earlier part of his life he did not read much, or at leaſt many books, for which he ſometimes gave the ſame reaſon that Menage did for not reading Moreri's Dictionary, that he was unwilling to fill his head with what did not deſerve a place there, ſince when it was once in, he knew not how to get it out again. In the ſucceeding part of his life, when he had more leiſure, a greater part of his time was employed in reading, but ſtill with much caution; and he frequently complained of that neceſſity, which aroſe from political controverſy, of being obliged to peruſe a multitude of miſerable performances. He had great quickneſs and penetration, could very happily diſtinguiſh the real from the apparent view of polemical writers, and had a ſprightlineſs and a perſpicuity in delivering his own opinions, which was ſure to entertain even thoſe he did not convince. Theſe were qualities that did not only adorn his juvenile years, but grew up and kept him company thro' all ſtations, and under all circumſtances; to which may be in ſome meaſure attributed his being always well received, and quickly gaining an aſcendancy wherever he came. But tho' theſe were very great, yet they were not his only talents: He was bleſſed with parts, and with parts of different kinds, even ſuch as the generality of the world are apt to conſider as incompatible, at leaſt, till experience convinces them of the contrary.

His quickneſs, his penetration, his vivacity, were accompanied with a great ſolidity of judgment, and even with a ſubtility of thinking and reaſoning, which are qualities that ſeem to be the peculiar privileges of another caſt of mind. Yet they were certainly his. In his youth he was, perhaps, not very much given to reflection. There were ſeaſons, however, in which, and ſubjects upon which, he would even then reflect. Whenever he did this, there was nothing could eſcape him. He ſaw the *fort*, and he ſaw the *foible* of whatever he was to maintain, or to refute; and he had an inconceiveable dexterity in diſplaying, or concealing, whatever he was inclined to make apparent, or to hide. The great earl of Strafford is ſaid to have made uſe of the works of a celebrated Popiſh author to help him in making diſtinctions. Mr. St. John wanted no ſuch help. He poſſeſſed it, in that faculty of reflecting, and after a little thought, was able to treat any ſubject in ſo new and ſingular a way, that it ſeemed to be perfectly changed by his method of managing it, ſo as to become ſuſceptible of new arguments in its favour, and to be no longer liable to thoſe objections with which it had been formerly oppoſed. His peculiarity of thinking had not that imperfection with which peculiarity of thinking is commonly attended.

It

It did not at all affect his manner of ſpeaking, which was eaſy, natural and flowing, and in this too, he very much reſembled the earl of Strafford; for however ſtrong his thoughts, however nice and refined his diſtinctions, his language was always perfectly intelligible; and tho' upon recollection, his words appeared to A be very artfully choſen, yet in the courſe of his delivery, they ſeemed to be ſuch as offered themſelves, and the firſt that roſe in his mind. He had, as I obſerved before, pauſes of reflection; but when once his thoughts came to be cloathed in words there was no heſitation, but the diſcourſe rolled on like a ſtream from a perennial B ſpring; ſtrong, full, clear, and filling equally the ear and mind; for the ſound and ſenſe were ſo happily united, that you never diſcovered trivial ſentiments veiled in elegant expreſſions, or were able to diſcern, that the ſublimity of his conceptions ſuffered thro' any want of elocution in their conveyance.

His early taſte of literature was not C accompanied with that forwardneſs, which young men are too apt to ſhew, in diſplaying their own parts. His firſt turn was to poetry, as appears from a copy of verſes of his to Mr. Dryden, and ſome other compoſitions, which, tho' not at all beneath him, for the time in which they were wrote, he did not afterwards eſteem. D It is obſerved by Mr. Pope, and very juſtly obſerved, that he was the patron, the friend, and the protector of that great poet before mentioned in the decline of his age, tho' not of his parts, for the very laſt poems of Mr. Dryden are amongſt his beſt *. This too is a convincing proof, that he was not affected with puritaniſm in his youth. If he had, he would not E have ſought, or have reliſhed, Mr. Dryden's converſation; he would not have entered, as he did, into familiarities with a certain ſet of men; who, whatever other blemiſhes they might have, were without queſtion free from that. Indeed his humour was ſo entirely removed from ſtiffneſs, formality, or moroſeneſs, or rather was ſo much the oppoſite of theſe, F that we cannot but conſider what ſome malevolent criticks have inſinuated of this kind, as fictions that took birth from conjecture, and ought, therefore, to be buried in oblivion. He was, indeed, from his youth very unconfined in his choice of company. This aroſe from a variety of motives, ſome of them, perhaps, excuſable only in a young man. G But whatever motives they aroſe from, they were of uſe to him, for every thing was ſo, that he ſaw or heard; and if it was not ſo for the preſent, yet it dwelt upon his memory till ſome fit occaſion called it out, and then, at whatever diſtance of time, he could produce it with all its circumſtances, as if it happened but the day before. He was for this reaſon more improved by the good, and leſs hurt by the bad company he kept. He ſifted in his hours of leiſure, expreſſions, accidents, events; and what eſcaped others without thinking, was to him very frequently matter of thought, from which he extracted much more than ever occurred to themſelves. He had an excellency in improving hints, that for a time gave the higheſt pleaſure, but in the end no leſs pain to a certain great man, who loved obſcurity too much, and could not bear at his elbow one who was not only able to explain his thoughts, when that was what he wiſhed, but to penetrate what he took the greateſt pains to conceal."

Our author then obſerves, that Mr. St. John was in his youth much addicted to women, and to indulge in late hours, with all thoſe exceſſes that uſually attend them; during which time his parents were ſo wiſe as not to produce him on the ſtage of publick life, tho' they had it always in their power; but when theſe guſts ſeemed to be blown over, they married him to the daughter and coheireſs of Sir Henry Wincheſcomb, of Bucklebury, in Berks, Bart. he being then about 26 years of age; and the ſame year he was elected for Wotton-Baſſet, and ſate in the 5th parliament of king William, in which Robert Harley, Eſq; was choſen ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, being the firſt time he had the honour to ſit in that chair.

The author's third letter contains only a diſſertation upon parties and factions; but in the fourth he reaſſumes the ſtory of lord Bolingbroke, and intimates, that in this firſt parliament, of which Mr. St. John was a member, he joined with the Tories againſt the partition treaty. In the next parliament, which was the very next year, he was again choſen for Wotton-Baſſet; and here our author takes occaſion to ſhew, that Mr. St. John was not againſt the bill for ſettling the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, which had paſſed in the preceding parliament, but, on the contrary, he was one of thoſe, who this year brought in the bill *for the further ſecurity of his majeſty's perſon, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the Proteſtant line*, &c. and that the miſtake proceeded from his being againſt ſome clauſes which had been added by the lords to a bill, *for enlarging the time for taking the oath of abjuration*, &c. which was paſſed in the firſt year of Q. Anne.

Our

* *See his Life and Writings in our laſt, with his* HEAD *neatly engraved.*

Our author next informs us, that Mr. St. John was one of thoſe perſons of diſtinction, who had the degree of doctor of laws conferred upon them by the univerſity of Oxford, at the time queen Anne viſited that univerſity as ſhe went to Bath in 1702. That in her firſt parliament he was again choſen for Wotton-Baſſet; and was one of thoſe appointed by that houſe of commons, along with Mr. Bromley, Mr. Finch, Sir Simon Harcourt, and Sir Thomas Powys, to manage the free conference with the lords, upon the bill *for preventing occaſional conformity*, which had been paſſed by the commons, and likewiſe by the lords, but with ſuch amendments as the commons would not agree to; yet nevertheleſs, in the next ſeſſion, when a motion was made for tacking this bill to a money bill, he voted againſt that motion. And that in April, 1704, he was appointed ſecretary at war and of the marines, ſoon after Mr. Harley had been appointed ſecretary of ſtate; with which our author ends his fourth letter.

[*This Account to be concluded in our next.*]

From the INSPECTOR.

Several OBSERVATIONS *on* MUSICK.

Quo carmine muris
Juſſerit Amphion Tyrios accedere montes.
STATIUS.

SOLINUS, who has the art of ſaying pretty things, tells us, that the origin of Muſick was from the cries of children: The variety of notes that expreſs their diſguſt to the ſtate of being in which they find themſelves, and the ſeveral tones that declare their quarrels with thoſe who bind and ſwathe their bodies, ſays the ſagacious author, gave the hint for that orderly variation of notes which we call harmony, long before the old Greek collected its materials from the forge, or the Egyptian from the chippings of the maſons.

With what pomp of learning does Euſebius aſcribe the invention to Zethus and Amphion, cotemporaries with Cadmus? How idle does Iſidore make the claim of Pythagoras, when he deduces it from Maneros? Joſephus, proud of the antiquity of the Hebrews, and full of the honour which he aſcribes to them as inventors of all arts, produces Jubal, who by many ages preceded all theſe, as expert in the ſcience which they pretend to have deviſed. But to what end is all the parade of hiſtory in deducing the honour of an invention from this or that period, or confining it to one or another country; when nature has given the organs deſtin'd for it, and the capacity of uſing them to all people, and when at all times men have aſſuredly employed them to that purpoſe?

She who taught the nightingale to ſing, ſhe whoſe early hymn the ſweet lark warbles to the morning, ſhe who pours forth the torrent of full melody from the deep throat of the thruſh, and gives the little wren the pleaſant, the articulated harmony, ſhe alſo, when ſhe gave to man a throat and breath, taught him to modulate. This is the work of nature: Thus far muſick is her gift; and which of all our inſtruments excels? But that is a vain queſtion, none of them equals the natural voice in ſweetneſs: They are all harſh or they are rough, they all ſhriek or they ſquall, when compared with the pure tone, the mellow ſoftneſs of the throat.

What was the great praiſe of Martini, but that he made the hautboy emulate the ſound of the human voice? His pupil follows him with cloſe ſteps in this true method of improvement; nor do we want at this time a performer on the German flute, who has brought that inſtrument ſtill nearer to this perfect model: But to be near is not to be ſame; and we who have heard ſuch attempts as theſe on the only inſtruments that can be expected to rival the voice, unſucceſsful, may without hazard pronounce the thing impracticable.

Nature has given to man the firſt and fineſt of all inſtruments in his own frame: Who is he then that ſhall pretend to ſay, when and in what country muſick firſt ſaw its origin? It is, doubtleſs, coeval with the human fabrick, and native of all countries where men have lived. Art in all things will improve what nature has beſtowed on us: Art is the offſpring of our underſtandings; and ſhe who gave them deſigned them for this purpoſe. There is no one of nature's endowments which may be more improved by art than this; nor has there been an age in which that improvement ſeemed to promiſe a greater height than in the preſent; but yet the rudiments are in nature. We have only to correct ſome errors in our taſte, in order to arrive at this perfection in the moſt delightful of all the ſciences. In order to this, let us trace it from its origin; not in remote and idle hiſtory, but in our own breaſts, and in the works of thoſe who have left us proof of their abilities; and we ſhall not fail to diſcover all our miſtakes, and to profit of the diſcovery.

Every nation has its own muſick, the character of which is ſimilar to, and is dependent on, the general turn of its inhabitants:

habitants: To excel any where muſt be to labour on this foundation: And to bring in the graces of other countries, without their peculiar characteriſticks; to mellow theſe down into the body of our own; and, as thoſe among the writers of late time, who have ſucceeded upon the plan of the ancients, have done in regard to their works, to adopt every grace from their compoſitions; but to be as much above borrowing a bar, as the others would be above copying an expreſſion.

There is no nation where ſome peculiar ſpecies of muſick is not native. The Tartars have their hunting notes peculiar to themſelves, and full of ſpirit; the Chineſe love-ditties are raviſhingly ſoft, tho' of a wildneſs beyond the utmoſt ſketch of an European fancy; the war ſong of the ſavage Indians never fails to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment and revenge, even thoſe who underſtand nothing of the language: I do not mention what we call Scotch ſongs, becauſe they are Italian of a peculiar kind, the compoſition of great maſters, who once were patronized there; but whoever was the author of the ancient Ellen a Roon of the Iriſh, has undoubtedly borrowed its ſweetneſs from the native modulations of that country.

It were in vain to look for this national characteriſtick in the more civilived countries, and at times of their greater improvement; their muſick is like their language, a mixture from thoſe of all nations with whom they have correſpondence, and does not retain its ancient ſingularity. The chançon of the French, the pſalm of the German, the ballad of the Engliſh, and the ſong of the Italian, it is true, have their peculiarities ſo far, that they ſound beſt in the ears of the ſame nation; but altho' the peculiar cadences of any of theſe cannot with propriety be introduced into the muſick of the other, yet is there ſomething in every one of them, which he who would ſcorn to borrow will know how to adopt; and it is from this general ſtudy alone, that the muſick of any one nation can be rendered compleat.

The German thinks the Frenchman mad; the Frenchman ſtops his ear to the dulneſs of the German; the Engliſh compoſition in ſtanzas has been long the jeſt of the Italians; and it is not long, that the taſte for the Italian muſick, which is now carried to a moſt ridiculous extravagance, has been received among us. But while we mutually laugh and ſtare at one another, there is not one of us from whom all may not borrow: True melody will pleaſe in every country; and the art will be in ſelecting every paſſage of this, while we reject thoſe ſingularities, which not harmony, but fancy and the peculiar turn of mind of the people, have introduced in every nation.

As the ſweeteſt of all muſical ſounds is the human voice, ſo the higheſt glory of the art is the directing and accompanying it, the following its modulations and expreſſing the ſenſe of thoſe words in which it adds meaning to melody. The introducing of this into muſick is the triumph of the human voice alone: The muſick of the birds, the notes of the ſweeteſt inſtruments, are but dead ſounds; they tinkle in the ear, but they convey no appropriated idea. The voice gives ſentiment with its harmony, and on a double ſcore awakens every paſſion of which the heart is capable.

It was on this principle, that the immortalized muſicians of antiquity acquired that fame which has travelled down to us, and which will live to all poſterity. The harp of Orpheus, and the ſhell of Linus, were but accompaniments to that voice, which poured forth, under all the charms of melody, leſſons that moved and that inſtructed the ſavage inhabitants: It is on this principle, that they are ſaid to have tamed the beaſts of the deſart, and to have made the lions and the tygers follow them. Amphion ſung the pleaſures, and the profits of ſociety, the dangers of a war, and the advantages of early ſecurity: The hearers of the muſick gathered into a people, and it was thus, tho' criticks have not found it, his muſick built the walls.

It was on this principle, that the performers and compoſers of all nations in old time acquired their fame; and it is on this that true honour is to be attained at preſent. Concertos and ſonatas have their praiſe, and they deſerve it; but it is to the appropriation of ſounds to ſenſe, that the ſupreme honours of the ſcience always have been, and always will be paid.

As the famous MANSION-HOUSE *for the* Lord-Mayor *of* LONDON *for the Time being is now furniſhed, purſuant to a Reſolution of the Court of Common-Council (ſee p.* 335.) *for the Reception of a* Lord-Mayor; *and as the Rt. Hon.* CRISPE GASCOYNE, *Eſq*; Lord-Mayor *elect, who is to be ſworn in at* Guildhall *on* Nov. 8. *and the next Day at* Weſtminſter, *intends to keep his Mayoralty there; we have thought proper to preſent our Readers with a* PROSPECT *of that ſtately Edifice, on a beautiful Copper-Plate:*

Plate: On which Occaſion we ſhall collect in one View what has been from Time to Time inſerted in our Magazine, *relating to this noble Fabrick, ſince the firſt Deſign of erecting it.*

ON March 25, 1736, the committee which had been appointed to conſider of building a Manſion-houſe for the lord-mayor for the time being, reported to the court of common-council, that their opinion was, that Stocks-market was the moſt proper place for that purpoſe; which was agreed to by a great majority.

In June, the ſame year, by an exact liſt of perſons who fined for the office of ſheriff, there appeared to be then in hand the ſum of 20,700l. towards building the Manſion-houſe for the lord-mayor. Future fines were appropriated to the ſame purpoſe.

On September 28, 1737, the ſtalls belonging to the herb-ſquare in Stocks-market were pulled down; as on the next day were likewiſe the butchers ſhambles in the meat market, in order to clear the ground for building the Manſion-houſe for the lord-mayors. And on the 30th of the ſame month, the Fleet-market was proclaimed a free market, and opened accordingly.

On October 25, 1739, the chief corner-ſtone of this building was laid by the Rt. Hon. the lord-mayor, on which was the following inſcription.

This chief Corner-Stone
Was laid the Twenty-fifth Day of October in
the Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIX.
And in the 13th Year of the Reign of our
Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,
King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.
By the Rt. Hon. MICAJAH PERRY, Eſq;
LORD MAYOR of the City of LONDON.
ALDERMEN,
Sir Francis Child, Knt. John Barber, Eſq;
Sir Ed. Bellamy, Knt. Sir John Williams, Knt.
Sir J. Barnard, Knt. Sir R. Godſchall, Knt.
COMMONERS,
Mr. Dep. John Snart, Mr. Dep. James Danſie,
Mr. William Tims, Mr. Dep. Tho. Sandford,
Mr. John Everett, Mr. Dep. Joſ. Ayliffe,
Mr. Dep. R. Farrington, Mr. Dep. B. Hodges,
Mr. Dep. S. Tatem, Mr. Dep. T. Naſh,
Mr. Robert Evans, Mr. Charles Hartley.
Being the Committee appointed by Order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of this City, in Common-Council aſſembled, to erect this Fabrick for a Manſion-Houſe for the Uſe of the Lord Mayor of this City, for the Time being.
George Heathcote, Eſq; } Aldermen, be-
Sir John Lequeſne, Knt. } ing Sheriffs.
George Dance, Architect.

In the baſſo-relievo, over the grand pediment of this ſtructure, the principal figure repreſents the genius of the city of London in the dreſs of the goddeſs Cybele, cloathed with the imperial robe, alluding to her being the capital of this kingdom, with a crown of turrets on her head; in her right hand holding the Prætorian wand, and leaning with her left on the city arms. She is placed between two pillars or columns, to expreſs the ſtability of her condition, and on her right hand ſtands a naked boy, with the faſces and axe in one arm, and the ſword, with the cap of liberty upon it, in his other hand, to ſhew that authority and juſtice are the true ſupports of liberty, and that while the former are exerted with vigour, the latter will continue in a ſtate of youth. At her feet lies Faction, as it were, in agony, with ſnakes twining round his head, intimating, that the exact government of this city, not only preſerves herſelf, but retorts juſt puniſhment on ſuch as envy her happy condition.

In the group, farther to the right, the chief figure repreſents an ancient river god, his head crowned with flags and ruſhes, his beard long, a rudder in his right hand, and his left arm leaning on an urn, which pours forth a copious ſtream; the ſwan at his feet ſhews this to be the Thames; the ſhip behind him, and the anchor and cable below him, very emphatically expreſs the mighty tribute of riches paid by the commerce of this river to this city, to which it belongs.

On the left hand, there appears the figure of a beautiful woman in an humble poſture, preſenting an ornament of pearls with one hand, and pouring out a mixed variety of riches from a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, with the other, ſignifying that abundance which flows from the union of domeſtick induſtry, and foreign trade. Behind her we ſee a ſtork, and two naked boys, playing with each other, and one of them holding the neck of the ſtork, to ſignify, that piety, brotherly love, and mutual affection, produce and ſecure that vaſt ſtock of wealth of various kinds, which appears near them in bales, bags, and hogſheads: So that every thing in this piece is not barely beautiful and ornamental, but at the ſame time inſtructively expreſſive of the happy condition of that great city, for the reſidence of whoſe chief magiſtrate, this noble edifice was erected.

The whole expence of building this Manſion-houſe (including the ſum of 3900l. paid for purchaſing houſes to be pulled down) amounted to 42,638l. 18s. 8d.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 408.

The next Speech I ſhall give you in the Debate begun in your laſt, was that made by M. Cato, *which was to this Effect.*

My Lords,

THE bill now before us is a freſh inſtance of a misfortune your lordſhips are every year expoſed to, which is that of having bills of great conſequence brought up here ſo late in the ſeſſion, that you have not time to conſider them ſo maturely as you ought. The ends which the noble and learned lord ſays this bill is intended to anſwer muſt ſhew, that it is a bill of the utmoſt importance; and were I convinced of its being proper for anſwering thoſe ends, I ſhould make no ſcruple of giving my conſent to its being paſſed into a law; but this I neither am, nor can have time to be convinced of, during the few days that this ſeſſion is, in all probability, to continue; for as I am a ſtranger to, and quite unacquainted with the circumſtances of the country to which this bill relates, I muſt think, that before I conſent to its being paſſed, it is my duty to adviſe with ſome gentlemen who are acquainted with the circumſtances of that country, and who can have no particular intereſt in getting ſuch a new and ſuch an extraordinary regulation eſtabliſhed.

There are ſeveral facts, my lords, which we ought to be informed of before we agree to ſuch a bill as this: We ought to know the real value of the eſtates which are thus to be purchaſed by the publick, and we ought to know not only the extent of the claims, but the nature of every claim that has been entered upon them. I believe, no man ever yet ſet about purchaſing an eſtate, before making all poſſible inquiry as to the real value; whereas we cannot ſo much as pretend to have any certain knowledge of the real value of thoſe eſtates, which we are by this bill to load the publick with the purchaſe of. It is true, we have before us ſome ſort of account of the value, but it is an account that has been made *ex parte*: The creditors, who in this caſe may be called the venders, had no opportunity to prove the real value of what they are to be compelled to ſell to the crown; therefore, when thoſe eſtates come to be valued in a more ſolemn manner, and the creditors allowed to bring proper proofs, the eſtates may appear to be above twice the value of that they have been computed at by the officers of the crown; and if this ſhould be the caſe, I think, it would be loading the publick with a greater ſum than it is able to bear in our preſent diſtreſſed circumſtances, and a greater ſum than ought to be applied towards even thoſe two ſalutary ends, of improving the highlands of Scotland, and preventing any future rebellion; becauſe we are very uncertain whether it will have the deſired effect as to the improvement of the highlands; and as to any future rebellion, as the two laſt rebellions from that quarter both ended in the deſtruction of thoſe that were concerned, we have very little reaſon to apprehend a third from the ſame quarter.

What methods were taken, my lords, by the officers of the crown, for putting a value upon the forfeited eſtates in Scotland, I do not know; but from the claims that have been entered upon them, it is evident, that they have either been monſtrouſly undervalued, or that moſt of the claims are fraudulent;

E— of B——.

for when an eſtate appears by the claims to have been mortgaged for twice or thrice its value, we muſt conclude either the one or the other, eſpecially in Scotland, where regiſters have been ſo long eſtabliſhed, and ſo regularly kept, that it is hardly poſſible for a mortgagee to be impoſed on. Yet from the papers upon our table this appears to be the caſe with reſpect to many of the forfeited eſtates in Scotland; and one in particular I could not help taking notice of, for it is valued but at 30l. a year, and the claims already entered upon it amount to 4000l. How it is poſſible to cook up ſo many fraudulent claims upon forfeited eſtates in Scotland, or to find men who will act as truſtees for a forfeiting family, I cannot comprehend; for, in my opinion, it is a very dangerous undertaking. If it be not directly high-treaſon, it is very near akin to it; for tho' it be not in law, it is in fact a giving of aid and comfort to the king's enemies; therefore I think, that the covering or concealing any eſtate in land or money that belongs to a traitor, ought at leaſt to be ſubjected to a fine of two or three times the value of the eſtate ſo concealed; and a law for this purpoſe ought to be paſſed before we agree to any ſuch bill as this now before us.

I mention this, my lords, not only for the ſake of the crown, but for the ſake of the real and juſt creditors upon the forfeited eſtates, and in particular for the ſake of thoſe who are real and juſt claimants upon thoſe eſtates, which by this bill are to be veſted in the crown, and purchaſed by the publick; for if I have been rightly informed, thoſe claims that are ſuſpected of being fraudulent are ſuch as are by law preferable to all other debts, and muſt be fully ſatisfied and paid, before any real and juſt creditor can have a ſhilling out of the purchaſe money of the eſtate. If the fraudulent claimants ſhould be admitted as the purchaſers, by being the higheſt bidders at the ſale, and the forfeiting family by that means get again the poſſeſſion of the eſtate, they would probably think themſelves obliged in honour, tho' not in law, to pay their juſt debts; but if they ſhould be for ever excluded from getting again into the poſſeſſion of their eſtate, as many of them are to be by this bill, the whole of the purchaſe money paid by the publick will be applied by their truſtees, the fraudulent claimants, to their uſe, and none of them will think themſelves bound in honour, or conſcience, to pay a ſhilling of their juſt debts: Nay, they will purpoſely refuſe paying, becauſe the whole loſs will be laid by their creditors to the account of the government.

Thus, my lords, there are two conſequences from this bill both evident and certain, and both ought by all means to be avoided. One is, that none of the real and juſt claimants upon thoſe eſtates that are to be purchaſed by the publick, will ever receive a ſhilling; and the other is, that the forfeiting family will be in a better condition than they could have been, had they not rebelled againſt the government of their country. To render what I ſay more clear, allow me, my lords, to make uſe of figures: Suppoſe one of thoſe highland eſtates to be worth 10,000l. with 5000l. real debt upon it, and 10,000l fraudulent but preferable claims. If the family had never rebelled, this 5000l. real debt muſt have remained a charge upon their eſtate until fairly paid off and diſcharged, and one half at leaſt of their yearly income muſt have gone towards paying the intereſt; but by their rebellion, and by being for ever excluded from the land eſtate they formerly poſſeſſed, their truſtees, the fraudulent claimants, that is to ſay, the forfeiting family come to the poſſeſſion of 10,000l. in money,

ney, without one ſhilling charge upon it, and their real creditors loſe every ſhilling of what was due to them.

Both theſe conſequences, I ſay, my lords, are evident and certain; but that you will by diſpoſſeſſing a highland chief of his land eſtate, A diſpoſſeſs him of the influence he has over his clan, is far from being evident or certain. On the contrary, if we judge from experience, we muſt conclude, that his influence will not be thereby in the leaſt diminiſhed; for there is now one of the B highland chiefs, who has always appeared to have a great influence over thoſe of his clan, tho' he has not for many years been in poſſeſſion of any land eſtate; and we all know what an influence the late lord Lovat had upon his clan in the year 1715, C tho' he had then no land eſtate, nor had ever been in poſſeſſion of the eſtate of the family. In ſhort, my lords, a clanniſh influence is ſomething like enthuſiaſm in religion: By gentle uſage, it will of itſelf decay, but perſecution is its nouriſhment, D from whence it gathers ſtrength daily, and becomes proof at laſt againſt the moſt cruel tortures.

I may therefore, my lords, with ſome reaſon conclude, that if there were any danger of a new rebellion from the highlands of Scotland, this E bill would rather increaſe than diminiſh the danger; and as to the improvement of that country, I can never think, that the veſting of any part of it in the crown unalienably, will tend to the improvement of it; for private men always take better F care of their eſtates, and are more induſtrious in improving them, than the managers for the crown ever were, or can be ſuppoſed to be. The wide extended empire of Turkey is a melancholy inſtance of the bad policy of veſting the lands of G any country in the hands of the crown; and it is well known, that the great improvement of all our lands in England has ariſen from their being made alienable, and in conſequence thereof divided amongſt a vaſt number of private men, every one of whom took all poſſible care to improve that part which properly belonged to him, and which with its improvement he had a power to tranſmit to his own poſterity, or to ſuch other perſons as he pleaſed to name. That the beſt way to improve the lands of any country, is to divide and veſt the property of them into as many hands as poſſible, is a propoſition ſo plain from reaſon, and ſo well vouched by the hiſtories of all countries, that the very title of this bill, in my opinion, implies a contradiction. The yearly profits of thoſe eſtates ſo veſted in the crown, may, perhaps, be of ſome ſervice towards improving the eſtates of ſome of the commiſſioners; but that they will ever be applied towards improving the crown lands, I very much queſtion. And as has been already obſerved, the leſſees under the crown are to have ſuch ſhort terms, that none of them will ever be at any great pains or expence in improving his leaſehold eſtate. Therefore, if the bill ſhould paſs in the ſame form it is at preſent, I hope an amendment will be made to the title, by ſaying, *for the better civilizing and improving* the reſt *of the highlands of* Scotland; but as it is a bill of ſuch importance, I rather hope, that your lordſhips will put it off until next ſeſſion, that we may have time to conſider it maturely, and to have the thoughts of the gentlemen of that country upon the ſubject; for from the manner in which it has been brought in, and paſſed thro' the other houſe, I ſuſpect, that the patrons of it are conſcious of its being a bill very diſagreeable to moſt of the gentlemen of the country, to which it relates.

I know, my lords, that it is a little irregular to take notice, in a debate here, of any thing that has paſſed in the other houſe; yet I can-

not help obſerving, that this bill was not ſo much as once mentioned in the other houſe until the 17th of laſt month, when a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill under the title it now bears, from which title no one could gueſs what lands were to be thus unalienably annexed to the crown: The bill itſelf was not brought in until the 24th, when a motion was made for its being printed; but that motion was, for what reaſon I cannot comprehend, rejected; therefore if this bill ſhould paſs through this houſe, I muſt ſuppoſe, that it will be paſſed into a law, before the gentlemen reſiding in the country where thoſe eſtates lie, can have heard that any ſuch law was ever intended. What could be the reaſon for all this hurry? What could be the reaſon for all this ſecrecy? My lords, the reaſon is very plain: A part of Scotland is to be in ſome degree ſubjected to a Turkiſh ſort of government: The inhabitants are to have no property in the lands they poſſeſs, nor any repreſentative in the national aſſemblies of their country; and they are in the firſt inſtance, at leaſt, to be under the juriſdiction of a baſhaw appointed by, and removeable at the pleaſure of the crown. It is, 'tis true, but a ſmall part of the country that is now to be brought into this terrible ſituation; but ſmall as it is, it will be a precedent that may be of the moſt fatal conſequence, therefore it is a precedent that no gentleman in Scotland can like, nor ſhould any gentleman in England approve of it.

My lords, I believe no one that hears me will doubt my being ſincerely inclined to prevent any future rebellion, and I ſhall always be for improving every part of the Britiſh dominions as much as poſſible; but I cannot approve of the ſcheme propoſed to be eſtabliſhed by this bill. It is true, I cannot at preſent propoſe a better; but ſomething better may be contrived before next ſeſſion, and there can be no harm in putting off the ſettlement of this affair till then. There is no abſolute neceſſity for expoſing any of the forfeited eſtates in Scotland to ſale before next ſeſſion; therefore, why may we not poſtpone the paſſing of this bill, or any ſuch bill as this, till that time, when, I hope, ſome of the other grievances now complained of will be inquired into? For as to the window-tax, let the expence of levying it be what it will, it ought to be levied in Scotland as well as England: The words of the act by which it was impoſed are expreſs, that it ſhall be levied within and throughout the whole kingdom of Great Britain; and therefore to neglect levying it in Scotland upon any pretence whatſoever, is aſſuming a ſort of diſpenſing power: A power ſo inconſiſtent with our conſtitution, that even kings have been dethroned for pretending to it: If our miniſters were not by law armed with ſufficient power for levying it in Scotland, they ought to have applied to parliament for new powers: If the expence of collecting it in Scotland amounted to more than the produce of the tax, they ought to have applied to parliament for inſtructions how to behave. Whatever was the caſe, they ought not to have pretended to diſpenſe with ſuch an expreſs law, and to leave Scotland free from a tax, which is to the utmoſt farthing collected in England. Beſides its being an incroachment upon our conſtitution, it may be attended with the moſt dangerous conſequence. What will the people of England ſay, ſhould they hear that the people of Scotland are indulged by our miniſters with a freedom from taxes, which are exacted from them with the greateſt rigour? Such partiality may revive the ancient jealouſy, the ancient animoſity, between the two nations; of which there is ſtill but too much remaining; for if a gentleman

tleman of Scotland gets any preferment here, let his merit or his capacity be never ſo conſpicuous, the people preſently exclaim, Ay! none but Scotchmen can get any thing in this country: In Scotland it is the ſame; if a gentleman of England gets any place there, or if an old Engliſh officer gets the government of any of the fortreſſes in that country, the people preſently complain, that none but Engliſhmen can get any place among them. I wiſh theſe national prejudices were utterly extinguiſhed: We ought to live like brothers; for we have been long under the ſame ſovereign, and are now firmly united not only into one kingdom, but into one and the ſame general intereſt; therefore the queſtion ought never to be, who are Engliſh, or who are Scots, but who are moſt capable, and moſt diligent in the ſervice of their king and country.

The laſt Speech I ſhall give you upon this Subject, was that made by Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *which was in Subſtance thus.*

My Lords,

BY the very nature of our conſtitution it muſt happen, that ſome important bills muſt every year come up to this houſe towards the cloſe of the ſeſſion. This is a misfortune, which it is impoſſible to remedy or prevent; but it is a misfortune we had never leſs reaſon to complain of than with reſpect to the bill now before us, becauſe it is a bill which is not in itſelf of any very great importance, nor has it come up ſo late as not to give us ſufficient time to conſider it with as much deliberation as it can require. I ſhall indeed grant, that if the rule were eſtabliſhed, which the noble lord who ſpoke laſt againſt the bill ſeemed to preſcribe, we could never paſs any publick bill the ſame ſeſſion it was firſt brought in; for ſhould it be admitted to be our duty, to adviſe with gentlemen in the country, before we give our conſent to any new law, our ſeſſions muſt be much longer than they uſually are, or it would be impoſſible for us in moſt caſes to procure that advice before the end of the ſeſſion. But, my lords, the very nature of our conſtitution has rendered the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a rule unneceſſary; for we have noble lords in this houſe, and gentlemen in the other, from all parts of the united kingdom, who muſt certainly know the circumſtances of the reſpective countries they come from, and are capable of communicating that knowledge to every other member of the aſſembly they belong to; therefore it very rarely happens, that any communication with the gentlemen in the country is in the leaſt neceſſary, eſpecially as a new regulation ought to be agreed to, if it be for the general intereſt of the nation, tho' it may, perhaps, be contrary to the intereſt or inclinations of one or two particular counties.

Now, my lords, with reſpect to the bill which you have at preſent under conſideration, I believe, indeed, that very few of your lordſhips are much acquainted with the country to which it relates: I am ſure, I am as little as any, and yet I think myſelf at full liberty to give my conſent to the paſſing of this bill, without any communication with the gentlemen who are now reſiding in that country; becauſe moſt of the chief men of that country, either for family or eſtate, are members of this or the other houſe of parliament. From them, and from the papers upon our table, I have had information, and every one of your lordſhips may have information, as to all the facts that can be neceſſary for our determination with reſpect to the bill now before us. From that information, and my own reaſon, I am convinced, that the bill is for the intereſt of the nation in general.

Your

Your lordſhips ſee, that all thoſe of that country, who have ſeats in either houſe of parliament, are ſtrenuous for the bill's being paſſed into a law: From them you may learn, that it will be agreeable to every man in the country, who is not in his heart an enemy to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment; and their being againſt the bill will, I am perſuaded, be a ſtrong argument with every lord in this houſe to be for it. As to the value of the eſtates that are thus to be purchaſed by the publick, your lordſhips have upon your table the exact value of every forfeited eſtate, according to the beſt ſurvey and ſtricteſt inquiry that could be made by officers appointed for the purpoſe by the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland; and thoſe officers were not under the leaſt temptation to return any eſtate of a leſs value than it really was. Beſides, the noblemen and gentlemen of the country, who have eſtates in the neighbourhood, can inform you, that the value returned by thoſe officers is generally much about what the eſtate was before valued at according to the common report of the country. Then as to the extent and nature of the claims, I cannot ſee what we have to do with either; becauſe, let the claims amount to what they will, the government is to pay only an adequate price, according to the true annual income, and the common rate of purchaſe in that country; and whether the claims reputed, tho' not proved fraudulent, be preferable to the real, is what we have at preſent nothing to do with. If it ſhould be thought neceſſary, according to the noble lord's advice, to make a new law for the detection and puniſhment of ſuch frauds, I ſhall moſt readily agree to it, provided I think, that the new law propoſed will be effectual for diſcovering the guilty, and of no dangerous conſequence to the innocent. But without any ſuch law, I believe, the fraudulent claimants, and the forfeiting perſons for whom they are truſtees, will think it their intereſt to ſatisfy all the juſt creditors as far, or near as far as the purchaſe money received from the publick will extend to pay, becauſe thoſe creditors may very probably have it in their power to make a diſcovery of the fraud; and as it is not doubted but that many of the claims are fraudulent, their amounting to twice or thrice the value of the eſtate can be no proof of the eſtate's being undervalued, nay, could be no ſuch proof, were they all fair and honeſt; for in this country have we not every day bankrupts, who are not able to pay above five or ſix ſhillings in the pound? And that many of the rebels were bankrupts, will not, I believe, be queſtioned.

I can therefore, my lords, ſee no reaſon for our poſtponing this bill until the next ſeſſion; but if your lordſhips will look back to an act of the 20th of his majeſty's reign, you will ſee a moſt ſolid reaſon for convincing you of the neceſſity of paſſing this bill before the end of this ſeſſion. The act I mean, is *the act for veſting in his majeſty the eſtates of certain traitors*; for by a clauſe in that act, if his majeſty does not make effectual proviſion for the payment of all debts and claims upon any of thoſe eſtates, within twelve months after their being adjudged, the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland are expreſsly directed to cauſe ſuch eſtate to be ſold, or ſo much thereof as will fully ſatisfy the debts and claims adjudged. Now as the debts and claims upon thoſe highland eſtates, or upon ſome of them at leaſt, are already adjudged, and have been ſo for ſome time; and as thoſe claims amount to much more than the value of the eſtate, the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland muſt cauſe it to be ſold before the next ſeſſion. What then will be the conſequence? As ſome, if not moſt

of

of thoſe claims, are certainly in truſt for the forfeiting perſon, ſome truſtee of his will certainly be the purchaſer; and thus he will again get into the poſſeſſion of his eſtate, and of all the influence he had before upon the people inhabiting the ſame.

From hence your lordſhips muſt ſee, that unleſs you are reſolved, that thoſe diſaffected rebellious chiefs, who have already given us ſuch diſturbance, ſhould recover poſſeſſion of their eſtates, and be thereby enabled to raiſe a freſh diſturbance, which I am perſuaded they will do the very firſt opportunity, you muſt neceſſarily paſs this bill before the end of this ſeſſion, whether you think it will have the deſired effect or no; and this leads me to conſider what the effect of the bill, as it now ſtands, will probably be. In the firſt place, you muſt allow, that it will effectually prevent the diſaffected chiefs who are attainted for being in the laſt rebellion, from ever getting again into the poſſeſſion of their land eſtates in that country. This is one effect which muſt be allowed to be in ſo far a good one; but it is ſaid, that this effect will not be attended with any beneficial conſequence, becauſe thoſe chiefs, by means of fraudulent claims, and thereby getting free from their real debts, will be left in more opulent circumſtances than they were before the rebellion; and becauſe their influence upon the people of their clan does not depend upon their being in poſſeſſion of any land eſtate whatſoever, but upon a ſort of enthuſiaſtical principle, which, the more you perſecute, will grow the ſtronger and the more obſtinate.

Now, my lords, let us conſider, that this is either no argument againſt the bill, or is it an argument that will carry us a great deal too far; for from hence it muſt be concluded, that we muſt never puniſh theſe highland chiefs, let them be never ſo often guilty of treaſon and rebellion. But this would be ſuch an extravagant concluſion, that the premiſſes muſt be wrong; and firſt as to their being left in more opulent circumſtances, the fact can never, in my opinion, be true; becauſe if the fraudulent claims be preferable to all others, they muſt be ſuch as before the rebellion were founded upon ſome matter of record, ſuch as a judgment, mortgage, or the like. This could not but be known before the rebellion; and can we ſuppoſe, that a man who had ſuch a publick claim ſtanding out againſt him, could have any credit, unleſs he got the perſon intitled to that judgment or mortgage to join with him in the ſecurity? And every juſt and real creditor who has got ſuch a ſecurity, muſt recover his money, tho' the judgment or mortgage ſhould be allowed as the moſt preferable claim. It cannot therefore be ſuppoſed, that the caſe which was put by the noble lord can ever poſſibly exiſt; for if there were 5000l. real and juſt claims, and a preferable but fraudulent claim of 10,000l. upon an eſtate not worth above 10,000l. we muſt ſuppoſe, that the real and juſt claimants have ſome ſort of ſecurity from the fraudulent claimant, tho' they may not, perhaps, at preſent think fit to let it appear, but would make uſe of it, if the fraudulent claimant ſhould poſſeſs himſelf of the eſtate, or of the price paid for it by the publick, and refuſe to pay them their money. Conſequently we cannot ſuppoſe, that any forfeiting family can by this bill be put into more opulent circumſtances than they were before the rebellion. But ſuppoſing it to be ſo, yet there would be an advantage in diveſting a diſaffected family, of their antient paternal eſtate; for tho' a man may have a greater yearly revenue from 10,000l. in money, than he can have from a land eſtate of 10,000l. value, with 5000l. debt upon it, yet he cannot have ſo much power; and ſuppoſing he ſhould with his 10,000l. purchaſe another eſtate at a diſtance from

from the antient ſeat of his family, he could not have ſo much power over the tenants of his new eſtate, as he had over thoſe of his old, and would again have, ſhould he be reſtored to the poſſeſſion of it.

Thus your lordſhips may ſee, that this bill will be attended with beneficial conſequences, even ſuppoſing that the forfeiting family ſhould thereby be put into more opulent circumſtances than they were before the rebellion, which, however, I have ſhewn to be hardly poſſible; and with regard to that enthuſiaſtical clanniſh ſpirit, which, I ſhall admit, has ſtill of itſelf a great influence upon the people in the highlands of Scotland, muſt it not be granted, my lords, that when ſelf-intereſt co-operates with this clanniſh ſpirit, it will have a greater influence than when ſelf-intereſt operates againſt it? When the chief of a clan is in poſſeſſion of a land eſtate, and that eſtate inhabited moſtly by thoſe of his clan, they are induced by ſelf-intereſt, as well as by this clanniſh ſpirit, to be ſubſervient to him, and obedient to his commands: He may, as their landlord, grant many favours and indulgences to thoſe that pleaſe him; and if any one diſobliges him, he may either turn him out of the little farm he holds, or he may make him very uneaſy in the enjoyment of it, for which very purpoſe, he will take care never to grant any leaſe for above a year or two, or three at moſt; and inſtead of propagating among his people a ſpirit of induſtry, he will make uſe of all the favours and indulgences he can grant, for propagating among them a warlike and rapacious ſpirit.

On the other hand, my lords, if the diſaffected chief be turned out of the poſſeſſion of his eſtate, and the eſtate veſted in the crown, and leaſed out to thoſe of the clan upon long terms and at an under-value, every ſuch leſſee's ſelf-intereſt will operate directly againſt his clanniſh ſpirit. Inſtead of following their chief into any future rebellion, the cheapneſs and the certainty of their leaſes will induce all, and probably prevail with moſt of them, to aſſiſt the government in oppoſing his return; and a ſpirit of induſtry and improvement will be propagated among them, not only by the certainty of holding their eſtates for a long term of years, but by all the methods that can be contrived by the managers under the crown; which leads me to conſider the effect of this bill with regard to the improvement of the highlands. Upon this head, my lords, I was really ſurpriſed to hear a noble lord talk of a part of the country's being to be put under a ſort of Turkiſh government: He may as well ſay, that all the farmers in England are under a ſort of Turkiſh government; for none of them can acquire the fee of the farms they poſſeſs, unleſs their landlord be inclined to ſell; and they are all in ſome degree ſubject to the courts of their reſpective manors, yet they are no way ſubject to arbitrary power, nor can it be ſaid that they have no property in the lands they poſſeſs; for a copyhold, or even a leaſehold, is a property in the land as much as a freehold, and moſt of the improvements in England have been made by copyholders, or by leaſeholders for long terms, or for two or three lives, which is generally reckoned but equal to a leaſe for 21 years: We all know, that very few of our landed gentlemen ever employed themſelves in manuring or improving their own eſtates; but by letting long leaſes, or ſelling leaſes for lives to farmers, they encouraged thoſe farmers to improve the eſtates ſo leaſed out to them; and I can ſee no reaſon why the ſame cauſe ſhould not produce the ſame effect in the highlands of Scotland; for tho' the lands there are not ſo good as thoſe in England, yet by all the accounts I have heard, they may be very much

much improved: To this I muſt add, that their coaſt lies ſo convenient both for fiſheries and trade, that in a ſhort time ſeveral little towns may be erected, for which purpoſe the commiſſioners have by this bill a power to grant even a property in the ground to be built on; and even as to lands, they have a power to grant a leaſe for 41 years, if the leſſee will engage to lay out in improvements, within the firſt ſeven years, any ſum not leſs than five years rent of the premiſes.

Now, my lords, if a man has ten acres of ground in property for his houſe and garden, paying yearly for the ſame a ſmall feu duty to the crown, and has a leaſe of a large farm in the neighbourhood at a low rent for 41 years certain, can we doubt of his endeavouring to improve that farm? Can we ſuppoſe that he will ſpare either pains or expence for that purpoſe, if he thinks he has a probable view of ſucceſs? The improvement of the lands of theſe forfeited eſtates is not therefore expected to ariſe from the commiſſioners or managers to be appointed by the crown, but from the leſſees for long terms under the crown; and it is by ſuch leſſees under ground landlords, that the lands in England, and indeed in all countries, have been improved. But beſides the improvement of the lands, there are other great improvements in every part of the highlands to be expected from this bill. By introducing ſome induſtrious ſtrangers among them, by erecting publick ſchools, and by dividing pariſhes, it is to be hoped, that a new turn may be given to the ſpirit of the people; and by making highways, paſſable in winter as well as ſummer, through ſeveral parts of the country, and improving ſome of the many natural harbours upon that coaſt, ſo as to make them ſafe, and of eaſy acceſs for ſhips at all ſeaſons, towns and villages may in a few years be erected in places where there are now nothing but barren mountains and inacceſſible valleys. The rents of theſe eſtates will, I hope, be ſufficient for the whole expence neceſſary for theſe purpoſes; and beſides the ſecurity againſt any future rebellion, it will be money profitably laid out by the publick, becauſe by the increaſe of rich and induſtrious people in that country, the publick revenue will probably in a few years be increaſed, much more than the intereſt of the money paid by the publick for thoſe eſtates, could ever have amounted to.

I hope, I have now convinced your lordſhips, that this bill, if paſſed into a law, will probably anſwer both the ſalutary ends propoſed by the legiſlature, and ſteadily purſued ever ſince the laſt rebellion; but ſuppoſe ſome of your lordſhips ſhould ſtill remain in doubt as to the good effects of this bill, yet no one can remain in doubt of its being neceſſary to paſs it before the end of this ſeſſion; for you cannot now alter the act I have mentioned of the 20th of his majeſty's reign, and unleſs that act be altered, or this bill paſſed, before the end of this ſeſſion, ſome, if not all, of theſe highland forfeited eſtates muſt be ſold by publick ſale before the beginning of next ſeſſion. If any of them are ſold by publick ſale, it is certain that ſome truſtee for the forfeiting family will be the higheſt bidder, and conſequently muſt be confirmed as the purchaſer: Thus the diſaffected chief will again recover poſſeſſion of the eſtate of his family, which, I am perſuaded, every one of your lordſhips will moſt heartily be for preventing; and as it has not been ſo much as ſuggeſted, that any bad effect can before next ſeſſion ariſe from paſſing this bill into a law, I hope the queſtion for its being committed will be unanimouſly agreed to.

My lords, as to the window tax, or any other tax that ought to be levied in Scotland, I confeſs myſelf

entirely ignorant; but I muſt obſerve, that if the expence of levying a tax would, by the ſituation and circumſtances of any part of the country, exceed the produce, it would be ridiculous in the miniſters to apply to parliament for a remedy, becauſe in ſuch a caſe, it would be impoſſible even for the parliament itſelf to find out or apply a remedy; for, I hope, you would not aboliſh a tax, upon which a conſiderable part of the publick revenue depends, for no other reaſon but becauſe it cannot be raiſed in the mountains of Wales, or highlands of Scotland. But as theſe matters are quite foreign to the preſent debate, and as we have not the proper lights before us, I ſhall not trouble your lordſhips with any more of my remarks upon them.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON reading your Magazine of Auguſt, I there found (p. 356.) ſome remarks on a Treatiſe of Mr. Penroſe's, concerning attraction and gravitation; and as I imagine, the author of that letter is miſtaken in ſome of his remarks thereon, I ſhould, on that account, be glad if you would give the following letter a place in your next Magazine.

That a ſolid gravitates, or is moved towards the earth, is a fact, I ſuppoſe, no perſon will deny; but the queſtion in diſpute ſeems to be, whether by gravitation we mean a cauſe or an effect? If it is a cauſe, I imagine, Mr. Penroſe and a great many others would be glad to have it explained. If it is an effect, as moſt of our greateſt philoſophers have thought, and that this effect is occaſioned by impulſe, then its cauſe muſt be ſought for ſome where elſe, and not in the gravitating or attracting body. This was the opinion of the great Sir Iſaac Newton; for in his Opticks, p. 351, he ſays, "What I call *attraction*, may be performed by impulſe, or by ſome other means unknown to me. I uſe this word here, to ſignify only in general any force, by which bodies tend towards one another, whatſoever be the cauſe." Here we find Sir Iſaac Newton tells us, we are to underſtand by the word attraction, only an effect; and then ſays, if it is not performed by impulſe, he is ignorant of its cauſe. And Mr. Boyle (ſee Boulton's Epitome, vol. 2. p. 235.) deſcribes it thus, "Attraction evidently appears to be a ſpecies of pulſion, and ſuch an one as is uſually termed *truſion*, as when a gardener drives his wheelbarrow before him without letting go his hold." Mr. Boyle ſeems fearful, leſt, when he mentions attraction, any perſon ſhould think he meant by it a cauſe; therefore he not only tells us it is an effect, but likewiſe deſcribes, as plain as he can, how, and in what manner, this effect is produced, as that it is evidently ſo by a ſpecies of pulſion, even no leſs then the motion of a wheelbarrow, which does not move of itſelf, but is forced forward by the gardener puſhing behind it.

I am afraid the gentleman who wrote this letter, has not read Mr. Penroſe's Treatiſe on Electricity with ſufficient attention; and therefore could wiſh he would give it a ſecond peruſal, by which he would find, that he did not produce this experiment of Mr. Boyle as a paradox, but as a proof to confirm what he had ſaid before.

Moreover, the author of this letter ſays, "This paradox is eaſily accounted for from the principles of hydroſtaticks; for as water preſſes equally every way, if a heavy body be ſunk in water, and the preſſure of the water upon the top of it kept off, until the column of water, that ſhould be upon the top of it, be exactly equal in weight to the weight of that heavy body, the preſſure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then exactly equal to the preſſure of that body downwards, will prevent its ſinking any lower; and if it ſhould be ſunk ſo deep, that the column of water, which ſhould be upon the top of it, is heavier than the body itſelf, the preſſure upwards of the column of water below it, which is then ſuperior to its preſſure downwards, will buoy it up until it comes to an equilibrium. The reaſon why every column of water in a veſſel is preſſed upwards, is becauſe it is ſo preſſed by the action or preſſure of all the ſurrounding columns upon it at the bottom of the veſſel, in which the water is contained."

How this is accounted for from the principles of hydroſtaticks, I am entirely ignorant, and ſhould be glad to be farther informed. I ſuppoſe, by principles of hydroſtaticks he means their laws or effects, and theſe I always looked on as a hiſtory of experiments, made in order to know the different weights of different bodies, and by that means to ſhew that a ſquare inch of ſome bodies will be found equal in weight to a foot ſquare of ſome others, when hung at each end of a balance; as alſo to prove, that the ſame body will always weigh more in a thinner medium

dium then in a denſer, or where there is a greater reſiſtance. And this gentleman has very well accounted for Mr. Boyle's experiment after the ſame manner. For he has given us a very juſt relation of its effects, but ſeems to have ſtill left the cauſe for ſome future conſideration and diſcovery.

Now, I think, this experiment has clearly proved what Mr. Penroſe brought it to do, viz. "That the earth has no inherent or intrinſick power of attraction, nor a deſcending body any of gravitation;" but that all this power is given them from without. For we here find, that the gold will ſink juſt ſo far, in the water, and no farther, than till the reſiſtance below is equal to the preſſure from above, and when it is once arrived at that place, it there remains immoveable, unleſs either the reſiſtance is leſſened from below, or the preſſure is encreaſed from above; whereas, were the moving power either in the gravitating ſolid, or in the attracting earth, it muſt continue to move forward till both bodies met, which we find it will not do without a freſh preſſure or pulſion being added to it from above; ſo that I think, nothing can be more clearly proved by experiments than this, viz. That the force which moves the ſolid is from without it, and not inherent in the ſolid itſelf: Let us put a caſe to illuſtrate this.

There are, we know, beſides others, two ways for a boat to come to London-Bridge, viz. one with the ſtream, and the other by ſailing before the wind againſt the ſtream: Now then, ſuppoſe one boat were coming to the bridge from above, with the ſtream or tide; and another from below by ſailing before the wind, and againſt the tide; and a man were to be placed upon the bridge, who had never ſeen or heard how, or by what means, it was poſſible for a boat to move (without any viſible means) upon the water; I doubt not but that man, on ſeeing both boats coming towards the bridge and directly meeting each other, would be apt to conclude, that the bridge attracted theſe boats to it. To which we may add, that the ſails of the boat may be ſo regulated to the wind as to have an equal power with the tide, and whenever this is done, the boat muſt then ſtand ſtill; after which, either increaſe the ſails, or leſſen the tide, and you will give a new motion to the boat. After the ſame manner, on ſeeing a ſolid moving towards the earth, without any viſible cauſe to force it thither, we are miſled to imagine the moving power muſt be either in the earth, or in the ſolid, or in both. And were it not for our prejudices imbibed by education or converſation, I doubt not but this one experiment would be ſufficient to convince us, that the attracting or gravitating power is not in the ſolid, as aforeſaid, but is performed from an impulſe from without.

As to the gentleman's explanation of the phænomenon of the water being kept in the glaſs veſſels, I am entirely of his opinion, and can aſſure him the author of the Treatiſe on Electricity is ſo too, viz. That the glaſs veſſels keep off the preſſure of the air or atmoſphere from above, and admit that from below.

At the end of his letter he concludes thus, "If there were no ſuch thing as attraction in the earth, or gravitation in the air, I ſhould be glad Mr. Penroſe would tell me, why the air or atmoſphere preſſeth equally every way; or why a cold, groſs, and denſe air ſhould preſs in upon a warm, fine, and rarified air."

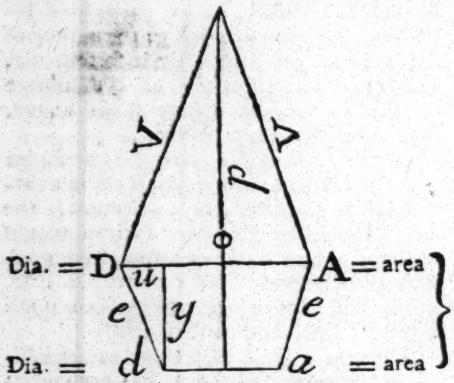
That there is no ſuch thing as attraction in the earth, I believe, has been proved: But how he could think that Mr. Penroſe ſhould ſay the air does not gravitate, I can't imagine, unleſs it were from too ſlight a reading of his pamphlet; would he give it another reading, he would then find, p. 25, that he ſays, That by the preſſure (or, as this gentleman will have it, the gravitation) of the air, the terraqueous globe is kept ſolid and entire; and that a cold or denſe air is always endeavouring to preſs into the place poſſeſſed by an air that is finer or rarer; and the method how he thinks this is performed, he ſeems to have laid down (tho' briefly) in a very plain manner, p. 24.

I imagine the gravity and levity of bodies are only comparative, there being no ſuch thing as abſolute gravity, or abſolute levity; and that this power depends in a great meaſure on the bigneſs and quantity of their ſeveral pores, and alſo on the denſity of the fluid with which they are filled; for the heavieſt bodies, when their parts are expanded to a great degree, and by that means are made to admit groſs air thro' their pores, by which the greateſt part of their particles meet with the ſame reſiſtance from below, that they are preſſed with from above, they do thereby loſe their original weight, and become in effect the ſame as bodies which we call *naturally* light; this we ſee is effected on gold itſelf, when beat ſo thin as to be what we call gold leaf: So on the contrary, bodies which have their parts greatly expanded and are therefore light bodies, when they come to be more cloſely united together, and thereby to

have leſs pores, by which a leſs number of their particles can be reſiſted from the air or atmoſphere from below, their weight, preſſure, or gravitation to the earth muſt of conſequence be encreaſed; as for inſtance, a fleece of wool, when it is expanded, occupies more ſpace, and is a great deal longer in falling to the earth, than the ſame quantity, when it is bound up, or contracted into leſs ſpace.

I am, &c.

Another SOLUTION *of the* QUESTION *in the* Magazine *of* June *laſt, p.* 264. (*See p.* 416.)



} both which are found from the circumferences being given.

Theorem for the ſolid content:

$$\frac{A \times \sqrt{^2 VV - \frac{1}{4}D^2}}{3} + \sqrt{^2 Aa \times \sqrt{^2 e^2} - \square \frac{D-d}{2}} = C = 9235{,}871.$$

Or thus; Let p = the height of the cone, Let y = the depth of the fruſtum, } both which are found by the 47 Euclid.

Then $\frac{A \times p}{3} + \sqrt{^2 Aa} \times y = C = 9235{,}871.$

Anſwer to the ARITHMETICAL QUESTION *in* June *laſt, p.* 264.

Of A, B had 1056 ſquare yards, his ſhare of payment	—		0	16	10	3 $\frac{77}{121}$
C had 1100 ditto, and to pay	—	—	0	17	7	1 $\frac{6}{11}$
D had 7667 ditto, and to pay	—	—	6	2	9	0 $\frac{9}{11}$
E had 4075,5 ditto, and to pay	—	—	3	5	3	0 $\frac{9}{83}$

W. P.

HISTORY *of the* BANK *of* ENGLAND. (*See p.* 414.)

THE Bank of England was projected in the year 1694, to ſupply the government with 1,200,000l. by ſubſcription, on certain conditions; the principal whereof was, that for erecting a Bank A in the city of London. This propoſal being chearfully embraced by many of the chief citizens, they immediately applied to parliament: In purſuance whereof, and in conſideration of the loan of 1,200,000l. the company was incorporated in the 5th and 6th years of king William and queen Mary, by the name B of "The Governor and Company of the Bank of England." For ſecuring this loan, the yearly ſum of 140,000l. was to be kept apart in the receipt of the Royal Exchequer, payable out of the duties of exciſe; out of which the yearly ſum of 100,000l. was applied to the uſe of the ſubſcribers, being 8l. per cent. for intereſt, C and 4000l. per ann. for management.

The company were not to borrow under their common ſeal any greater ſum, unleſs by act of parliament; and if any more ſhould be borrowed under the common ſeal, all the members of the corporation were, in their private capacities, liable, in proportion to their ſeveral ſhares, to the repayment of ſuch money with intereſt. The corporation was not to trade, or ſuffer any perſon in truſt for them to trade, with any of the effects of the corporation, in buying or ſelling any goods or merchandize; but they might deal in bills of exchange; as alſo in buying or ſelling bullion, gold, or ſilver; or in ſelling goods mortgaged to them, not redeemed within three months after the time of redemption. And if the governor, or other members of the corporation, ſhould, upon account of the corporation, purchaſe any lands or revenues belonging to the crown; or lend to the government any money by way of anticipation on any part of the revenue, other than

than ſuch part only on which a credit of loan ſhould be granted by parliament; then the governor, or members ſo conſenting to lend, ſhould forfeit treble the value of the loan.

By an act of parliament paſſed in the 8th and 9th years of king William III. the company were empowered to enlarge their capital ſtock, by new ſubſcriptions, and accordingly did enlarge it to 2,201,171l. 10s. It was alſo enacted, that the capital ſtock and fund of the Bank ſhould be exempt from taxes: That the ſtock ſhould be accounted a perſonal and not a real eſtate; to deſcend to executors, and not to heirs: That no contract, or agreement, either by word, or in writing, for buying or ſelling of Bank ſtock, ſhould be good in law or equity, unleſs it be regiſtered in the books of the Bank within ſeven days, and the ſtock transferred within fourteen days: That no act of the Bank ſhould forfeit the ſtock thereof, but the ſame ſhould be ſubject to the debts of the company: That it ſhould be felony, without benefit of clergy, to forge or counterfeit the common ſeal of the Bank, or any ſealed Bank-bill, or any Bank-note, or to alter or eraſe ſuch bills, or notes: That during the continuance of the Bank, no other bank ſhould be erected or permitted by act of parliament; which clauſe the Bank now procured, on account of an abortive project ſet on foot the preceding ſeſſion, for eſtabliſhing a national land bank: And that the debts of the Bank ſhould never exceed their capital ſtock.

By another act of parliament paſſed in the 7th year of queen Anne, the company were empowered to augment their capital ſtock to 4,402,343l. and the company to be continued till Auguſt 1, 1732, on condition of lending 400,000l. more to the government without intereſt. And it was enacted, that no company in partnerſhip ſhould take money on their bills, or notes, payable on demand, or at any time leſs than ſix months. This clauſe was afterwards confined to partnerſhips of more than ſix perſons.

In 1713, the term and privileges of the Bank were continued to Auguſt 1, 1742; and in 1714, the aggregate fund was added by way of collateral ſecurity to the Bank.

In the 3d year of the reign of king George I. the intereſt of part of the capital ſtock belonging to the Bank was reduced to 5l. per cent. when the Bank agreed to deliver up as many Exchequer bills as amounted to 2,000,000l. and to accept an annuity of 100,000l. for the ſame, payable out of the aggregate fund and duties upon houſes.

In 1721, the Bank, by an agreement with the South-Sea company, had 4,000,000l. South-Sea ſtock, together with the annuity attending the ſame, transferred to them.

In the year 1725, the Bank agreed to reduce, after Midſummer, 1727, the whole of the annuities payable to them to 4l. per cent. except that of their original fund.

In the year 1727, the governor and company of the Bank paid into the Exchequer 1,750,000l. for the purchaſe of an annuity of 70,000l. ſubject to redemption; which was chargeable on the duties of coals and culm. And by the ſame act a million was ordered to be paid to them out of the ſinking fund, towards redeeming an annuity of 71,001l. 2s. 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$. firſt granted to them for cancelling Exchequer bills.

In the year 1728, the governor and company of the Bank paid into the Exchequer 1,250,000l. for the purchaſe of an annuity of 50,000l. chargeable on the ſurplus of the additional duties on ſoap and paper; certain linens, ſilks, calicoes, and ſtuffs; ſtarch, exported coals, and the ſtamp duties; all which had been previouſly mortgaged to the South-Sea company. The ſame year the government ordered 775,027l. 17s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$. to be paid to the Bank out of the ſinking fund, in full of their ſaid annuity of 71,001l. 2s. 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$. And alſo 500,000l. for redeeming a proportionable part of the annuity of 100,000l. reduced to 80,000l. in the year 1725: And in the year 1737, the government alſo ordered, that the ſum of 1,000,000l. ſhould be paid to the Bank in farther diminution of the ſaid annuity of 80,000l. whereby the original principal ſum of 2,000,000l. was reduced to 500,000l. and the annuity to 20,000l.

In the year 1742, the company engaged to ſupply the government with the farther ſum of 1,600,000l. at 3 per cent. in conſideration whereof they obtained an act of parliament for enlarging their capital with that additional ſum, and continuing the company till Auguſt 1, 1764.

In the year 1746, the company agreed, that the ſum of 986,800l. due to them in Exchequer bills unſatisfied on the duties for licences to ſell ſpirituous liquors and ſtrong waters by retail, ſhould be cancelled and diſcharged: And, in lieu thereof, to accept of an annuity of 39,472l. being the intereſt on the ſaid ſum at 4l. per cent. to be charged on the ſame ſecurities. And the company alſo agreed to advance the further ſum of 1,000,000l. into the Exchequer, upon the credit of the duties ariſing by the malt and land

tax,

tax, at 4l. per cent. for Exchequer bills to be iſſued for that purpoſe: In conſideration whereof the company were enabled to augment their capital with 986,800l.

In the year 1750, the government ſtood indebted to the company for principal and intereſt, in the ſum of 8,486,800l. and to the proprietors of certain annuities transferrable at the Bank, in the ſum of 18,402.472l.

But as the principal ſums on the 4 per cent. annuities remaining unſubſcribed, and not afterwards allowed to be ſubſcribed, for accepting the reduction of the intereſt of the national debt to 3 per cent. and payable at the Exchequer and Bank of England, amounted to 1,013,148l. 4s. 6d. the ſame were by an act of parliament of the year 1751, directed to be paid off. And as the Bank of England agreed to pay into the Exchequer the ſaid ſum, upon condition that Exchequer bills ſhould be iſſued to them, charged on the ſinking fund, at 3 per cent. per ann. and that the principal in ſuch Exchequer bills ſhould be repaid them out of the firſt monies of the ſinking fund, that ſhould be applied to the payment of the principal of the national debt; the government agreed thereto, and the money was accordingly advanced by the company, which increaſed their above-mentioned debt of 8,486,800l. to 9,499,948l. 4s. 6d.

This company, by the charter, was to be under the direction of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, who were to be elected annually by the general court; of whom thirteen, or more, the governor, or deputy-governor, being always one, ſhould compoſe a court of directors for managing affairs belonging to the corporation. But as this limitation, by the unavoidable abſence, or otherwiſe, of the governor and deputy-governor, might be of great hindrance to the buſineſs of the corporation; an alteration was made in this reſpect, by the act of parliament paſſed in the year 1742, whereby it was enacted, That whenever a court of directors ſhall meet, if the governor and deputy-governor ſhall be abſent for two hours after the uſual time of proceeding to buſineſs, the directors then met, being not leſs than thirteen, may chuſe a chairman by majority, and proceed to buſineſs; all their acts being declared to be equally valid, as if the governor or deputy had been preſent. And by another act of parliament paſſed in the year 1751, it was enacted, That the governor and company of the Bank, in any general court, might proceed to tranſact any buſineſs without adminiſtring the oaths and affirmation, or ſubſcribing the declaration, appointed by their charter to be taken and ſubſcribed by the members of every general court, unleſs they ſhould be required thereto by nine or more proprietors preſent, qualified to vote: And that when a court of directors ſhould be met, according to ſummons or appointment, and ſhould be ſatisfied that the governor, and deputy-governor, would not be preſent to hold the ſaid court; or if the governor, and deputy-governor, ſhould be abſent after the uſual time of proceeding to buſineſs, the court might chuſe a chairman for that time, who ſhould alſo preſide at a general court if any ſhould at that time be ſummoned to meet, and proceed to buſineſs, by tranſacting the affairs of the corporation, which ſhould be valid to all intents and purpoſes.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have given ſeveral extracts from Mr. Buffon's Natural Hiſtory *, I fancy the following account of the formation of a chicken in an egg, will be entertaining to your readers. Before microſcopes were brought to the perfection they are now at, it was the general opinion, that the firſt part of every animal that was formed was the heart. Ariſtotle was of this opinion, and our famous Dr. Harvey was of the ſame opinion; but Malpighius, by the help of fine microſcopes, afterwards diſcovered, that this opinion was wrong, and left us a book upon the ſubject, which he calls, *The Chick in the Egg*, from which Mr. Buffon has given us an extract as follows.

"This excellent obſervator, ſays Mr. Buffon, examined with attention the ſtrain †, which is in reality the eſſential part of an egg: This ſtrain he found to be pretty large in all fruitful eggs, but very ſmall in the barren; and having examined it in freſh eggs which had never been ſit on, he found that the white point or atom, of which Harvey ſpeaks, and which, according to him, becomes the animated point, or atom, is a little purſe or bubble, which ſwims in a liquor contained within the outermoſt coat of the yolk, and in the middle of this bubble he perceived the embryo, the membrane of it, which is the amnium ‡, being ſo thin and tranſparent that he could eaſily ſee the fœtus which it enveloped. Malpighius rightly concludes from this firſt obſervation, that the fœtus exiſts in the egg even before it has been put under a hen, and that its firſt ſketches have before then taken deep root."

Mr.

* *See our* Mag. *for* 1750, *p.* 195, 245, 263, 316, 463. *And our* Mag. *for laſt month, p.* 417. † *The ſtrain is that little tranſparent bubble, which we find fixed upon the yolk of an egg.* ‡ *A thin membrane in which animals are before their birth incloſed.*

Mr. Buffon then ſhews the difference between Malpighius and Dr. Harvey, and proceeds thus: "Malpighius, after being well aſſured of this important circumſtance, examined with the ſame attention the ſtrain of barren eggs, or ſuch as the hen had laid without having had any previous communication with a cock. The ſtrain of theſe eggs was, as I have ſaid, of a leſſer ſize than that which is found in fruitful eggs: It has often an irregular circumference, and a ſort of net-work which is ſometimes different in the ſtrains of different eggs: Inſtead of a purſe or bubble, which incloſes the fœtus, there was a globulous body like a moon-calf, or falſe-conception, which contained nothing organized, and which being opened preſented nothing different from a moon-calf, nothing that was any way formed or regularly diſpoſed, only it had ſome appendixes which were filled with a liquor pretty thick, tho' tranſparent; and this unformed ſubſtance was enveloped and ſurrounded by ſeveral concentrical circular fibres.

After being ſit on for ſix hours, the ſtrain of the fruitful eggs had grown conſiderably larger; and in its center one might eaſily perceive the bubble formed by the membrane called the amnium, filled with a liquor, in the middle of which might be diſtinctly ſeen ſwimming, the head of the chick with the ſpine annexed. Six hours after, every thing might be more clearly diſtinguiſhed, becauſe every part had grown bigger, ſo that the head and the vertebræ of the back might without difficulty be perceived. In ſix hours more, that is to ſay, after being ſate on for 18 hours, the head had grown larger and the ſpine longer; and at the end of 24 hours, the head of the chick appeared to be bent downwards; the ſpine ſtill appeared of a whitiſh colour; the vertebræ were diſpoſed on each ſide of the middle of it, like little globules; almoſt at the ſame time one might ſee the wings begin to appear; and the head, neck, and breaſt grew longer. After 30 hours of incubation nothing new appeared, except only that every part was increaſed, eſpecially the membrane amnium, round which might be ſeen the umbilical veſſels which were of a darkiſh colour. At the end of 38 hours, the chick being become much ſtronger, the head appeared to be pretty large, and in it one could diſtinguiſh three veſicles ſurrounded with membranes, which likewiſe enveloped the ſpine, but nevertheleſs through them the vertebræ might be ſeen. At the end of 40 hours, it was a moſt wonderful thing, ſays our obſervator, to behold the chick alive in the liquor contained within the amnium; the ſpine was become thick; the head bent downwards; the veſicles of the brain more covered; the firſt ſketches of the eyes appeared; the heart beat, and the blood already circulated. Malpighius gives here a deſcription of the blood veſſels, and of the courſe of the blood, and he with reaſon believes that, tho' the heart does not begin to beat before the 38th or 40th hour of incubation, yet it exiſts before, as doth every other part of the body of the chick; and he ſays that in examining the heart ſeparately in a pretty dark room, he could never ſee, that it produced the leaſt ſparkle of light, as Harvey ſeems to inſinuate.

At the end of two days one ſees the bubble amnium pretty well filled with the liquor in which is the chick; its head, compoſed of veſicles, bent down; the ſpine grown longer, as alſo the vertebræ; the heart which hangs without the breaſt, beats thrice ſucceſſively, for the fluid which it contains is puſhed from the vein by way of the auricle into the ventricles of the heart, from the ventricles into the arteries, and laſtly into the umbilical veſſels; and he remarks, that having at this time ſeparated the chick from the white of the egg, the motion of the heart did not ceaſe, but continued for a whole day.

After two days and 14 hours, or 62 hours of incubation, the chick, though grown ſtronger, remained ſtill with the head hanging down in the liquor contained in the amnium: One could ſee the veins and arteries which were ſpread upon the veſicles of the brain; as alſo the lineaments of the eyes, and thoſe of the ſpinal marrow, which ſpread themſelves along the vertebræ; and the whole body of the chick was enveloped, as it were, with a part of that liquor which had then acquired a greater conſiſtency than the reſt.

At the end of three days the body of the chick appeared to be bent, and in the head, beſides the two eyes, there appeared five veſicles filled with liquor, which afterwards formed the brain: One could alſo ſee the firſt ſketches of the thighs and wings, the body began to gather fleſh, the ball of the eye appeared, and you could already diſtinguiſh the chryſtalline and vitreous humours.

After the 4th day the veſicles of the brain drew nearer to each other, the eminences of the vertebræ raiſed themſelves higher, the wings and thighs became more ſolid in proportion as they grew longer, the whole body was covered with an oily ſort of fleſh, the umbilical veſſels might be ſeen coming out from the abdomen,

and

and the heart was no longer to be ſeen, becauſe the cavity of the breaſt was ſhut up by a very thin membrane.

After the 5th and at the end of the 6th day the veſicles of the brain began to be covered; the ſpinal marrow, being divided into two parts, began to acquire a ſolidity, and to advance along the trunk; the wings and the legs were grown longer, and the feet were extended; the lower belly was ſhut up and tumified; the liver might be diſtinctly ſeen, which was not as yet red, but from being of a whitiſh colour as it had been till now, it was become of a darkiſh colour; the heart beat with both its ventricles; the body of the chick was covered with a ſkin; and already one might perceive the firſt marks of the growth of feathers.

The ſeventh day, the head of the chick was become pretty large; the brain appeared to be covered by its membranes; the bill might be plainly ſeen between the two eyes; the wings, legs, and feet, had acquired their perfect form; the heart then ſeemed to be compoſed of two ventricles, like two bags united at the upper part with the auricles; and one might obſerve two ſucceſſive motions both in the ventricles and auricles: It ſeemed, as if there had been two diſtinct hearts.

I ſhall follow Malpighius no further, ſays Mr. Buffon, the reſt being only a more ample unfolding of the parts, which continues until the 21ſt day, when the chick after pieping breaks its ſhell: The heart was the laſt in acquiring that form which it ought to have, by uniting its two ventricles; for the lungs appeared at the end of the 9th day, when they were of a whitiſh colour: The 10th day the muſcles of the wings appeared, the feathers came out, and it was not until the 11th day, that the arteries, which were before at ſome diſtance from, united themſelves to the heart, and that it became perfectly formed by its two ventricles being united.

To this account I ſhall add what Mr. Buffon, from Dr. Harvey, in another place ſays of the alteration produced in the ſubſtance of an egg, after 24 hours of incubation. "The yolk, he ſays, which was before in the center of the white, mounts then up towards the cavity at the large end of the egg; for the heat having cauſed the moſt liquid part of the white to evaporate through the ſhell, this cavity at the large end is increaſed, and the heavieſt part of the white falls into the cavity at the ſmall end of the egg. The ſtrain, which is placed in the middle of the coat of the yolk, riſes along with it, and fixes itſelf to the membrane of the cavity at the large end. This ſtrain is then of the bigneſs of a ſmall pea, and in the middle of it you may perceive a white point, and ſeveral concentrical circles, of which this point appears to be the common center."

From this account, and likewiſe from the formation of ſeveral other animals, which Mr. Buffon gives us an account of, it ſeems evident, that the brain, or ſome part of it at leaſt, is, as it were, the ſeed of every animal, or that from which all the other parts are by degrees produced; and from thence ſeveral curious inferences might be drawn; but theſe I ſhall leave to your readers, and conclude with wiſhing you that ſucceſs which you ſo eminently deſerve in the opinion of,

SIR,

October 10, 1752. Yours, &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

Mr. FOOL,

I AM a young fellow, who, by an uninterrupted ſeries of good fortune, have in a very few years, without any beginning, raiſed a brace of thouſands; and as I had an ambition of appearing with grandeur, as the head of no obſcure family, I laid out for a wife who was born a gentlewoman. I was ſoon recommended to a lady, who is third daughter of a South-Briton, of a very ancient family. I ſaw the girl, and liked her, ſo bore with great patience her haughty mamma's frequently reminding me of her great condeſcenſion, in admitting into her family a tradeſman. In ſhort, Sir, tho' I am now aſtoniſhed at my own blindneſs, in not ſeeing with what contempt the whole family treated me, I was married, and undone; my wife, brought up like the daughter of a noble family, diſdains me her huſband, and is diſſatisfied with all my relations. Conſcious of my inferiority in point of birth, I ordered preparations for her coming home, that I thought vaſtly beyond what a woman of her fortune might expect, tho' the blood of one of their ancient kings had run in her veins; but, alas! all my attempts to pleaſe are fruitleſs; her father's manſion-houſe, and the number of his domeſticks, are ſtill uppermoſt in her thoughts; and I cannot prevail on her to conſider the prodigious difference between keeping ſervants here, and at the place of her nativity. The ſtraitneſs of my houſe is another ſad cauſe of complaint. The firſt viſiter we had that was related to my wife, inſtead of congratulating us on our nuptials, began with a compliment of condolement; Lord, couſin, how can you

do to breathe that have been always uſed to room? I profeſs I pity you. I ſhould have thought, but Mr. Belladine knows beſt his own buſineſs, ſuch a houſe as this very unfit for a lady of your family. Vexed that at London too I was to be baited with a genealogy, I turned on my heel, and replied peeviſhly, that Mrs. Belladine was now not to conſider herſelf as the daughter of the great Eſquire Morgan, but as the wife of a man in trade. Would you believe it, Mr. Fool, this trifling ſpeech has produced a family quarrel. My mother-in-law ſent me a ſcolding letter, in which ſhe accuſes me of endeavouring to take from her the affections of her child, tho', by the way, ſhe is too fine a lady to take the leaſt notice of her children, till they become marriageable, and conſequently cannot have much of their affection to loſe. My wife, however, ſides with her mother, and would willingly follow her example in making ſlaves of all about her; and has imbibed the only precept the good lady was at the pains of inculcating, namely, if a woman would preſerve her power, ſhe muſt behave with a perfect indifference to the man ſhe honoured with her hand. Now, as I have neither hounds nor hawks to divert my leiſure hours, nor can like my good father-in-law; when home is too hot, or too cold for me, I conſole myſelf by traverſing wide tracts of barren land that own me maſter. I hoped for happineſs in the converſation of a woman, who would exult in the power of giving it. The diſappointment of this hope has made me your correſpondent. I would fain prevail on thoſe ladies, who happen to be ſo fruitful, that the younger branches of the family, who are by the ſmallneſs of their fortune obliged to accept of tradeſmen, or live in a ſtate of celibacy, to think on the abſurdity of bringing up young women, who are to have at moſt 1000 or 1500l. in expectation of all the extravagant ſuperfluities, that a lady might hope for with ten times as much. My dear ſpouſe tells me, ſhe is aſhamed of my parſimony, becauſe I remonſtrate on the imprudence of her endeavouring to vie in appearance with the wife of her elder brother, tho' her own and her ſiſter's fortune were rendered ſo diminutive, to make her brother a ſuitable match for the overgrown one of that lady. The preparations made for the birth of one who is to be the future heir of the family, is to be the model for my ſpouſe to go by; and her mamma thinks I am wanting in the high ſenſe I ought to have of her condeſcenſion, becauſe I do not run the hazard of bankruptcy, to wipe off by glitter and ſhow the heavy diſgrace of my ſtanding behind a counter. This, Sir, is my caſe, and I believe the caſe of many more, who are ſo weak as to imagine they can gain any real honour, by an alliance with a family much above them, where the advantage only conſiſts in high birth, high thoughts, high ſpirits, and high relations; while the beſt foundation for all theſe high doings, a high purſe, is wanting. Had I married a daughter of one of my fellow-citizens, with a ſuperior or equal fortune to my own, I ſhould have had the pleaſure that would naturally ariſe from great ſucceſs in buſineſs; but now I have half my enjoyments imbittered, by ſarcaſtick reflections on the meanneſs of my family, and ſpiteful innuendoes, that make me appear ridiculous. We have already quarrelled twice about our unborn infant; my dear inſiſting, that in order for its eſcaping low and groveling ideas, it ſhould be ſent to her mamma, before it will be capable of receiving any taint from the mean notions of my relations; and I as ſtrenuouſly ſtanding up for my right of educating the little wretch as I pleaſe. Thus we jangle on in the profuſion of the favours of Providence, with fretful repinings, inſtead of chearful gratitude, while we are not in the want of any ſublunary comfort, but my not being able to trace out who were my forefathers, thro' forty generations, and the horrid words, citizen and ſilkman, being added to the name of

Your humble ſervant,

JOSIAH BELLADINE.

From the INSPECTOR.

IF we could, with the infatuated ancient, or with the impious modern, ſuppoſe the world's whole frame of the univerſe, with all things that compoſe and that inhabit it, the work of chance, we are not any nearer to the overthrowing that opinion, which declares the neceſſity of a God.

So vaſt a ſtructure, ſo amazing, ſo innumerable a ſeries of parts, each dependent on the other; ſo wonderful a multiplicity of creatures, ſubſervient in the ſame manner to their mutual wants, and of ſuch neceſſity to each others ſupport, that but the deficience of one muſt put all the reſt into diſorder, implies, in the general preſervation, all that we wiſh to prove from the calling them firſt into exiſtence. The wiſdom that guides and governs ſuch a complicated work with ſuch perfect regularity, muſt be equal to the power that gave birth to its ſeveral parts: Each muſt have been great beyond

the limits of our comprehenſion: Each muſt have claim to all that we expreſs by the term infinite; and if they are not both attributes of the ſame being, thoſe who are arguing againſt one deity, will be found contending to eſtabliſh two.

What would the moſt incredulous wiſh for his conviction of the great important truth, that there has exiſted from all eternity, and will exiſt throughout eternity, one great and powerful Being, whoſe we all are, and unto whom we are accountable, more than a miracle wrought by his immediate hand? And does not every moment, every object upon which it is poſſible for him to caſt his eye, give him this proof? The ſupport and preſervation of the univerſe, however formed, is a continued miracle; and leſs than infinite greatneſs could not produce it. The fleece of Gideon was not a ſtronger proof of the Almighty's immediate and particular regard to him, than is every fly and every flower, every the minuteſt portion of exiſtence to us all.

What leſs than the eternal care of him who formed them, can continue the ſeries of minuteſt vegetables in exiſtence! The moſs that deforms the high wall; the little weed that ſpreads its green hairs over the gravelled terraſs; who planted, who preſerves them? The ſpecies has at all times exiſted, nor is it required of man to ſpare while he deſtroys; or when he clears off the offenſive weed, to have ſome ſhoot for perpetuity. The wild roſe of the hedge, who planted, who preſerves it? The froſt pinches, but it remains in life; the ſnows cover its branches; but in the ſpring its buds appear upon it. Were it loſt, what, the careleſs obſerver will ſay, what were the hurt? There is an eye that ſees, tho' thine is blind to it. Should the leaves of this ſhrub but one ſpring be wanting, what is to become of the offſpring of that gaudy butterfly, which ſpreads its ſpangled wings before us in the paſture? The caterpillar muſt periſh; and with the caterpillar muſt periſh alſo the little wren, whoſe young can no more be ſupported on any other inſect than that on any other vegetable.

It is not neceſſary to continue the connection and dependence of one part on another further; but take away the leaſt link of the univerſal chain, and you ſee it is divided as much as if you cut off the greateſt.

Not only the ſafe dependence of the ſeveral parts on one another ſpeak the guardian care, that by preſerving each keeps all together; their arrangement and order declare the ſame important truth as plainly. Each is diſpoſed in that place, where it may be moſt conducive to the good of all, and has its own enjoyments calculated for the general welfare: The beauty and the elegance of every part: The regularity and arranging the ſeveral portions of the ſyſtem, and the amazing ſtructure of the whole, are all together leſs than the vaſt work of preſervation; extended as we ſee it to the whole, directed to every part; and altho' they are the moſt conſpicuous, are not the moſt convincing proofs of the Divinity.

The places and the motions of the planets, who allotted them? But that is little. What power is it that has imprinted on inert matter, the law which keeps them in their ſettled courſe for ever? How is it that they are hung up in vacancy, and maintain their places without ſupport? What is it that prevents their ruſhing all together upon the ſun; or who, but he who formed them, could provide againſt their wandering from their paths, and cruſhing one another.

The viciſſitudes of day and night, the changes of the ſeaſons, who ordained them? Who but he that gave the vintage and the harveſt? Who made the human form, the ſame to all men, yet among millions not perfectly alike in any two? He who foreſaw the confuſion that would elſe have ariſen between friends and enemies; the wreck of virtue and the deſtruction of all peace; had it been poſſible for the wife, the father, or the friend, to have miſtaken ſome other for the huſband, child, and patron.

Who gave that reaſon in which we glory, and which we dare to miſapply in the diſpute? He beſtowed the powers of mind againſt whom men are bold enough to employ them. What infatuation, what abſurdity, to argue againſt the exiſtence of that, without the exiſtence of which it would have been impoſſible for us to argue? That inſtinct, which in the leſs favoured parts of the creation ſupplies the place of reaſon, who was he that gave it? *Who taught the ſtork his appointed ſeaſon; and the turtle, and the crane, and the ſwallow? they know the time of their coming.* Who gives the birds of the air their food? Who has provided for the hunger of the ſavages in the deſart? He who has alſo been careful that there ſhall be enough for each, and yet remain a ſtore for continuation: He whoſe ſuperintendance is annually ſhewn in the preſervation of enough of all, while there is not too much of any.

Shall men diſpute the being of that God, whom we ſee in every portion of his works? Where is it that we can direct the eye, without teſtimonies of his exiſtence?

exiſtence? Can we look up to the heavens, or can we look down upon the earth, without conviction? Can we ſurvey the whole, and not cry out in all the fervour of the prophet, *Thou, even thou, art Lord alone: Thou haſt made the heaven; the heaven of heavens with all their hoſt; and the earth, with all things that are thereon: The ſea, and all that is within its boſom: Thou alſo preſerveſt all, and the whole hoſt of heaven worſhippeth thee.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Watford, Hertfordſhire, Sept.* 28, 1752.

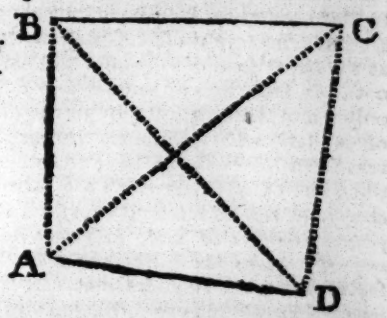
IN the ſolution of any mathematical Problem, the ſimpleſt and conciſeſt operation is far the moſt preferable. In Mr. Stone's queſtion, p. 367, he is, I think, remarkably tedious; for after labouring thro' 14 far-fetch'd proportions, he at laſt produces an anſwer, ſufficiently earn'd by the trouble it coſt. The anſwer I ſend to the ſame queſtion, is produced by ſeven proportions (each of which produces one of the quantities ſought) your inſerting which, will oblige,

SIR, your humble ſervant,

JOHN NOORTHOUCK.

$\angle BAC = 52° 20'$
$\angle CAD = 48$
$\angle ADB = 38\ 15$
$\angle BDC = 51\ 15$
$BC = 10$ Chains

} Given to find the other three ſides, two diagonals, and area.



Mr. Stone ſays, the two diagonals divide the whole into four proportional triangles, but forgets 18 Eucl. 5, which ſays, if magnitudes divided be proportional, the ſame being compounded ſhall alſo be proportional, upon which authority I found the following proportions, viz.

$\angle BAC : \angle CAD :: BC : CD = 9.388$
$\angle CDB : \angle BDA :: BC : AB = 7.938$ } Sides.
$CD : AB :: BC : AD = 8.455$
$\angle CDB : \angle CDA :: BC : AC = 12.82$
$\angle BAC : \angle BAD :: BC : BD = 12.42$ } Diagonals.

$R : S, BAC :: \frac{BA \times AC}{2}$: area of $ABC = 40.25$.

$R : S, CAD :: \frac{AD \times AC}{2}$: area of $ACD = 40.24$

A R P

$\therefore ABCD = 80.49 = 8 : 0 : 7$

The difference betwixt his anſwer and mine, I apprehend is occaſioned by the alteration his numbers muſt have ſuffered (by defect of the decimals) in paſſing thro' ſo many operations.

As we have lately had, in the publick papers, frequent accounts of gentlemens meeting and entering into ſubſcriptions for preſerving the game; and as the following, which appeared in the General Advertiſer, ſeems to be a full account of the game laws, with judicious reflections thereon, we thought it might be an agreeable and uſeful entertainment to our readers.

To the Gentlemen Subſcribers for preſerving the GAME, *meeting at the St.* Alban's *Tavern, near St.* James's-Square.

Gentlemen,

AS I have lately travelled over good part of England, I was ſorry to obſerve your excellent reſolutions about *preſerving the game* had no better effect; for I ſaw, in many places, the loweſt of the people both hunting and ſhooting; this, one would think, might be owing to the bad execution of our laws relating to the game; tho' in ſome inſtances the very laws themſelves are ſo defective and uncertain, that there is no grounding a proſecution on them: I have therefore ſent you ſome thoughts and obſervations, how the game of theſe kingdoms may be beſt preſerved.

B By the act 22 and 23 Car. II. 1671. cap. 25. It is enacted, "That all and every perſon and perſons, not having

lands and tenements, or ſome other eſtate of inheritance, in his own or wife's right, of the clear yearly value of 100l. per ann. or for term of life, or having leaſe, or leaſes, of 99 years, or any longer term, of 150 per ann. other than *the ſon and heir apparent of an eſquire*, or *other perſon of higher degree*, ſhall not be allowed to keep any *guns, greyhounds, ſetting-dogs*, &c." Now I would fain know who are *eſquires?* for, ſtrictly ſpeaking, there are but three ſorts of eſquires, viz. The *eldeſt ſons of knights, and their eldeſt ſons*; *eſquires of the Bath, and eſquires by creation*; and of theſe latter ſort, it is ſo long ſince there were any created, that there may now be reckoned only *two*: As thoſe of the body to the king (which have been long diſuſed) are but officiary, thoſe claiming by birth, as the eldeſt ſons of viſcounts and barons, not ſo in fact, but by cuſtom and faſhion only; and thoſe claiming by virtue of any office, falſe and ridiculous. Indeed, cuſtom ſeems likewiſe to have eſtabliſhed a third ſort of *eſquires*, which are called *ordinary*, or *reputed eſquires*, as *juſtices of the peace, barriſters at law, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains*, &c. But what ſhall we ſay of the great numbers that call themſelves *eſquires?* ſuch as diſtillers, vintners, and other tradeſmen, that have quitted buſineſs, and live in the country; clerks of offices, &c. Theſe people hunt, ſhoot, &c. tho' not qualified as above, but live on their money in the funds, or on mortgages, or on places, &c. Theſe, I think, can never be within the meaning of the act, as *eſquires, or of higher degree*; and as they aſſume titles they have no right to, ought to be diſtinguiſhed by the names of *ſquirets* and *ſquirts*; formerly an *eſquire* was a mark of diſtinction, and of conſequence, but now, for want of viſitations, and a court of honour, it is ſunk ſo low, that a *common tradeſman* (that has quitted buſineſs) *and a trainband captain* (that probably is a pawnbroker) aſſume it.

By the act 9 Ann. Reg. 1711. cap. 25. It is mentioned, "That *no lord, or lady of a manor*, ſhall make above one perſon to be a gamekeeper within any one manor, and he to be entered with the clerk of the peace:" And by the act 3 Geo. Reg. 1717. cap. 11. this laſt part is explained, "That *no lord, or lady of a manor*, ſhall make or appoint any perſon to be a gamekeeper, with power to kill hare, pheaſant, partridge, or any game, *unleſs* ſuch perſon be qualified by the laws of the land ſo to do; *or*, unleſs ſuch perſon *be truly and properly a ſervant* to the ſaid *lord or lady*; *or*, ſuch perſon *be immediately employed and appointed to take and kill the game for the ſole uſe or benefit of the ſaid lord or lady*, and not otherwiſe." It is plain by theſe clauſes, the intention of the legiſlature was to prevent *lords, or ladies of manors*, appointing their *tenants, farriers, and alehouſe-keepers*, to be gamekeepers; and yet how their intentions have been fruſtrated, what numbers of theſe ſorts are appointed in this kingdom! tho' *the latter* are the laſt perſons in the world that ſhould be appointed to that poſt; for to their houſes the idle, diſſolute people reſort, to go a hunting or ſhooting with the gamekeeper (who they think protects them) and *no lord, or lady of a manor*, can expect half the game ſuch fellows kill, for their cuſtomers muſt be ſupplied with the beſt part of it: As to the *farmer*, his caſe, indeed, is extreme hard; he breeds the hares and partridges on his own ground, neither deſtroys the leverets, or eggs of the birds; gentlemen hunt and ſhoot on his land, hurt his crops, and break his hedges, and make gaps, which are great loſſes to the farmer (eſpecially the laſt, for cattle by this means get into his ground and often damage a whole crop) and he has no ſatisfaction or reparation for it; his remedy is only by law, and if he was to commence a ſuit, probably the expence might ruin him; for a very great man, and of fortune too, that lived to near 100, ſaid, *He had lived long enough in the world to be convinced of two things, as certain truths, that a rich man could not afford to go to* LAW, or BE SICK; what muſt a poor farmer do then; and yet this very farmer, tho' ſo much injured, ſhall not kill a hare or partridge even on his own ground, unleſs qualified: Therefore, unleſs ſome encouragement be given to the farmers, and ſome methods found out to prevent breaking their hedges, and damaging their crops, it cannot be expected they will preſerve the game, but privately deſtroy it: For tho' by the act of 23 Eliz. 1580. It is enacted, "That no manner of perſon, or perſons, ſhall hawk, or *hunt with ſpaniels* in any ground, where corn or other grain ſhall then grow, at ſuch time as any eared or codded corn, or grain ſhall be ſtanding, or growing, nor before ſuch corn or grain ſhall be ſhocked or cocked, upon forfeiture, for every time that he ſhall ſo hawk or hunt, to ſuch perſon as ſhall own the ſaid eared or codded corn, or grain, of the ſum of 20s." Yet what numbers of people (ſure, gentlemen they cannot be called) have this very ſeaſon, both ſhot and hunted in ſtanding corn, and other grain, contrary to the ſaid act, and to the great detriment of the honeſt labouring farmer? Beſides, if a farmer was to ſue a man for hunting *with pointers* in his ſtanding corn, it is a queſtion, whether they

would be deemed *ſpaniels*; or on that act, whether he could recover (tho' he might for a treſpaſs.) For as Dean Swift juſtly obſerves, in his Gulliver's Travels, laws are ſo doubtfully penned and critically nice, *that a man was once indicted for ſtealing a cow, and the fact proved upon him; yet, becauſe it was not ſet forth in the indictment, whether the field from whence he ſtole the cow was an oblong, or a ſquare, or whether the cow red or black, he was acquitted.* But the great defects in the acts of parliament are, that *lords and ladies of manors* are not ſufficiently deſcribed, who have power to appoint gamekeepers, &c. for it was certainly never intended, that a perſon ſhould appoint a gamekeeper, that was not qualified himſelf; they do not ſpecify ſuch manor being of clear 100l. per ann. For there are many manors in this kingdom that do not bring in 50l. nor 20l. per ann. and it could never be the intention of the legiſlature, that ſuch lords or ladies of manors, as had not clear 100l. per ann. ſhould have ſuch a power. It would appear very odd, that *a lord of a manor* of 10l. per ann. ſhould appoint *a gamekeeper* in his own manor to kill game for his *ſole uſe and benefit* (that is, probably, for him *to ſell, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of*) when a perſon of 99l. per ann. ſhall not have a right to ſhoot, or hunt.

Corporations, and other towns, may have eſtates left them (and, probably, manors) for particular purpoſes, of 100l. per annum; and the mayor, or bailiffs, for the time being, receive the rents and profits thereof; in this caſe, ſhall the whole corporation be deemed qualified perſons, and appoint a gamekeeper, or only the mayor or bailiffs for the time being, who receive the quit-rents? Or can they appoint a gamekeeper, unleſs he is truly and properly their ſervant? And yet in many places the whole corporation pretend ſuch a right. But I take the intention of the legiſlature in this caſe was, (or at leaſt ſhould have been ſo expreſſed) that no one perſon, not having clear 100l. per ann. tho' lord of a manor, ſhould have power to appoint a gamekeeper, or hunt, ſhoot, &c. and if two lords of a manor, each 100l. per ann. or if three, 300l. per ann. and ſo on alſo to the qualification; elſe an eſtate or manor, tho' perhaps of but juſt clear 100l. per ann. being given to the mayor and freemen of a corporation, may qualify 2 or 300 *ſhoemakers, barbers, fiſhermen*, &c. with power of appointing a gamekeeper, if looked upon within the act as *lords of a manor* having an eſtate of 100l. per ann. Beſides, the words of the act 3 Geo. I. (about a gamekeeper) "Unleſs ſuch perſon be immediately employed and appointed to take and kill the game for the ſole uſe and benefit of the ſaid lord or lady of the manor," ſhould be entirely omitted; for the former words in this clauſe, are ſufficient; "None but a qualified perſon, *or*, truly and properly a ſervant, ſhould be appointed a gamekeeper." Indeed if to the words, *truly and properly a ſervant paid and kept for that purpoſe*, and no alehouſe-keeper, &c. were added, it might clear up many doubts and difficulties. Upon the whole, gentlemen, as *pointers* are now ſo much in uſe, and almoſt every body ſhoots flying, there ſeems a neceſſity for a bill to be brought in the next ſeſſions of parliament, for repealing all the laws now in being, *for preſerving the game*, and for a new bill, *for preſerving the game*, ſetting forth, 1. *The qualification* each perſon ought to have, that hunts, ſhoots, &c. 2. Who ſhall be deemed *lords or ladies of manors*, with power to appoint gamekeepers. 3. For fixing a penalty on ſhooting or hunting *in ſtanding corn, clover, or other grain*, with *hounds, pointers, ſetting-dogs*, or *any dogs* whatſoever. And, 4thly, If a clauſe was inſerted, with a ſevere penalty, againſt all perſons ſhooting (except in their own grounds) any pheaſant, partridge, &c. till after the 1ſt day of September, or hunting or courſing till after the 29th day of Sept. it would be a means of *preſerving the game*, as much as any one thing whatever; for then the leverets, and birds, would be ſtout, and not ſo eaſily deſtroyed; at preſent, the leverets and partridges are killed, the one before they can run, and the other before they can fly. 5. A penalty againſt tunnelling of partridges, or deſtroying their eggs, and againſt ſnaring of hares, or taking them with any wire or gin, or tracing them in the ſnow, &c. 6. A tax on all *hounds, greyhounds, lurchers, pointers, ſetting-dogs*, or *ſpaniels*, kept by unqualified perſons; all clauſes in the act ſhould be very plain, and the penalties inflicted, to be very eaſily recovered, on the oath of one creditable perſon, and the conviction to be before any juſtice of the peace of the county where the fact is committed. 7. A penalty on lords or ladies of manors, (or any other perſon whatſoever) ſelling or expoſing to ſale any hare, pheaſant, partridge, &c. (for as *lords and ladies of manors* tho' of but 10l. per ann. may appoint *a gamekeeper* on their *own manor*, to kill game for their *uſe and benefit*, I do not ſee by the acts in being, but what they may ſell it;) and on all ſtage-coachmen, carriers, higlers, watermen, &c. carrying any game whatſoever, unleſs ſent by ſome qualified perſon,

ſon, and his name on the direction. Theſe, with a few other clauſes, which muſt have occurred to you, ſince your commencement of proſecutions againſt poulterers, &c. I fancy will entirely anſwer your end.

From a hearty well wiſher to preſerving the game of this kingdom.

A. B.

A Confutation *of Lord* BOLINGBROKE's Pamphlet. (*See p.* 391.)

SIR,

YOUR Magazine for July laſt (p. 315.) took notice of a pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled, Reflections concerning innate Moral Principles, written in French by the late lord Bolingbroke; the tendency of which is to depreciate human nature, by ſhewing that the ſocial powers and ſenſations of the mind are not natural but acquired; and that virtue and vice proceed from the ſame cauſe. In order to obviate any ill impreſſions it may make on the publick, the following is an anſwer to his ſeemingly material arguments, which I ſhall only take notice of; and paſs over what is trifling.

His lordſhip begins with ſaying, that "After conſidering what he feels within himſelf at the ſight of any one in diſtreſs, he is fully convinced of the truth of the opinion he had before maintained, that what we call compaſſion does not proceed from any inſtinct, or innate impreſſion, eſſentially diſtinct from the ſole and only one he knows, which inclines us to ſeek pleaſure and avoid pain, and which is the ſpring of all human actions. The very doubt, ſays he, in which we were yeſterday, and in which I no longer remain, is ſufficient to convince us of the falſehood of the propoſition, by which it is affirmed, that compaſſion is an innate principle, or an inſtinct common to the whole human ſpecies; for were it true, how comes it, that the truth thereof is not as evident as the truth of that propoſition, by which it is affirmed, that the love of what gives us pleaſure, and averſion to what gives us pain, is a principle born with every man, and inſeparable from human nature?"

I anſwer, what is called compaſſion, the effect of ſuffering innocence, flows from the innate benevolent powers of the mind excited in us by ſuch ſuffering; being one of the objects adapted, in nature, to theſe ſimilar inclinations; and not from any inſtinct, or innate impreſſion, eſſentially diſtinct from the only one he knows, which inclines us to ſeek pleaſure and avoid pain, ſince it ſprings from the ſame innate ſource, namely, ſelf-love; and is as natural and obvious to every unprejudiced mind, as the truth of the propoſition of pleaſure and pain; which will undeniably appear in the following demonſtrations.

In purſuing the argument, he enters into a compariſon between compaſſion and the love children have for their parents, and aſks if we mean then, that its being the duty of children to love their parents, and of mankind to pity and aſſiſt one another, are truths implanted by God Almighty in the minds of all men, when he gives them their exiſtence? I agree with him, this would be too abſurd, becauſe the ideas of relation, and the other ideas of which theſe propoſitions are compounded, are not innate, conſequently the truths reſulting from thoſe ideas cannot be innate. But this argument operates equally againſt his preceding propoſition, by which he affirms the love of what gives us pleaſure, and the averſion to what gives us pain, is innate, ſince the ideas of which pleaſure and pain are compounded are not innate, conſequently the truths reſulting from theſe ideas cannot be innate.

He aſks again, "Do we mean that theſe propoſitions are principles of action, and as it were ſprings placed by the Author of nature in all men at their birth, for exciting them to fulfil certain duties, and for directing their conduct?" He anſwers, "The abſurdity of this is not ſo glaring as the other, yet nevertheleſs it will be found at the bottom to have as little truth, for if thoſe principles of action are placed in all men, why do we not find in all men their effects?" I anſwer again, that theſe intire propoſitions cannot be ſprings placed by the Author of nature in all men at their birth, ſince the ideas of which they are compounded are not innate, and therefore they cannot be ſo. The truth is, we mutually depend on one another for preſervation and happineſs, the natural connexion is ſo intimate, that when we rationally purſue them for ourſelves, we neceſſarily diffuſe their qualities to others, tho' at the ſame time this communication may be imperceptible to us. For which wiſe ends, theſe ſocial propenſities, the very eſſential properties of ſelf-love, are planted in human nature, inclining it to ſimilar objects and actions; from whence flow all the benevolent operations and affections of the mind. For if human nature was intirely void of ſuch benevolent qualities, there could be no ſocial happineſs; and if happineſs be the end of life, which all men allow, and true and ſocial pleaſure, or happineſs, one of the greateſt bliſſes

the

the mind can enjoy; there muſt be prior inclinations, and deſires, created in man, adapted to, and diſpoſing him for ſuch pleaſure; elſe it would be an effect without a cauſe, which is an impoſſibility.

Moreover, becauſe ſuch benevolent propenſities are univerſal and irreſiſtible, in ſome degree, to every unprejudiced A mind, therefore they are natural and from God, communicated as principles of action for the preſervation and happineſs of ſelf, and the whole human ſpecies. The ſeeds are ſown in human nature, and ſpring up more or leſs in every thinking being, under the care of reaſon, and cultivation of good education. But if the mind is neglected, the education bad, or B the paſſions immoderately indulged, evil habits often enſue, and gain the predominant aſcendency. But if theſe ſhould wear off, and the mind diſentangle itſelf, reaſon, ſelf-love, and the ſocial powers return. This is verified in every reformed profligate.

As to the long detail of cruelties he C gives of the natives of America, Europe, and other parts of the globe, with a view to fix them on human nature: I reply to the firſt, that "All ſuch accounts given by the Spaniſh writers, of the barbarity of the natives in South America are preſumed to be falſe, and invented only to excuſe the cruelties of their country- D men in that part of the world, becauſe we never heard of any ſuch barbarities among the natives of North America, whither many of the ſouthern nations fled from the monſtrous cruelties of the Spaniards." (See this in a note at the bottom of p. 315.) Nor do we know of any ſuch at this time, who practiſe the cruel- ties he enumerates. Captain Shelvock, one E of our moſt authentick circumnavigators, gives quite a different account of the natives of California, in his voyage round the world, who ſeemed then to be intirely without any mixture or intercourſe with ſtrangers, and lived apparently according to the ſtate of nature.

As to the cruelties and bloodſhed in F Europe, &c. it is well known, that nefarious political-craft, prieſtcraft, prejudice of education, with all the other vices and follies of the world, hurtful to mankind, are arts of human invention, and proceed from unreaſonable, unjuſt, imaginary motives of gratifying the paſſions, appetites, wants, and neceſſities; the immoderate or pernicious indulgence of which be- G coming habitual, corrupts and draws the powers of the mind from their natural courſe, and too often blind and efface not only ſelf-love, but even reaſon, religion, and all the natural ties of humanity, producing in the imagination new, unnatural, immoral, pernicious deſires and wants, which impel us to ſimilar unworthy objects and actions; for nature is limited, but imagination is boundleſs.

Hence all the cruelties that are committed in the world, to the diſgrace of mankind. Hence wicked men are apt to apologize for their unnatural deſires and actions, by laying the blame on human nature, or the Author of it.

Pleaſure and pain, which he terms the only innate principle, the main ſpring of all our motions, are ſynonymous with ſelf-love, according to him, which he likewiſe calls the only principle, the ſpring of human nature, the chief ſpring of all our actions; and aſcribes all the actions of men, good, bad, and indifferent, to the latter as well as to the former, by which he perplexes and puzzles his readers; is very confuſed, inconcluſive, and does not rightly underſtand the definition of ſelf-love, the ſpring of human actions.

Self-love, implanted in man for the purpoſes of ſelf-preſervation and happineſs, is a noble principle and ſpring of action, but when carried farther, from unreaſonable, imaginary motives of acquiring pleaſure and avoiding pain, to the detriment of ourſelves or neighbours, it loſes the name, real ſelf-love degenerates into mere ſelfiſhneſs, avarice, pride, luxury, gaming, or ſome other vice, and takes its name from them. Hence are all the vicious and immoral ſprings of action.

As to the deſire of pleaſure, and averſion to pain, they certainly are the motives to all our actions, whether good or bad; ſince there can be no action without a motive, and all motives ariſe from a ſenſe of pleaſure and pain, the former being conſtituted the neceſſary object of our deſire, and the latter of our averſion, whether they be natural or acquired, virtuous or vicious; becauſe every kind of pleaſure reſults from a congruity betwixt the deſire and the object; and pain, from depriving the deſire of this coaptitude, or a diſagreement between the appetite and object, to which human nature is inherently averſe. Conſequently, our degrees of pleaſure and pain are ſtrictly proportioned to the ſtrength of the deſire after, and averſion to, its reſpective object.

Now, I have ſhewn the actions ariſing from ſelf-love, and thoſe which proceed from the nefarious arts of human invention, to be diametrically oppoſite, the one tending to the happineſs, and the other to the hurt of mankind: How then can they all proceed from the ſame cauſe? Or can oppoſite effects, deſtructive of one another, reſult from the ſame natural cauſe, real ſelf-love? It is quite abſurd.

Hence

Hence all true and ſocial pleaſures are connected with genuine ſelf-love, and flow from the ſame innate ſource. Hence again it follows, that drunkenneſs, gaming, ſodomy, or debauchery, and all manner of ſelfiſh, avaritious, and hurtful pleaſures, rarely found in the firſt ſtages of life, are the offſpring of human invention.

He obſerves, that nature has in children, as well as other animals, attached certain external ſigns to inward ſenſations of pleaſure and pain; when one laughs, dances, and ſings before a child, it rejoices; when one cries, groans, and laments, it is ſorrowful; why? becauſe its ideas of pleaſure are revived in one caſe, and in the other its ideas of pain.

But I aſk, why are they revived in the ſame manner? Why do they thus give the child pleaſure and pain? Becauſe the ſocial powers planted in the child being excited thereby, impel it in this manner to partake of the happineſs and miſery of its fellow-creature, ariſing from the natural attachment and fitneſs, conſtituted in nature, between the deſires and their adequate objects. For if it was not ſo, the child might as well laugh at the crying, and cry at the mirth of its fellow-creatures. This is ſocial, and cannot be owing to inſtruction, habit, or the like, becauſe the child is ſuppoſed to be prior to any acquirements of art, and conſequently without ideas of pleaſure and pain. From whence it again follows, that ſocial ſenſations and affections are natural.

In purſuing the compariſon a little further, his lordſhip proceeds to examine the appearances of compaſſion in a more advanced age, after our reaſon is formed, and education has had its effect: He obſerves, that the habit of making a proper uſe of our education and reaſon, which trains us up in true morality, will never fail to inſpire us with ſentiments of benevolence for mankind in general, and of gratitude for ſuch particular perſons as have given us pleaſure.

I anſwer, that the habit of making a proper uſe of reaſon and education, may cultivate and improve ſelf-love with all the ſocial powers of the mind, and guard them to their proper objects:

Doctri hæc ſed vim promovet inſitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant. HOR.

But to ſay that they inſpire us with compaſſion and benevolence, without ſuch powers implanted prior to ſuch inſpiration, is mere nonſenſe; it is aſſigning an effect without a cauſe. Reaſon ripened to the utmoſt by experience, and the beſt education in the world never ſo well digeſted, cannot create in our minds ſuch powers, but may operate in us by them, may improve and conduct them to ſimilar objects. For we find gratitude, compaſſion, and benevolence in the moſt ignorant or illiterate, not inferior to thoſe in the learned and moſt knowing, tho', perhaps, not ſo refined in one as in the other.

He further ſays, the ſentiment of compaſſion communicated to us by ſuffering innocence, cannot be innate, becauſe our ideas of innocence are not innate; and concludes with obſerving, that if it ſhould be admitted, that God has given us inſtincts for inclining us to ſome ſort of virtues, it would give raſh fools a pretence to attack his wiſdom, by aſking why has he not given us inſtincts for inclining us to the practice of all ſorts of virtues? To which I reply, it is already ſhewn, that ſelf-love is connected with the benevolent powers of the mind, and that they are all natural, inherent principles, inclining us to action, tho' we have no innate ideas of their reſpective objects.

The appetites, hunger, thirſt, deſire of ſleep, and the reſt, are all born with us; and, tho' of a more ſelfiſh nature, we have no innate ideas of their objects.

The paſſions are likewiſe implanted to prompt us to action and felicity, under the conduct of reaſon; love, hatred, hope, fear, joy, and ſorrow, are all effects produced in the mind as well as compaſſion, from the innate deſires and averſions excited by their external objects; nor is it known, or believed, we have innate ideas of their objects, any more than we have of ſuffering innocence; therefore this argument entirely falls to the ground.

His queſtion is anſwered before, where it is ſhewn the ſeeds of all the virtues are ſown in human nature, and it is our own fault, if we do not cheriſh and improve them as they grow, under the care of reaſon and religion.

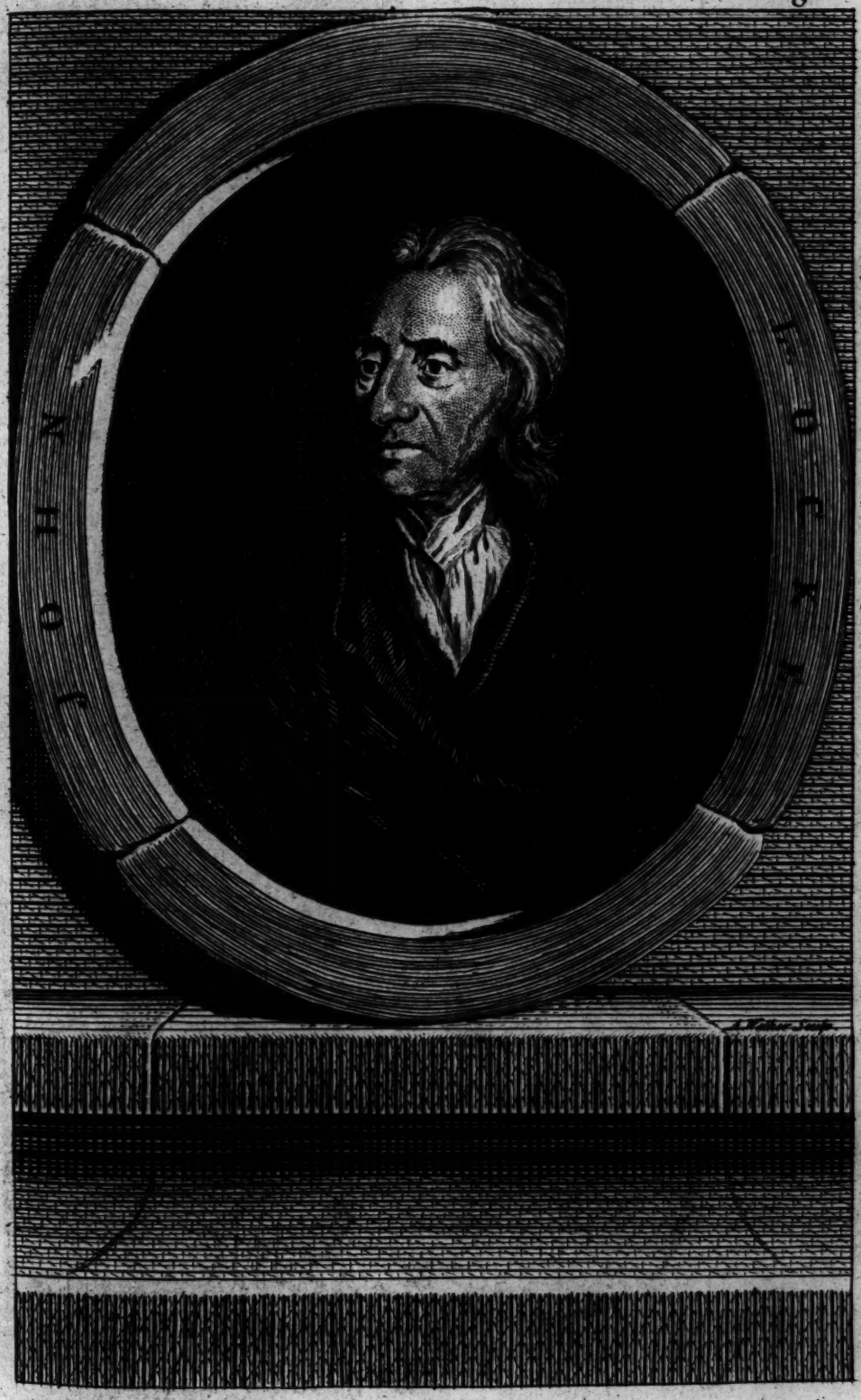
In fine, it neceſſarily follows from the whole, that the ſeed and ſoil, i. e. human nature, is good, tho' the cultivation thereof be often bad.

John's, Sept. 20, 1752. PHILANTHROPOS.

The LIFE *of Mr.* JOHN LOCKE.
With his HEAD *from an original Painting.*

MR. John Locke was the ſon of John Locke, of Penſford, in Somerſetſhire: He was born at Wrington, about eight miles from Briſtol, in the year 1632. His father, a man of great probity, was a captain in the parliament's army, during the civil wars, by which means

For the London Magazine



Publish'd by R. Baldwin at the Rose in Pater Noster Row

means he loſt the greateſt part of his eſtate. Tho' his parents married very young, they had but two children, of which John, whoſe Life we are now writing, was the elder. The other ſon died of a conſumption in his minority. Mr. Locke's father took great care of him in his education, and obſerved a method, which his ſon mentions with great approbation; he kept him, while a child, at a great diſtance; but as he advanced in years, he became more familiar, till at length he lived with him rather with the complacency of the friend, than the authority of the father.

Mr. Locke imbibed the firſt rudiments of claſſical learning at Weſtminſter-ſchool, and in his 19th year was ſent to Chriſt-Church, Oxon, where, in his 23d year, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and that of maſter three years after. His diſlike of the obſcure terms and uſeleſs queſtions, then made uſe of at that univerſity, his averſion to the jargon of Ariſtotle, made him ſeek for clearer ideas in the writings of Des Cartes; but he was far from meeting with ſatisfaction here, tho' he liked him for writing with great perſpicuity: He himſelf was deſtined to ſtrike out new lights, to teach the mind to exert its faculties without confuſion, and to diſpel the clouds which darkened the way to intellectual knowledge.

The clear and diſtinct ideas which Mr. Locke conſtantly entertained, made him excel in whatever he undertook; he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſick, not with any deſign of practiſing it, but chiefly for the benefit of his own conſtitution, which was but weak: However, he became ſuch a proficient, that the celebrated Dr. Sydenham, in his dedication to his *Obſervationes Medicæ*, gives him this high encomium: "My method, ſays he, has been approved of by a perſon, who has examined it to the bottom, and who is our common friend, I mean Mr. John Locke, who, if we conſider his genius, his penetrating and exact judgment, or the ſtrictneſs of his morals, has ſcarce any ſuperior, and few equals." Hence he was often ſaluted by his acquaintance with the title of doctor, tho' he never took the degree.

In his 32d year, Sir William Swan being appointed envoy from the court of England to the elector of Brandenburgh, and ſome other German princes, he attended him in quality of his ſecretary, and four years after attended the earl and counteſs of Northumberland into France, but ſoon after returned with the counteſs, the earl dying in a journey to Rome.

While he was at Oxford, he became acquainted with the lord Aſhley, afterwards earl of Shafteſbury, which was firſt occaſioned by Mr. Locke's being inſtrumental in curing his lordſhip of an abſceſs in his breaſt, which he got by a fall. He took him with him to Sunning-Hill, where he drank the mineral waters, and afterwards engaged him to come and lodge at his houſe. By his acquaintance with this lord, Mr. Locke was afterwards introduced to the converſation of ſome of the moſt eminent perſons of that age; ſuch as Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the lord Halifax, &c. The liberty which Mr. Locke took with men of this rank, had ſomething in it very ſuitable to his character. One day three or four of theſe noblemen having met at lord Aſhley's, when Mr. Locke was there, after ſome compliments, cards were brought in, before ſcarce any converſation had paſſed between them. Mr. Locke looked upon them for ſome time, while they were at play; and then taking his pocket-book, began to write with great attention. One of the lords obſerving him, aſked him what he was writing? "My lord, ſays he, I am endeavouring to profit, as far as I am able, in your company; for having waited with impatience for the honour of being in an aſſembly of the greateſt genius's of this age, and at laſt having obtained the good fortune, I thought I could not do better than write down your converſation; and indeed I have ſet down the ſubſtance of what has been ſaid for this hour or two." Mr. Locke had no occaſion to read much of this converſation; the noble perſons ſaw the ridicule of it, and diverted themſelves with improving the jeſt. They quitted their play, and entering into rational diſcourſe, ſpent the reſt of the time in a manner more ſuitable to their character.

In his 38th year he began his admirable Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, to which he attended pretty cloſely for two years; but other affairs intervening, he was obliged to lay it aſide for ſome time. About this time he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and ſoon after, his noble friend and great admirer, the earl of Shafteſbury, being made lord high-chancellor of England, he made him ſecretary of the Preſentations; but upon the earl's reſigning the great ſeal at the end of the next year, Mr. Locke was deprived of his place; for they had both incurred the reſentment of the court, by watching the ſteps, and oppoſing the deſigns, of the popiſh party. Yet Mr. Locke was ſoon after made ſecretary to a commiſſion of trade, a place reputed to

be worth 500l. a year; but this commiſſion being preſently diſſolved, he was once more deprived of all employment.

The next ſummer finding that the weakneſs of his conſtitution, and his cloſe application to ſtudy, made him in danger of falling into a conſumption, he went to Montpellier in France, from whence he did not return till invited home by the earl of Shafteſbury, who in 1679, was received into favour, and conſtituted preſident of the council: But that nobleman ſoon after falling again into diſgrace with the court, was committed to the Tower, and being diſcharged in 1682, and retiring into Holland, Mr. Locke followed his fortune; and ſome time after, the dean and chapter of Oxford were obliged, by an order from the king, directed from the earl of Sunderland to the biſhop of that dioceſe, to expel him from his fellowſhip. While Mr. Locke was in Holland, he formed a weekly aſſembly at Amſterdam, of the moſt learned and ingenious men, amongſt whom were Limborch and Le Clerc. Here he finiſhed his Eſſay concerning Human Underſtanding, about the end of the year 1687. It was here alſo he wrote his firſt Letter concerning Toleration.

At laſt Mr. Locke returned in the fleet which convoyed the princeſs of Orange to England. He might eaſily have obtained a conſiderable poſt under king William: Never was there a man more void of ambition; for tho' it was left to his choice to go in the character of envoy to the emperor, the elector of Brandenburg, or where he thought the air would be moſt favourable to his weak conſtitution; he choſe to content himſelf with the office of commiſſioner of Appeals, worth little more than 200l. a year. However, he was afterwards conſtrained to yield to his being promoted to be a commiſſioner of trade and plantations, a very honourable poſt, which; tho' there was annexed to it a ſalary of 1000l. a year, he afterwards reſigned to the king, on account of his aſthmatick diſorder increaſing, and its taking up too much of his time, to allow him to proſecute his paraphraſe and notes on St. Paul's epiſtles.

In 1689, he publiſhed his Eſſay on Human Underſtanding, and the ſame year his two Treatiſes on Government. Some time after he publiſhed a Treatiſe, entitled, Some Conſiderations of the Conſequences of lowering the Intereſt, and raiſing the Value of Money; occaſioned by the affair of the coin, which made a great noiſe at that time. In 1693, he publiſhed his Thoughts concerning the Education of Children, but improved it conſiderably afterwards.

In 1695, Mr. Locke publiſhed his Treatiſe of the Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity; in which he has proved, that the Chriſtian religion, as delivered in the Scriptures, and free from all corrupt mixtures, is the moſt reaſonable inſtitution in the world. This book was attacked by an ignorant, but zealous divine, Dr. Edwards, in a very rude and ſcurrilous manner. Mr. Locke anſwered Edwards, and defended his Anſwer with ſuch ſtrength of reaſon, that he might juſtly have expected from his adverſary a publick acknowledgment of his error, if he had not been one of thoſe writers, who have no more ſhame than reaſon in them. Mr. Locke was alſo obliged to Mr. Bolde, a worthy and pious clergyman, for vindicating his principles againſt the cavils of Edwards. About this time alſo was the famous controverſy between Dr. Stillingfleet, biſhop of Worceſter, and Mr. Locke, concerning ſome principles in his Eſſay on Human Underſtanding, and ſeveral letters paſſed on both ſides, in which Mr. Locke was judged to be vaſtly an overmatch for the biſhop.

Mr. Locke's writings, eſpecially thoſe of a political nature, recommended him to the notice of the greateſt perſons, with whom he uſed to converſe very freely. He held weekly conferences with the earl of Pembroke, then lord keeper of the privy ſeal; and when the air of London began to affect his lungs, he went for ſome days to the earl of Peterborough's ſeat near Fulham, where he always met with the moſt friendly reception: But he was obliged afterwards entirely to leave London, at leaſt all the winter ſeaſon, and to go to ſome place at a greater diſtance. He had made frequent viſits to Sir Francis Maſham's, at Oates, in Eſſex; where he found the air ſo good, and the ſociety there ſo delightful, that he was eaſily prevailed with to become one of the family, and to ſettle there during his life. He was received upon his own terms, that he might have his entire liberty, and look upon himſelf as at his own houſe. Here he applied himſelf to his ſtudies, as much as his weak health would allow, being ſeldom abſent, becauſe the air of London grew more and more troubleſome to him. He came to town only in the ſummer for three or four months, and if he returned to Oates any thing indiſpoſed, the air of that place ſoon recovered him.

King William had a great eſteem for Mr. Locke, and would fain have perſuaded him to continue in the commiſſion of trade and plantations, tho' his ill health would allow him to give little or no attendance;

tendance; but Mr. Locke told him, he could not in conſcience hold a place, to which ſuch a ſalary was annexed, without diſcharging the duties of it. The king would ſometimes ſend for him to diſcourſe on publick affairs, and to know his ſentiments of things. He once told the king very plainly, that if the univerſities were not reformed, and other principles taught there, than had been formerly inculcated, they would either deſtroy him, or ſome of his ſucceſſors, or both.

Mr. Locke ſpent the laſt 14 or 15 years of his life chiefly at Oates, ſeldom coming to town; and during this agreeable retirement, he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, of the divinity of which he was thoroughly perſuaded. There is a fine Ode of Dr. Watts's, in his lyrick poems, on occaſion of Mr. Locke's dangerous illneſs, ſome time after he retired to ſtudy the ſcriptures. It is inſcribed to John Shute, Eſq; afterwards lord viſcount Barrington, and author of the *Miſcellanea Sacra*, and other valuable books on the ſcriptures, and who was honoured with the friendſhip of Mr. Locke, tho' then very young.

We are now come to the cloſe of this great man's life. In 1704 his ſtrength began to fail him more than ever in the beginning of the ſummer, a time when he uſed to find his health greatly reſtored. His weakneſs made him apprehend his death was near, and he often ſpoke of it himſelf, but with great compoſure of mind. At length his legs began to ſwell, and as their ſwelling increaſed, his ſtrength diminiſhed. In his ſickneſs he exhorted lady Maſham to regard this world only as a ſtate of probation: Adding, that he had lived long enough, and thanked God for having paſſed his life ſo happily; but that this life appeared to him a mere vanity. He frequently, with uncommon ardour, recommended the diligent reading of the Scriptures, at the ſame time, exhorting thoſe that were preſent, to live ſuitably to the divine inſtructions they contained, as a means of rendering them happy in this world, and ſecuring to themſelves the poſſeſſion of eternal felicity in the other. In the morning of the day on which he died, he deſired to riſe, and accordingly was dreſſed, and carried to his ſtudy, where dozing a little in an eaſy-chair, he ſeemed refreſhed; and hearing lady Maſham reading the Pſalms in a low vioce, he deſired ſhe would read louder; ſhe did ſo; he liſtened ſeemingly with great attention, till feeling the pangs of death approach, he begged her to leave off, and expired ſoon after, Oct. 28, 1704, in the 73d year of his age.

Tho' Mr. Locke was a man of the moſt extenſive knowledge, he had the greateſt degree of candour, ſuch an ardent love of truth, and ſo void of bigotry, that he was always open to conviction: He was obliging, affable, facetious; the gentleman appeared as beautiful in him as the philoſopher. He was an enemy to reſerve and grimace, and greatly admired that maxim of Rocheſoucault, that "Preciſeneſs is a myſtery of the body, invented to conceal the defects of the mind." Mr. Coſte, who lived in the family of Sir Francis Maſham, with Mr. Locke, informs us, that he was in his natural temper pretty warm, but that his anger never laſted long; if he retained any reſentment, it was againſt himſelf, for having ſo ridiculouſly given way to a paſſion, which he uſed to ſay often did much harm, but never the leaſt good. Tho' he chiefly loved truths that were uſeful, and was generally well pleaſed to make them the ſubject of converſation; yet he uſed to ſay, that in order to employ one part of this life in ſerious and important occupations, it was neceſſary to ſpend another in mere amuſements; and when an occaſion naturally offered, he gave himſelf up with pleaſure to the charms of a free and facetious converſation. One of the methods he took for improvement, was to accommodate himſelf to the reach of all capacities, and to converſe with every one on ſomething relating to their ſeveral profeſſions; with a gardener he would talk of gardening; with a chymiſt of chymiſtry; with a jeweller of a diamond. Thus as each believed he had a particular eſteem for his profeſſion, each was fond of ſhewing his abilities on a ſubject on which he was beſt able to talk; while he from ſuch diſcourſe gained a freſh acquiſition of knowledge. To ſum up his character; he was a pious and a good man; had a ſimple, honeſt, and undiſguiſed heart; had a univerſal love of mankind; was a ſincere and affectionate friend; and of ſo ingenuous a diſpoſition, as to eſteem the helping him to rectify any of his miſtakes, as the greateſt obligation. In ſhort, his works will render his name immortal; theſe will ſecure him the admiration of mankind, while the amiableneſs of his character, will make his memory for ever treated with affection and eſteem.

We ſhall conclude with obſerving, that in his Reaſonableneſs of Chriſtianity, as delivered in the Scriptures, and on his Paraphraſe and Notes on the Epiſtles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, and Epheſians, publiſhed after his death, he has vindicated the cauſe of the chriſtian

religion; by proving, that its doctrines are founded on the rules of reaſon, he has ſapped the foundation of deiſm; and by proving it reaſonable, has proved it worthy of him who is the Fountain of intellectual light.

Inſcription on Sir PETER WARREN'S *Monument.*

PETRUM WARREN, Eq.
QUEM IN ÆQUORE VICTOREM,
PATRIÆ PELAGIQUE
DECUS ET TUTAMEN,
DEBITIS HONORIBUS,
A PRINCIPE LÆTO
ORNATUM,
SUMMO GAUDIO,
SUMMA SPE,
OMNES SUNT
INTUITI;
MORTUUM HOC MARMOR
FATETUR.

A Receipt *for curing Convulſions in Children.*

Convulſions in children, before dentition, generally proceed from ſharp, irritating humours, generated in their *primæ viæ*, by living chiefly on aceſcent food; theſe fits are preceded by gripings, green ſtools, &c. and there is no diſorder incident to human bodies which will admit of a more ſpeedy and certain cure than theſe convulſions, by the following preſcription; for it was never known, that a child had a ſingle fit after having once taken it, tho' the powders may be adminiſtred two or three days at proper intervals.

Take an ounce of white ſugar-candy in fine powder, drop into it 120 *drops of the beſt oil of anniſeed, rub them together in a mortar, then mix with them an ounce of ſperma-ceti in powder.—The doſe is* 20 *grains in a little breaſt milk, once in three or four hours, or oftener, if the uneaſineſs of the child requires it.*

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

Some REFLECTIONS *on the Negro Trade.*

FOR a man who had never been maſter of any art, but by the improvement of ſome uſeful invention to benefit himſelf and family, and become ſerviceable to mankind, to be told there is a cuſtom of buying and ſelling his fellow-creatures like beaſts in the market, depriving them of their liberty, and every other bleſſing of life, carrying them far from their native ſoil; would not this make ſuch a one's hair ſtand on end!
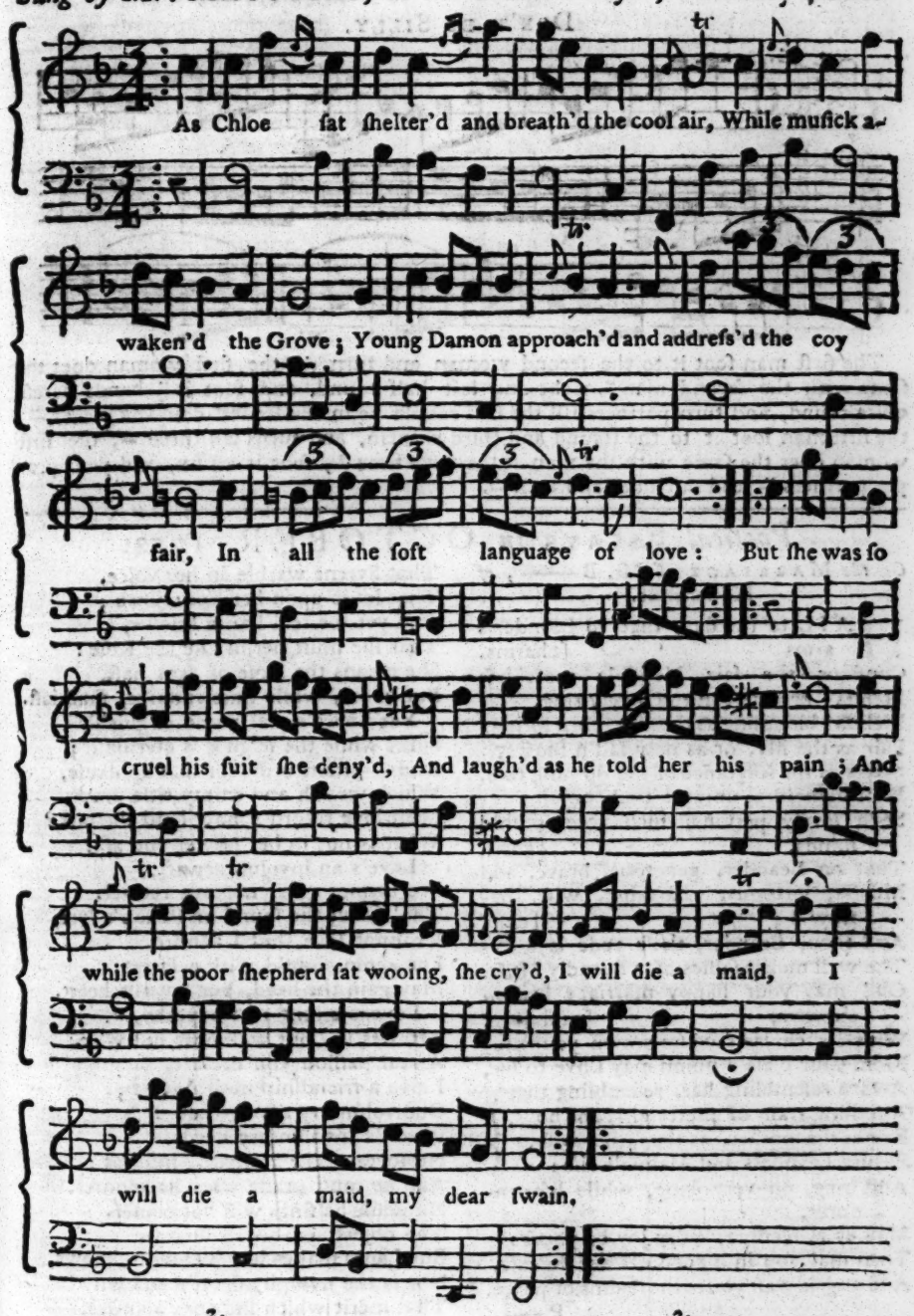
Before any excuſe for this can be reaſonably urged, it muſt be proved (which I believe no one will pretend to do) that theſe unhappy creatures are not poſſeſſed of like paſſions and affections with us. If it is ſaid, that their ſituation in life is mended, how can we judge of that? And ſuppoſing, which is ſeldom the caſe, that their circumſtances, when ſold, may to outward appearance be agreeable, or more ſo than it was before; yet how can we, who ſcarce know what is beſt for ourſelves, pretend to judge of the happineſs of another, which muſt depend on variety of circumſtances ſuitable to his diſpoſition and temper? If we would pretend to form any judgment of their caſe, it can be done by no method but that of putting ourſelves in their circumſtance: Let us ſuppoſe, that we were by war, or by a ſudden invaſion of the enemy taken priſoners, and ſold and tranſported into another country, and there made to endure the hardſhips that the negroes labour under; does there need any other than plain colours to paint out this dreadful ſcene, ſo as to ſtrike with pity and amazement every heart which hath ſtill a ſpark of humanity left? See the tender infant pulled from its mother's breaſt, crying for its natural food! See the aged father, the labours of whoſe life were crowned by the maturity, manhood and dignity of his ſon, juſt arrived at ſuch an age of life, when he ſhould be the ſupport of his tottering years, and the ſtay of his old age. Lo! he is gone, but, however, by the ſtroke of death: No; then he might be happy in a ſtate of reſt, where "no chriſtians thirſt for gold *." But to conceive the labours and difficulties he may undergo whilſt living, muſt give a greater wound to the mind than even death itſelf. Need we add any thing to heighten the diſtreſs! Lo! the faithful friend, parted by a miſchance of war, and condemned to labour in a diſtant country, far from every kind office of a friend. Behold the faithful, generous couple, who after many months of anxious love, and careful fears, are come almoſt to the ſummit of their bliſs, only one day waits to bring the reward of their mutual, conſtant love, in ſuch a ſhort interval they are ſnatched from each other, and ſeparated to ſuch miſeries, as may be better conceived than expreſſed.

Has not nature diſtreſſes enough, that we muſt encreaſe the number of them? Or have Britons, who have ſo long taſted the ſweets of liberty, forgot the reliſh of it?

No; forbid it, O my countrymen! let it not be ſaid, that diſtreſs and anguiſh were brought on the father, mother, huſband, wife, ſon, daughter, or friend, on our account; and that we, for the ſake of filling our coffers, joined in any trade which had theſe effects, and which made ſuch inroads on the liberties of our innocent fellow-creatures. The

* Pope's *Eſſay on Man.*

Sung by Mr. MATTOCKS, *at the Theatre Royal, in* Drury-Lane.



2.
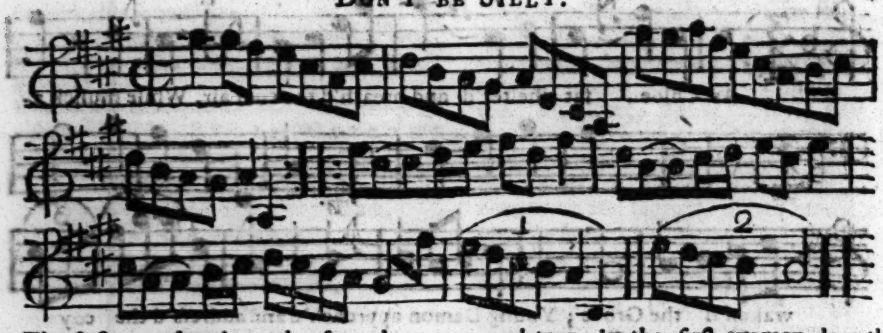
Oh! what, ſays the ſwain, muſt thy beauty ſo gay,
Perplex us at once and invite?
Embrace ev'ry rapture, leſt time make a prey,
Of that which was meant for delight.
When age has crept round, and thy charms wrinkl'd o'er,
Then all will my Chloe diſdain; [more,
But ſtill all her anſwer was teaze me no
I will die a maid—my dear ſwain.

3.

Young Damon proteſted no other he'd prize,
His flame was ſo ſtrong and ſincere;
Then watch'd the emotions that play'd in her eyes,
And baniſh'd his torture and fear. [cry'd,
My joys ſhall be ſecret, enraptur'd he
Ah Chloe! be gentle and good; [reply'd,
The fair one grew ſofter, and ſighing
I'd fain die a maid—if I cou'd.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

DON'T BE SILLY.



The firſt man foot it to the ſecond woman and turn. ⁘, the firſt woman does the ſame with the ſecond man ⁘ right and left half round, and foot it ⁘ hands acroſs quite round, and turn partners till the firſt couple be in the ſecond couple's places ⁘, the firſt man foot it to the ſecond and third woman, and turns all three ⁘, the firſt woman does the ſame with the man at the ſame time ⁘, foot it all ſix, and your proper partners ⁘ lead out-ſides and turn ⁘.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* OCTOBER, 1752.

On the MARRIAGE *of Mr.* B——, *of Mancheſter.*

HAIL to the day, that to Leander's arms
Conſigns the fair Meliſſa'a matchleſs charms.
Meliſſa! brighteſt in the lovely ring,
Meliſſa! blooming as the new-born ſpring:
Fair as the lily, or as new fall'n ſnows,
Sweet as the fragrance of the op'ning roſe.
Bleſt hymenæal union! that conjoins
Such lovely perſons, ſuch accompliſh'd minds,
That on Leander, generous, brave, and good,
Meliſſa, virtuous, charming, wiſe, beſtow'd;
And thou, Leander, theſe rude lays excuſe,
The well meant ſallies of a friendly Muſe.
Oh! may your happy marriage heaven approve,
With its choice favours crown your mutual love.
From your bleſs'd union may I live to ſee,
A race reſembling her, reſembling thee;
A ſmiling train of pretty girls and boys,
Fair as the mother, as the father wiſe,
Future Leanders and Meliſſa's riſe:
And long, oh very long, while life endures,
May ev'ry bleſſing, ev'ry joy be yours:
Then may you in a good old age deceaſe,
And angels waft you to the realms of peace.

P——.

LAURA *to a Gentleman, who wrote a Poem on her preſenting him with a* ROSE. (*See p.* 425.)

SUCH tender years, and parts ſo bright,
Create my wonder and delight.
The Muſes dictate ev'ry verſe;
You only write, what they rehearſe.
That all the graces claim a ſhare
In Laura's face, her mind and air;
That Syrens warble in her voice,
That loves upon her lips rejoice;
And yet the real Laura knows,
That ſhe muſt periſh like the Roſe:
She means the Roſe of ages paſt,
But yours, while time endures, ſhall laſt.
Yet Laura's real name diſguis'd,
Sinks while the feign'd is eterniz'd;
And—muſt bribe for that applauſe,
Which wealth and empty title draws.
Muſt love return? how hard the taſk?
What is not in her power you aſk.
Love's an involuntary act,
We cannot give, nor can retract.
Tho' ſweet the ſound of Phaon's lyre,
I cannot love, but I admire.
For genius join'd with eaſy art,
May gain the head, but not the heart.
Love is a kind of ſympathy,
Attracts us, but we know not why.
A real paſſion you declare,
I give a friendſhip moſt ſincere;
One voluntary act exceeds
Phaon's involuntary deeds.
He loves: The ſympathy inſpires;
And he muſt praiſe what he admires.
He while he ſings will not confeſs
The object, or his ill ſucceſs.
But Laura makes her friendſhip known,
Nor is the nymph aſham'd to own
That merit which ſhe does approve,
Reſerving to her fate her love.

Written at the BALL *at* Tunbridge-Wells.

BEGIN my Muſe, aſſume thy wing,
Approach the Pegaſean ſpring,
And of the Tunbridge ladies ſing.
Her Grace in dance each nymph excels,
That ſips theſe ſalutary wells.

The modeſty in Holderneſs
Exceeds whatever words expreſs;
Illuſtrious Howard, nobly born,
Is wholly ignorant of ſcorn.
In Sapherſon, a graceful mien is,
Genteel and gay, but yet ſerene is.
Romney ſurrounded ſtill with friends,
To all that want her gifts extends.
Nobility in Johnſon's ſeen;
In Wynne, good humour, free from ſpleen.
Exempt from folly, paſtimes vain,
Ev'ry grace adorns Lequeſne.
The faireſt lily is not white,
When Wymondſold appears in ſight;
Its redneſs loſes ev'ry roſe,
Compar'd with what her cheeks diſcloſe:
Beſides, in her (what's rare) we find
Benevolence, and beauty join'd.
In Wake, the youth and innocence,
Proſpects of future joys diſpenſe.
Both Cuſs engage with equal eaſe,
Whilſt S——r's ſtiffneſs fails to pleaſe:
Fair nymph, thy ſhape and face I'd tell,
Did you not know them but too well:
Did not your loſty looks offend
Many, that wiſh to be your friend.
But hold—forget not beauteous Bowles,
Who like love's goddeſs Mars controuls,
Makes him his martial ſpirit loſe,
And long to be in Hymen's nooſe:
Neglect ſociety, and ſtoop
To dangle after ev'ry hoop.
Thus Hercules, by woman vanquiſh'd,
In unfit operations languiſh'd.
Taſh, Adams, Caſtle, Hale and Kemmys,
Singly each, a copious theme is;
And ſhall, my Muſe, next leiſure time,
Be the ſubject of thy rhyme;
With other nymphs, that here are famous,
To whom, I yet, am ignoramus.

In tertium et decimum quartum Diem Septembris, unum eundemque Diem.

IN medio curſu ſolem conſiſtere Ieſus
Juſſit, et in binos ducitur una dies:
At rapido curſu jam pervolat æthera Phœbus,
Atque dies bis ſex tot numerantur horis.

EPITAPH *on Lord* NEWHALL. *By* Mr. H.

TO fame let flatt'ry the proud column raiſe,
And guilty greatneſs load with venal praiſe,
This monument for nobler uſe deſign'd,
Speaks to the heart, and riſes for mankind;
Whoſe moral ſtrain, if rightly underſtood,
Invites thee to be humble, wiſe and good.
Learn here of life, life's ev'ry ſacred end,
Hence form the father, huſband, judge and friend:
Here wealth and greatneſs found no partial grace,
The poor look'd fearleſs in the oppreſſor's face;
One plain good meaning thro' his conduct ran,
And if he err'd, alas! he err'd as man.
If then unconſcious of ſo fair a fame,
Thou read'ſt without the wiſh to be the ſame,
Tho' proud of titles, or of boundleſs ſtore,
By blood ignoble, and by wealth made poor.
Yet read; ſome vice perhaps thou may'ſt reſign,
Be ev'n that momentary virtue thine;
Heav'n in thy breaſt here work its firſt eſſay,
Think on this man, and paſs unblam'd one day.

EPITAPH *on Lord* BINNY. *By the ſame.*

BEneath this ſacred marble ever ſleeps,
For whom a father, mother, conſort weeps;
Whom brothers, ſiſters pious griefs purſue,
And childrens tears with virtuous drops bedew:
The loves and graces grieving round appear,
Ev'n mirth herſelf becomes a mourner here;
The ſtranger who directs his ſteps this way,
Shall witneſs to thy worth, and wondring ſay,
Thy life, tho' ſhort, can we unhappy call!
Sure thine was bleſt, for it was ſocial all:
O may no hoſtile hand this place invade,
For ever ſacred to thy gentle ſhade,
Who knew in all life's offices to pleaſe,
Join'd taſte to virtue, and to virtue eaſe;
With riches bleſt did not the poor diſdain,
Was knowing, humble, and was great, humane;
By good men honour'd, by the bad approv'd,
And lov'd the Muſes, by the Muſes lov'd;
Hail! and farewel, who bore the gentleſt mind,
For thou indeed haſt been of human kind.

From New Lodge * *to* Fern-Hill. *In a very rainy Summer Seaſon. By Mrs.* Jones.

THEE, gentle Charlot, on the hill,
(A ſcene the Muſe remembers ſtill)
We, humble tenants of the vale,
Greeting, congratulate and hail.
In vain retir'd from city noiſe,
From mackrel cries, and watchmens voice,
To where lord Henry plants the grove,
Sacred to ſilence and to love;
If here reſerv'd, for crimes unknown,
(Dreadful reverſe!) to hang, or drown.
See, how the ruſhing torrents pour!
A deluge now in ev'ry ſhow'r!
The mountain tops apace decay,
The little hillocks melt away:
No more in ponds the goſling talks,
But ſails ſecure on gravel walks.
The very fiſh have left the floods,
And glide, or graze upon the woods *;
Unknowing

* *Right Hon. Lord* Henry Beauclerk's, *in* Windſor-Foreſt. † *Several fiſh were taken gliding among the Foreſt walks.*

Unknowing where to ſhape their way,
Or which is earth, or which is ſea.
Ev'n little Joe, amphibious creature!
Lives ſolely now beneath the water.
Yet ere the ſprings of life decay,
Ere quite diſſolv'd, or waſh'd away,
If, curious of our weal or woe,
You aſk, how fares the vale below;
Behold, the Muſe her flight prepares,
And in her mouth the olive bears,
Emblem of peace! Yet if ſhe brings,
No friendly token on her wings;
If to the vale ſhe echoes round,
That Charlot's turkeys too are drown'd;
And all her ducks, and all her drakes,
Are hurry'd down the dreadful lakes;
In vain we hail the hill, or thee,
In vain we put our barks to ſea.
But ſee! the deluge drives apace,
And ſeems to threaten all the race.
Yet happy we of human kind,
Who have one comfort ſtill behind—
Bet but my lady ſafe remain!
She'll people all the earth again.

The following Verſes were wrote under the Hatchment, which was ſet up in the Church for the Hon. PEREGRINE POULETT, *Eſq*; (See p. 433.)

IN death's dark field three glittering ſwords appear, [air;
Whilſt one an arm does brandiſh high in
To keep thy faith, the motto does ordain,
And e'en in death thy honour to maintain. [nour worn,
Theſe, by the dead, with faith and ho-
With whom they dwelt, but fled with whom we mourn!
The ſavages, who bear the elder ſhield,
Lament the loſs, tho' one ſtill keeps the field. [heir,
Oh! may the houſe of Poulett want no
Worthy the ſwords in pile, and motto thus to bear.

SYLVIA *and the* BEE.

By the late Mrs. LEAPOR.

AS Sylvia in her garden ſtray'd,
Where each officious roſe,
To welcome the approaching maid,
With fairer beauty glows;
Tranſported from their dewy beds,
The new blown lilies riſe:
Gay tulips wave their ſhining heads,
To pleaſe her brighter eyes.
A Bee that ſought the ſweeteſt flow'r,
To this fair quarter came:
Soft humming round the fatal bow'r,
That held the ſmiling dame.
He ſearch'd the op'ning buds with care,
And flew from tree to tree:
But Sylvia (finding none ſo fair)
Unwiſely fix'd on thee.
Her hand, obedient to her thought,
The rover did deſtroy;
And the ſlain inſect dearly bought
Its momentary joy.
But now too raſh unthinking maid,
Conſider what you've done;
Perhaps you in the duſt have laid
A fair and hopeful ſon;
Or from his friends and ſenate wiſe
Have ſwept a valu'd peer;
Whoſe life, that you ſo lightly prize,
Was to his country dear.
Then, Sylvia, ceaſe your anger now,
To this your guiltleſs foe;
And ſmooth again that gentle brow,
Where laſting lilies blow.
Soft Cynthio vows when you depart,
The ſun withdraws its ray,
That nature trembles like his heart,
And ſtorms eclipſe the day.
Aminter ſwears a morning ſun's
Leſs brilliant than your eyes;
And tho' his tongue at random runs,
You ſeldom think he lyes.
They tell you, thoſe ſoft lips may vie
With pinks at op'ning day;
And yet you ſlew a ſimple fly,
For proving what they ſay.
Believe me, not a bud like thee
In this fair garden blows;
Then blame no more the erring Bee,
Who took you for the roſe.

The SHEPHERD's COMPLAINT.

THE night was ſtill, the air ſerene,
Fann'd by a ſouthern breeze;
The glimm'ring moon might juſt be ſeen
Reflecting thro' the trees.
The bubbling waters conſtant courſe
From off th' adjacent hill,
Was mournful echo's laſt reſource,
All nature was ſo ſtill.
The conſtant ſhepherd ſought his ſhade,
By ſorrow ſore oppreſt;
Cloſe by a fountain's margin laid,
His pain he thus expreſt.
Ah! wretched youth, why didſt thou love,
Or hope to meet ſucceſs;
Or think the fair would conſtant prove,
Thy blooming hopes to bleſs?
Find me the roſe on barren ſands,
The lily 'midſt the rocks;
The grape in wide deſerted lands;
The wolf a guard to flocks.
Theſe you, alas! will ſooner gain,
And will more eaſy find,
Than meet with ought but cold diſdain,
In faithleſs womankind.
Riches alone now win the fair,
Merit they quite deſpiſe;
The conſtant lover, thro' deſpair,
Becauſe not wealthy, dies.

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

ANNAPOLIS *in* Maryland, July 23.

FOR a week paſt we have ſcarcely had a day without lightning and thunder, which, in ſeveral places, has done much damage.

On Thurſday laſt the houſe of Mr. Gerard Hopkins, near the head of South River, was ſtruck by the lightning, which almoſt demoliſhed one of the gable ends, and beat down two children, who happily received no other hurt.

On Friday the lightning fell on the houſe of Mr. Homewood, on the north ſide of Severn, and tore off the wainſcot in ſeveral rooms.

And on Saturday evening we had as violent a guſt as any that can be remembered, accompanied, as uſual, with lightning and thunder, which ſtruck ſeveral places in this city, particularly the houſe of Benedict Calvert, Eſq; taking a part off the top of a chimney, and deſcending between the chimney and the wainſcot (which laſt it ſplit in two of the rooms) it ſet fire to a bed, where Mr. Calvert and his wife uſually lay, but they happened providentially to be out of town; and the houſe and furniture would undoubtedly have been conſumed, had it not been timely diſcovered by a ſervant in the family, who about nine o'clock was going up to bed: It melted the blade of a hanger in the room, to which it communicated a magnetick quality, ſo as to take up a needle. The lightning then deſcended into a lower room, and ſplit a looking-glaſs in pieces, and the handle of a broom at the head of the cellar ſtairs. Mr. Inch's houſe was alſo ſtruck, one of the chimnies ſplit, and ſome of the bricks carried as far as the guns; three perſons ſitting near the fire-place were much affected by it, but received little hurt. A large poplar-tree, near the head of the dock, was much ſhattered, and ſet on fire; which, after it had burnt near an hour, was quenched by people, who carried up water for that purpoſe.

July 30. Monday laſt in the afternoon, there was a very violent guſt of lightning and thunder, in Baltimore county, which ſtruck the houſe of Mrs. Buchanan, widow of the late Dr. Buchanan, about three miles from Baltimore town, whereby Mrs. Buchanan was ſtruck ſpeechleſs for ſome time, and a young woman, Miſs Elizabeth Gill, who lived with Mrs. Buchanan as a companion, and was ſitting at work in the ſame room with her, was inſtantly ſtruck dead. Two negroes were likewiſe ſtruck down in the kitchen, but the building received no damage. A decanter ſtanding on a cheſt of drawers was ſplit to pieces, and a large china bowl was flung to the ground without being broke or cracked.

Philadelphia, Aug. 6. Laſt Friday early in the morning, the lightning ſtruck two houſes on Society-Hill, and did them conſiderable damage, but hurt no perſon. It was very remarkable in both houſes, that the lightinng in its paſſage from the roof to the ground, ſeemed to go conſiderably out of a direct courſe, for the ſake of paſſing thro' metal, ſuch as hinges, ſaſh weights, iron rods, the pendulum of a clock, &c. and that where it had ſufficient metal to conduct it, nothing was damaged; but where it paſſed thro' plaiſtering, or wood-work, it rent and ſplit them ſurpriſingly.

The following Letter appeared firſt in the General Evening-Poſt, *and the next Day in the* London Gazetteer; *and as it has been the Subject of much Diſcourſe, we therefore give it our Readers, leaving them to make what Judgment of it they pleaſe.*

Extract of a Letter from Colcheſter, *dated* Auguſt 18, 1752.

Perhaps you have heard, that a cheſt was ſeized by the cuſtom-houſe officers, which was landed near this place about a fortnight ago: They took it for ſmuggled goods, tho' the perſon with it produced the king of France's ſignature to Mr. Williams, as a Hamburgh merchant. Our people, not ſatisfied with the account Mr. Williams gave, opened the cheſt, and one of them was going to run his hanger in, when the perſon to whom it belonged clapt his hand upon his ſword, and deſired him to deſiſt (in French) for it was the corpſe of his dear wife. Not content with this, the officers plucked off the embalming, and found it as he had ſaid. The man, who appeared to be a perſon of conſequence, was in the utmoſt agonies while they made a ſpectacle of the lady. They ſat her in the high church, where any body might come and look on her,

and would not ſuffer him to bury her till he gave a further account of himſelf. There were other cheſts of fine clothes, jewels, &c. belonging to the deceaſed. He acknowledged at laſt that he was a perſon of quality, that his name was not Williams, that he was born at Florence, and the lady was a native of England, whom he married, and ſhe deſired to be buried in Eſſex; that he had brought her from Verona, in Italy, to France by land, then hired a veſſel for Dover, diſcharged the veſſel there, and took another for Harwich, but was drove hither by contrary winds. This account was not enough to ſatisfy the people; he muſt tell her name and condition, in order to clear himſelf of a ſuſpicion of murder. He was continually in tears, and had a key of the veſtry, where he ſat every day with the corpſe: My brother went to ſee him there, and the ſcene ſo ſhocked him he could hardly bear it, he ſaid it was ſo like Romeo and Juliet. He was much pleaſed with my brother, as he talked both Latin and French, and (to his great ſurprize) told him who the lady was; which proving to be a perſon he knew, he could not help uncovering the face. In ſhort, the gentleman confeſſed he was the earl of Roſeberry's ſon (the name is Primroſe) and his title lord Delamere; that he was born and educated in Italy, and never was in England till two or three years ago, when he came to London, and was in company with this lady, with whom he fell paſſionately in love, and prevailed on her to quit the kingdom and marry him; that having bad health, he had travelled with her all over Europe; and when ſhe was dying, ſhe aſked for pen and paper, and wrote, "I am the wife of the Rev. Mr. G——, rector of Th——, in Eſſex; my maiden name was C. Cannom, and my laſt requeſt is to be buried at Th——." The poor gentleman who laſt married her, proteſts he never knew (till this confeſſion on her death-bed) ſhe was another's wife; but in compliance with her deſire he brought her over, and ſhould have buried her at Th—— (if the corpſe had not been ſtopt) without making any ſtir about it. After the nobleman had made this confeſſion, they ſent to Mr. G——, who put himſelf at firſt in a paſſion, and threatened to run her laſt huſband thro' the body; however, he was prevailed on to be calm; it was repreſented to him, that this gentleman had been at great expence and trouble to fulfil her deſire; and Mr. G—— conſented to ſee him; (they ſay the meeting was very moving, and that they addreſſed each other civilly.) The ſtranger proteſted his affection to the lady was ſo ſtrong, that it was his earneſt wiſh not only to attend her to the grave, but to be ſhut up for ever with her there. Nothing in romance ever came up to the paſſion of this man. He had a very fine coffin made for her, with ſix large ſilver plates over it; and at laſt was very loth to part with her to have her buried: He put himſelf in the moſt ſolemn mourning, and on Sunday laſt, in a coach, attended the corpſe to Th——, where Mr. G—— met it in ſolemn mourning likewiſe. The Florentine is a genteel perſon of a man, ſeems about 25 years of age, and they ſay a ſenſible man; but there was never any thing like his behaviour to his dear, dear wife, for ſo he would call her to the laſt. Mr. G—— attended him to London yeſterday, and they were very civil to each other, but my lord is inconſolable; he ſays he muſt fly England, which he never can ſee more. I have had this account from many hands, and can aſſure you it is fact. Kitty Cannom is, I believe, the firſt woman in England that had two huſbands attend her to the grave together. You may remember her, to be ſure; her life would appear more romantick than a novel.

In the Gazetteer of the 9th, we had the following particulars relating to the ſame affair. The perſon called the young Florentine is the eldeſt ſon of the earl of Roſberry, a Scotch peer, againſt whom a ſtatute of lunacy has ſome time been taken out; his title is lord Delmany, not lord Delamere, as it was printed in the letter. Some of the circumſtances related are not true in fact, tho' the letter-writer from Colcheſter might be miſtaken. Lord Delmany was born and educated in Scotland, and never had been abroad till within theſe four years. When he came to London, he ſaw and fell in love with the celebrated Kate Cannom, actually married her, and carried her abroad with him. His lordſhip, in order to conceal his name and quality from the world, in his concern in this extraordinary affair, endeavoured to paſs for a Florentine, and would ſpeak nothing but French or Latin, of which he is a great maſter: He pretended to be incapable of ſpeaking Engliſh, and had almoſt accompliſhed the deſire of the deceaſed, without diſcovering himſelf. The world may put what conſtruction they pleaſe upon this odd incident; but ſuch an inſtance of tenderneſs, as it is ſeldom to be met with, ought not ſurely to be ridiculed, as he knew nothing of her previous marriage.

On Sept. 21. James Stuart was indicted before the circuit-court at Inverary, in Scotland, for the murder of Colin Campbel, of Glenure, Eſq; late factor on the forfeited eſtate of Ardſhiel. After a very long trial he was found guilty, and ſentenced

tenced to be hanged on Nov. 8, on a conſpicuous eminence on the ſouth ſide of the ferry of Ballacheliſh, near the place where the murder was committed, and to be afterwards hung in chains there.

On the 30th, early in the morning, a fire broke out at a coachmaker's in Smith's-yard, near the mount, Whitechapel, which conſumed the ſaid houſe, and eight others, with the brewhouſe and ſtorehouſes of Mr. Roberts, wherein was a great quantity of beer. It burnt with ſuch violence, that the inhabitants had not time to ſave any of their goods. Several firemen were very much hurt by the falling of a party-wall.

Extract of a Letter from Harwich, *Sept.* 30.

Among other loſſes ſuſtained at ſea by the late high winds, that of a Sunderland collier was attended with the following circumſtances: She was wrecked on the Banyard ſands, off the coaſt of Zealand; and the crew, conſiſting of the Capt. and ten men, all periſhed but one, who was providentially taken up by the Dolphin packet, Capt. Cockerel, and brought aſhore here a few days ago. This poor wretch had floated on a piece of the wreck from ſeven o'clock on Wedneſday morning, till ten the Saturday morning following. He had got upon it with two more; one of whom was ſoon waſhed off, and the other was found dead by his ſide at the time he was taken up. When the Capt. deſcried the wreck, it was a great way off; and not knowing what to make of it, he had once reſolved not to delay his paſſage by looking after it; till, by the help of his glaſs, he thought he diſcerned ſomething alive upon it, and then ordered the boat out to ſee what it was. The poor man had loſt his ſenſes; ſo that when they came up to him with the boat, he ſtruck at them, ſaying, what did they mean to moleſt him in his own cobble? that he knew where he was, that he was off Scarborough, about his own buſineſs, and would not be forced aboard any other than a king's ſhip. They told him they were a king's tender, and were come to preſs him. Nay then, he ſaid, he muſt go; and called out to the other, who lay dead by his ſide, Come, Jack, awake, 'tis a king's ſhip, there is no help for it, and we muſt go aboard. It was ſome time before he was brought to his right mind, and then he related the particulars of the wreck; and added withal, that on the Thurſday in the evening, he was within hearing of a Dutch merchant-man, but could not, by ſhouts or ſigns, make known to them his diſtreſs.—During the time he was upon the wreck, which was for three days and nights, he was often near drowning by the waves waſhing over him, and the laſt he remembers was a reſolution he took to lie down and ſurrender himſelf to the mercy of the ſea. He has had a good deal of money collected for him in the town, and was yeſterday taken on board a veſſel bound for Sunderland to carry home the melancholy news of this ſad diſaſter.

MONDAY, October 9.

This day there was a great concourſe of people at Moulſey, over againſt Hampton-Court, to ſee the firſt pile drove for the new bridge, and the firſt ſtone laid for the abutment; when there were preſent the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Eſq; and many other perſons of diſtinction.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Matthew Lee for a highway-robbery, John Wilks for a ſtreet-robbery, and Thomas Butler for returning from tranſportation, (ſee p. 431.) were this day executed at Tyburn. They all behaved very penitent; but Lee gave particular marks of a ſincere repentance, and ſeemed to die in full aſſurance of forgiveneſs, which he expreſſed in very ſtrong terms, and recommended to all the ſpectators to walk in the paths of virtue and ſhun vice in all its appearances, and endeavour to avoid his unhappy fate. He was a genteel well looking young man, had formerly been ſervant in a publick-houſe in Broad-ſtreet, and ever kept a good character, till the unlucky night, in which he was firſt deluded to accompany a villain in an irregular courſe. He had a brother and ſiſter, who were preſent at his execution: Their parting exhibited a very tender ſcene; but ſuch was the reſolution, and confirmed aſſurance of the ſufferer, that he ſeemed leſs affected than his brother and ſiſter, and was not obſerved to ſhed one tear. He was carried off in a hearſe to be buried by his friends.

A deputation from the court of aſſiſtants of the Hon. artillery company waiting on the Rt. Hon. Criſpe Gaſcoyne, Eſq; lord-mayor elect, to offer the ſervice of the company to attend him the day he is to be ſworn in at Weſtminſter, his lordſhip did them the honour of the firſt publick buſineſs done at the Manſion-houſe, by receiving them there in a very polite manner, accepted the offer of the company to attend him, and aſſured them they might always depend on his good offices.

THURSDAY, 12.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when among other reports

from the committee of city lands, one concerning pulling down the wall that parts the Upper from Middle Moorfields, was read and agreed to. This wall has been a long time a great nuſance to the neighbourhood, as it was a ſcreen for thieves and the moſt obnoxious perſons.

THURSDAY, 19.

Orders were given by the lords of the Admiralty, for fitting out two ſhips and one ſloop of war, to be commanded by lord Anſon, for convoying over his majeſty from Holland to England, whoſe orders are to be ready to ſail the 30th inſtant for the Nore.

A legacy of 1000l. bequeathed by the will of the late Edward Patteſon, Eſq; was paid to the treaſurer of the London-Hoſpital, at a general court: An example ſuitable to his character, and the extenſive charity of the ſaid hoſpital. He was always watchful in promoting every opportunity for the advancement thereof, and conſtantly attended the buſineſs in all affairs that could poſſibly contribute thereto. About the ſame time was paid into the hands of the treaſurer of the Small-Pox Hoſpital, a legacy of 200l. left by him to the ſaid charity; and to the treaſurer of the Middleſex-Hoſpital 500l.

WEDNESDAY, 25.

At the general court of the Britiſh-Fiſhery, (opened by Mr. alderman Bethell, preſident) William Sloan, Lewes Wey, and Thomas Gordon, Eſqrs. were unanimouſly elected members of the council. The bye-laws were confirmed. Sir Bouchier Wrey, lately returned from Germany, thro' Holland, gave the court a moſt ſatisfactory account, with regard to the reception our herrings meet with in Germany; and the certainty of a very extenſive future vent for them in thoſe parts. After which the vice-preſident expatiating largely on the great ſucceſs of this year's fiſhery, the court broke up. (See a beautiful VIEW of the Britiſh Herring Fiſhery off the ſouth coaſt of Shetland, with an explanation of the Buſſes, &c. in our laſt; and a correct MAP of the Shetland Iſles in our Mag. for June.)

THURSDAY, 26.

The parliament, which ſtood prorogued to the 31ſt inſtant, was ordered by the lords juſtices to be further prorogued to Jan. 21. next.

The ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey began on this day, and two perſons were capitally convicted; but further particulars muſt be deferred to our next: As likewiſe the account of the loſs of the French Eaſt-India ſhip, &c.

RECEIPTS.

To make Pickled Herring SOUP.

Take a quart of ſplit peas: Put to them five quarts of cold water, a quarter of an ounce of old Jamaica pepper, two large onions, three pickled herrings (waſhed in two or three waters, and the rows out) ſkinned, and cut into pieces. Boil all together till a quart is diminiſhed: Pour in a pint of boiling water, and let the whole boil a quarter of an hour: Take it off, and ſtrain it thro' a cullender: Throw into the ſoup, ſeven or eight heads of ſallary, three heads of endive, (all of them cut very ſmall,) together with a handful of dried mint, paſſed thro' a lawn ſieve: Set all theſe on the fire, and boil the whole near three quarters of an hour; ſtirring the ſoup perpetually, to prevent burning to, which it will do in a moment, and therefore the pot ſhould ſtand on a trivet. Bread, cut into diamonds, and fried criſp in butter, muſt be thrown into the ſoup, which then may be ſerved up.

To ſtuff a Fillet of Veal, or Calf's Heart, with Pickled Herrings.

Take two herrings; ſkin, bone, and waſh them in ſeveral waters: Chop them very ſmall, with a quarter of a pound of ſuet: Add a handful of bread grated fine; and the like quantity of parſley, cut very ſmall: Throw in a little thyme, nutmeg, and pepper, to your taſte; and mix all together, with two eggs. Half the quantity of the above ſtuffing, is exceeding good for a calf's heart.

Stuffing for a ROAST TURKEY, *of pickled* HERRINGS.

Waſh in three or four waters two pickled herrings, which afterwards ſkin, and take out the bone carefully. Take half a pound of ſuet, and two large handfuls of bread grated very fine. Chop the herrings, ſuet and bread (ſeparately) very ſmall. Beat theſe all together in a marble mortar, with the white of an egg, after throwing in a little nutmeg and white pepper.

Pickled Herring Pudding for a HARE.

Take half a pound of the lean of fine veal, which clear of the ſtrings and ſkin: Two pickled herrings, after their being ſkinned and cleared of the bone, muſt be waſhed in two or three waters: A quarter of a pound of ſuet: Two handfuls of bread grated: A handful of parſley cut ſmall. Chop all the above ſeparately, and then mix them, throwing in half a nutmeg grated, a little thyme, ſweet marjoram, and one egg; beating the whole together in a marble mortar.

Specimen

Specimen of the Revenues *of the* French Clergy: *From their Hiſtorian* BOISARD, *who wrote* 100 *Years ago.*

The French clergy poſſeſs 3000 lordſhips, in which they have the chief power in exerciſing political juſtice; and, beſides thoſe, 240,000 country villages, 7000 acres of vineyards, beſides the tythes they receive from other vineyards, 125,000 fiſh-ponds, and 90,000 acres of meadow-ground.

The ſame author writes, that the eccleſiaſtical men of France, in his time, did annually conſume 4,500,000 meaſures of pure wheat, (each meaſure containing 600lb.) 900,000 meaſures of oats, 800,000 of barley, 860,000 of peaſe, 180,000 fat capons, 560,000 hens, 600,000 partridges, 12,500 fat oxen, 12,000 fat wethers, and 7,000,000 of eggs.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. HUMPHRY Adams, Eſq; to Miſs Cranmer, daughter of the late Dr. Cranmer, a 10,000l. fortune.

——— Mann, Eſq; to Miſs Godſchall, only daughter of the late Sir Robert Godſchall, Knt. and alderman of this city, who died in his mayoralty, a 40,000l. fortune.

Dr. Hawys, phyſician to the Charterhouſe, to Miſs Cope, of Knightſbridge.

Oct. 2. Rev. Dr. Naſh, prebendary of Wincheſter, to Miſs Ravenhall, only daughter and heireſs of John Ravenhall, Eſq, of Strenſham in Worceſterſhire.

4. Thomas Dunbar, of Carſhalton, Eſq; to Miſs Withers, of Ingateſtone in Eſſex.

Rt. Hon. the lord viſcount Falkland, to the counteſs dowager of Suffolk.

7. Vincent Mathias, Eſq; chief teller under the receiver general of the cuſtoms, to Miſs Marianne Popple, daughter of the late Alured Popple, Eſq;

9. John D'Anvers, Eſq; only ſon of Sir Joſeph D'Anvers, Bart. to Miſs Molly Watſon.

William Huſſey, Eſq; of Saliſbury, to Miſs Molly Eyre, of the ſame place.

12. Hon. Lewis Monſon Watſon, Eſq; brother to the lord Monſon, to Miſs Pelham, ſecond daughter to the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Eſq;

Richard Harvey, Eſq; of Kent, to Miſs Springett.

Thomas Wolley Kentiſh, Eſq; to Miſs Wale, of Bradfield-hall, in Eſſex.

14. Herbert Cole, Eſq; of Dunſtable, Miſs Hanwell, of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

17. Sir Richard Brooke, of Norton-Abbey in Cheſhire, and high ſheriff of the ſaid county, to Miſs Patten, of Warrington, a 10,000l. fortune.

20. ——— Haynes, Eſq; of Park-ſtreet, to Miſs Anne Crowder, of Chelſea.

21. Charles Hotham, Eſq; only ſon of Beaumont Hotham, Eſq; one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, to the Rt. Hon. the lady Dorothy Hobart, daughter of the earl of Buckingham.

23. His grace the duke of St. Alban's, to Miſs Roberts, of St. James's Place, an heireſs, with a fortune of 150,000l.

——— Hardinge, Eſq; of Iſleworth, to Miſs Leheup, of Hollis-ſtreet.

Oct. 4. Rt. Hon. the lady Howth, delivered of a ſon, in Ireland.

18. The lady of Mr. Alderman Janſſen, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

REV. Stephen Leighton, M. A. rector of Newington in Surrey, and of St. Michael Royal on College-hill, London.

Rev. Mr. James Reynolds, rector of Willingham in Cambridgeſhire, and of Laking-Heath in Suffolk.

Sept. 30. Samuel Potts, Eſq; clerk of the Kent and Eſſex roads, and brother to Henry Potts, Eſq; comptroller of the General Poſt-Office.

Thomas Gay, Eſq; only ſon of Robert Gay, Eſq; formerly member of parliament for Bath.

Robert Lewen, Eſq; nephew of the late Sir William Lewen, ſome time lord-mayor of this city.

Oct. 3. Dr. Michael Lee Dicker, an eminent phyſician at Exeter.

4. Rt. Hon. Ralph Verney, earl Verney of the kingdom of Ireland, and member of parliament for Wendover. He is ſucceeded in dignity and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, lord Fermanagh, now earl Verney.

6. Rev. Dr. Dighton, rector of Newmarket.

7. May Hill, Eſq; common hunt to the lord-mayor of this city.

Rt. Hon. Heſter Grenville, counteſs Temple, viſcounteſs and baroneſs of Cobham: Her ladyſhip was ſiſter to the late lord viſcount Cobham; to whoſe honours ſhe ſucceeded, by his death, on Sept. 14. 1749; and was created counteſs Temple on Oct. 28. following. Her honours devolve on her eldeſt ſon, the Rt. Hon. Richard Grenville Temple, lord viſcount Cobham, now earl Temple.

8. The lady of Sir Philip Boteler, of Teſton in Kent, Bart.

9. Henry Herring, Eſq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Mrs. Martha Dunridge, near Wallingford, Berks, a maiden gentlewoman, in the 100th year of her age.

12. Henry Dunſter, of Jenningſbury in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; poſſeſſed of a conſiderable fortune.

Richard

Richard Dawſon, Eſq; one of the proprietors of the glaſs-houſe at Vaux-hall, very rich.

——— Mackenzie, Eſq; of the ſtone, aged 80, at his houſe on Black-heath: There were found in his kindeys 42 ſtones, 14 in his gall, and 10 in his bladder, one of which weighed 8 ounces and a half.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Stackhouſe, vicar of Beenham in Berkſhire, author of the Hiſtory of the Bible, a Body of Divinity, &c.

14. Samuel Child, Eſq; at Oſterly-Park, near Brentford, an eminent banker in Fleet-ſtreet, and member of parliament for Biſhop's-Caſtle in Shropſhire.

Rt. Hon. the counteſs dowager of Carliſle.

Thomas Bowen, Eſq; deputy-ranger of St James's and Hyde parks, and one of the chief clerks of the Treaſury.

Thomas Barnardiſton, Eſq; ſerjeant at law.

Mrs. Pyke, a widow lady, who poſſeſſed a fortune of 150,000l. She was ſiſter to the late Sir Henry Bendiſh, of Steeple-Bumſtead in Eſſex, and the laſt of that antient family.

17. Mrs. Lydia Smith, at Newcaſtle, aged 110.

Thomas Elweys, Eſq; of Throcking in Hertfordſhire, poſſeſſed of about 4000l. per ann. He died at Chiſwick in Middleſex.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 24. His majeſty ordered his conge d'elire and recommendatory letter to the dean and chapter of Durham, for electing Dr. Richard Trevor, biſhop of St. David's, biſhop of the ſaid ſee of Durham, in the room of Dr. Joſeph Butler, deceaſed.

——— the ſame to the precentor and chapter of St. David's, for electing Anthony Ellis, D. D. biſhop of that ſee, in the room of Dr. Trevor.

——— the ſame to the dean and chapter of Glouceſter, for electing James Johnſon, D. D. prebendary and canon reſidentiary of St. Paul's, biſhop of that ſee, in the room of Dr. Martin Benſon, deceaſed.

From other PAPERS.

Francis Jackſon, M. A. preſented to the rectory of Exhall, with the chapel of Wiggesford, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. John Whittington, by Sir Jacob Gerrard Downing, Bart. to the livings of Eaſt-Hatley and Tadlow, in Cambridgeſhire.—Dr. Browne, collated by the biſhop of London, to the prebend of Williſden in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.—Mr. Cook, preſented by the biſhop of London, to the rectory of Coggeſden, alias Coggs-Dean, in Eſſex.—Mr. Thomas Bernard, by the marchioneſs of Granby, and lady Guernſey, to the rectory of Newmarket.—The worſhipful Dr. Smallbrooke, chancellor of the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and one of the advocates at Doctor's-Commons, appointed by the Rev. Dr. Potter, archdeacon of Oxford, to be his official principal of that archdeaconry.—Mr. Dubourdieu, vicar of Low-Layton, by the abp. of Canterbury, to the rectory of Newington-Butts, in Surrey.—Mr. William Young, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Patrick Young, who reſigned, to the rectory of Holme-Hale, and of Necton, &c. in Norfolk.—Stephen Sleech, D. D. by the biſhop of Wincheſter, to the rectory of Worple, in Surrey.—Nicholas Halhead, Eſq; made principal regiſter of the dioceſe of St. David's.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

ROBERT Saxby, Eſq; appointed by the poſt-maſter-general, one of the ſix clerks in the General Poſt-Office, in the room of Samuel Potts, Eſq; deceaſed; Mr. Thomas Smith, clerk of the bye nights, in the room of Mr. Saxby; and Mr. James Redman, one of the aſſiſtant clerks.—William Earle, Eſq; made inſpector and ſurveyor of the baggage in the port of London.—Mr. Mallet, made groom of his majeſty's robes; and Mr. Yvonet bruſher of the king's robes, in his room.—Charles Morris, Eſq; ſon of Edmund Morris, Eſq; of Lodington in Leiceſterſhire, made a cornet in general Bland's reg. of dragoon-guards.—John Bennett, Eſq; made ſecondary of Wood-ſtreet counter; and Michael Lally, Eſq; common hunt to the lord-mayor.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

SAMUEL King, of Newport in the iſle of Wight, mercer, draper, and dealer.—Iſaac Mendez, of King's-arms yard, Coleman-ſtreet, London, merchant.—Joſeph Amory, of Combe St. Nicholas, in Somerſetſhire, clothier.—John Hercules, of Hemmings-row, Middleſex, haberdaſher of hats.—Thomas Brentnall, of Hertford, victualler and dealer.—Hugh M'Bean, of the pariſh of St. George in the Eaſt, grocer.—Edmond Michael Colnett, late of Shadwell, biſket-baker.—Edward Randolph, now or late of London, merchant.—Steel Perkins, of Liverpoole, merchant.—Benjamin Richardſon, of Cannon-ſtreet, Ironmonger.—John Jenkinſon, of Thames-ſtreet, broker.—Thomas Gyles, of Milton, next Graveſend, victualler.

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* OCTOBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Day	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	Sunday											E. N. E.	fair
2				109 1/8	107 7/8 108			105 1/4	105 1/8 1/4	71. 12s	4 12 6	N. by E.	fair
3				109 1/8	107 7/8 108			105 1/4	105 1/8 1/4	71. 12s	4 12 6	E. N. E.	fair
4	146 7/8	193 192 1/2			108		108 5/8	105 1/2	105 3/8	71. 12s	4 12 6	E. N. E.	fair
5	146 7/8	193 192			108		108 5/8	105 1/2	105 3/8	71. 12s	4 12 6	N. E.	fair
6		192 1/2	122 3/8		108	107 5/8	108 1/2	105 1/2	105 3/8	71. 12s	4 12 6	N. by E.	fair
7		192 1/2	122 1/8		108	107 5/8	108 1/4	105 1/2	105 3/8	71. 12s	4 12 6	S. S. E.	fair
8	Sunday											S. by W.	rain
9			122 3/8		108 1/8	107 5/8	108 5/8	105 1/2	105 3/8	71. 13s	4 12 6	S. E.	fair
10	146 7/8 147	192 1/4			108 1/4			105 1/2	105 3/8	71. 13s	4 12 6	W. S. W.	fair
11	146 3/4	192			108 1/8	107 3/8	108 3/8	105 1/2 5/8	105 1/2 3/8	71. 12s	4 12 6	S. by E.	rain
12					108 1/8 1/16		108 5/8 3/4	105 5/8	105 1/2 5/8	71. 12s	4 12 6	W. S. W.	frosty
13	147 1/8	192 1/2 193			108 1/8 3/8		108 1/2	105 7/8	105 1/4 106	71. 13s	4 15 0	S. S. W.	fair cool
14					108 3/8	108	108 1/8	106	105 7/8	71. 14s	4 15 0	S. W.	rain
15	Sunday											N. E.	fair
16			122 1/8 1/2		108 3/8 1/2	108	108 7/8	105 7/8 3/4	105 5/8 3/4	71. 14s	4 15 0	N. by E.	foggy fair
17	147 3/8	192 3/4			108 1/8	107 7/8	108 3/4	105 5/8	105 3/4 5/8	71. 14s	4 15 0	S. W. by W.	fair
18	147 3/8	192 1/2			108 1/8		108 5/8	105 1/2 5/8	105 1/2	71. 14s	4 15 0	N. E.	foggy fair
19	144 1/2 1/8	192 1/4	122 3/8		108 1/8		108 5/8	105 1/2	105 1/2 1/2	71. 14s	4 15 0	N. N. E.	fair
20	144 1/4	192 1/2	122 3/8		108 1/8		108 5/8	105 1/2	105 1/2	71. 14s	4 15 0	E. N. E.	fair
21	144 1/4 1/8				108		108 5/8	105 5/8	105 1/2	71. 12s	4 15 0	E. by N.	fair
22	Sunday											E. by N.	foggy
23					108	107 5/8	108 5/8	105 5/8	105 1/2	71. 12s	4 15 0	E. N. E.	foggy fair
24	144 1/4	192 1/2			108		108 5/8	105 1/2 5/8	105 1/2	71. 12s	4 15 0	E.	fair
25	144 1/4	192 1/2			108	107 7/8	108	105 1/2 5/8	105 1/2	71. 12s	4 15 0	E. S. E.	fair
26	144 1/4		122 1/2		107 7/8	107 7/8	108 3/4	105 5/8	105 5/8	71. 12s	4 17 6	N. E.	foggy
27	144	192 1/2			108	107 7/8	108 1/4 7/8	105 1/4	105 7/8	71. 11s		N. by W.	foggy
28					108	107 7/8	108 3/4	105 7/8	105 7/8	71. 12s	1 7 6	S. S. W.	foggy fair
29	Sunday											S. W.	fair
30					108	107 7/8	108 3/4	105 3/4	105 5/8	71. 11s	1 7 6	W. by S.	fair
31					108	107 7/8	108 1/2	105 7/8	105 5/8	71. 12s	1 7 6	S. W.	fair

BILL of Mortality from Sept. 26. to Oct. 24.

Christ.	Males 633	Femal. 550	1183
Buried	Males 728	Femal. 722	1450

Died under 2 Years old		695
Between 2 and 5	—	111
5 and 10	—	45
10 and 20	—	43
20 and 30	—	87
30 and 40	—	128
40 and 50	—	109
50 and 60	—	83
60 and 70	—	81
70 and 80	—	44
80 and 90	—	23
90 and 100	—	1
		1450

Buried

Within the Walls		123
Without the Walls		359
In Mid. and Surrey		674
City & Sub. West.		294
		1450

Weekly Oct. 3	—	326
10	—	384
17	—	372
24	—	368
		1450

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
Peaſe 18s. to 22s. per Quar.
Tares 23s. to 26s. per Q.

Price of Corn

	Bear-Key.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes.	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.
Wheat	30s to 31s qu	08l. 15s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 05s load	09l. 14s load	10l. 00s load	34s to 40 qr	40s to 42 qr	5s 2d buſh.	4s to 4 6d buſh.
Barley	14s to 17s	00s to 00 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19 qr	00s to 00 qr	17s to 19	16s to 19	17s to 21	2s 03d	2s 1d to 2 4d
Oats	12s 6d to 13s	16s to 16 6d	16s to 18	16s to 18s	14s to 17	15s to 15 6d	14s to 15	16s to 18	1s 6d to 2s	1s 10d to 2s
Beans	16s to 19s od	25s to 23 od	22s to 24	26s to 28s	22s to 24	26s to 30	30s to 34	32s to 38	2s 3d to 0s	3s 2d to 3 4d

FROM Corſica we hear, that there are now three parties in that iſland: One for the Genoeſe, one for the French, and a third for the independency of the iſland, againſt both. Theſe laſt, who are certainly the honeſteſt, have lately publiſhed a manifeſto in ſubſtance as follows: "In the preſent critical ſituation of this iſland, it is neceſſary there ſhould ariſe ſome true children of the country, who may convince the world that they are not degenerated from the virtues of their anceſtors. That all thoſe who have ſincerely at heart the welfare and advantage of the nation, will make it appear, that they are worthy of bearing the name of Corſicans! That thoſe who are pleaſed with the name of Genoeſe, or other foreign appellations, be regarded as unworthy ſons who diſown their proper mother! We will root them out from among us: We will have no communication with them, and ſhall look on them as cowards and poltrons, who degrade the liberty of their origin. We will purſue them wherever we meet with them, till they ſhall reaſſume themſelves, and join us in defence of the common inheritance of their fathers. The antient valour of the Corſicans may ſtill ſuffice to deliver the nation from the tyrannical yoke under which the utmoſt endeavours are uſed to ſink it. 'Tis from their courage alone that the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and proſperity can be expected. All thoſe whom the vain hope of a pacifick regulation has ſeduced, muſt return from their error, and acknowledge at laſt, that every nation which takes foreigners for arbiters, make the firſt ſtep to ſlavery, and deſerve not to enjoy the ſtate and condition of free men."

Madrid, Sept. 26. It is computed that near 300 foreigners are employed in our yards, above half of which are Engliſh and Iriſh; and our marine is upon ſo good a footing, that when the men of war upon the ſtocks are finiſhed, the fleet will conſiſt of 64 ſhips of the line, 12 frigates, and 22 ſmall veſſels.

Dreſden, Oct. 10. Letters from Poland adviſe, that their majeſties with the princes Xavier and Charles arrived at Grodno in Lithuania the 30th. ult. that the next day the general diet was opened with the uſual ceremonies, and that the day following count de Maſalſki, ſon of the Caſtellan of Wilna, was elected marſhal almoſt unanimouſly.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* October, 1752.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. AN Anſwer to the Defence of Dr. Foſter's Sermon on Catholick Communion. By Grantham Killingworth, pr. 6d. Cooper.

2. The Huſbandman's Spiritual Companion. By J. Hildrop, D. D. pr. 1s. Rivington.

3. A Sure Guide to Heaven. Vol. I. By G. Smith. Ware.

4. Exhortations relating to Prayer. By B. Wallin, pr. 2s. 6d. Ward.

5 The genuine Sequel to the Eſſay on Spirit, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

Physick.

6. Obſervations on the Virtue of Medicines. By B. Robinſon, pr. 3s. Nourſe.

Miscellaneous.

7. Memoirs of the Life and Miniſterial Conduct, with ſome free Remarks on the political Writings of the late Lord Viſc. Bolingbroke. Beautifully printed on a Royal Paper, 8vo. pr. 4s. ſewed in blue Paper. Baldwin. (See p. 439.)

8. The Proceedings againſt the Proteſtants in France, pr. 1s. 6d. Payne.

9. A Petition of the under Farmers to the King, to prevent the ſmuggling of Souls, pr. 6d. The ſame in French, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

10. A Letter to Dr. Lobb, pr. 1s. Roberts.

11. The Complaints of the Manufacturers, relating to the Abuſes in the marking of Sheep, pr. 6d. Browne.

12. A Collection of new Engliſh Songs. By Mr. Baildon, pr. 3s. Walſh.

13. A Lick at a Liar. By T. Cibber, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

14. An Enquiry into the Origin of Printing in Europe, pr. 1s. Cooper.

15. A Collection of new Songs. By Mr. Worgan. Johnſon.

16. Several Tracts on various Subjects. By the Biſhop of Cloyne, pr. 3s. 6d. Tonſon.

17. A Letter from the Archbiſhop of Sens, to a Councellor of the Parliament of Paris, pr. 6d. Jeffery.

Sermons.

18. God's Promiſes, a grand Incentive to Chriſtian Liberality. By S. Rudd, M. D. pr. 6d. Birt.

19. A Sermon preached at Deale, Aug. 9, 1752. By N. Carter, D. D. pr. 6d. Payne.

20. A Sermon at the Aſſizes at Norwich, July 29, 1752. By R. Hurd, B. D. pr. 6d. Rivington.

21. A Sermon on the Death of Dr. Rotheram, M. D. By J. Daye, pr. 6d. Noon.

22. A Sermon at the Aſſizes at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, July 28, 1752. By J. Webberſley, A. M. pr. 6d. Hitch.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For NOVEMBER, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. Concluſion of the Abſtract of the Life and Miniſterial Conduct of the late Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke.
II. A Diſſertation upon Water.
III. A Deſcription of WARWICKSHIRE.
IV. Hiſtory of the South-Sea Company.
V. Extracts from the Biſhop of Cloyne's Treatiſe upon Motion.
VI. Virtues of Lime-Water in the Cure of the Stone, from Dr. Whytt.
VII. Caſe of Mr. David Millar.
VIII. Caſe of the Hon. Horatio Walpole, Eſq;
IX. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of L. Bæbius Dives, and A. Bœculonius, on the Bill for reſtraining the making Inſurances on foreign Ships, bound to or from the Eaſt-Indies.
X. A Queſtion in Surveying.
XI. A Geometrical Queſtion ſolved.
XII. King of Pruſſia's excellent Letter to his Brother the Prince Royal.
XIII. A Manifeſto, whereby the Poliſh Dyet was abruptly diſſolved.
XIV. Remarkable Cave diſcovered in Scotland.
XV. The City Addreſs, with the King's Anſwer.
XVI. Of the Turquoiſe and other Gems, and how to make artificial Turquoiſes.
XVII. Hiſtory of New Foreſt and Richmond New Park.
XVIII. Explanation of the Oxford Almanack.
XIX. Importance of making a Will.
XX. A new Pantomime Entertainment.
XXI. POETRY: Verſes proper for the Winter Seaſon; on the Curioſities at Dr. Mead's; on the Ladies at Wells Aſſembly; the ſetting Sun; the wary Damſel; Ode for the King's Birth-Day; Harveſt home, a new Song, ſet to Muſick, &c. &c.
XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Fan-makers Petition; Seſſions at the Old Bailey; Montgomery executed, &c. &c.
XXIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXVII. Catalogue of Books.

With a new and correct MAP of WARWICKSHIRE, and a fine HEAD of the late Lord Viſcount BOLINGBROKE, beautifully engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to complete Sets.

CONTENTS.

ABSTRACT of the Memoirs of the Life and Miniſterial Conduct of the late Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke 487
His connection, as ſecretary at war, with the duke of Marlborough ibid.
Of the change in the queen's adminiſtration 488
Mr. St. John, now ſecretary of ſtate, makes a great figure in it ibid.
The difficulties he had to encounter, and how he ſurmounted them 488, 489
Created viſcount Bolingbroke, and goes over to Paris about the peace 489
Turned out of his office upon the acceſſion of K. George I. ibid.
He withdraws privately to France, and his letter to lord Lanſdown 490
Impeached of high-treaſon, and attainted ibid
Pardoned, and embarks again in political diſputes ibid.
His writings, and death 491
A deſcription of Warwickſhire 491, 492
Coventry and Warwick 491
Guy-cliff 492
Birmingham, and other market-towns 492
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued 493—502
DEBATE on the bill for reſtraining the making inſurances on foreign ſhips, bound to and from the Eaſt-Indies ibid.
SPEECH of L. Bœbius Dives in favour of the bill 493
Importance of the Eaſt-India trade 494
SPEECH of A. Bæculonius againſt the bill 495
The intent of the bill 498
Inſurance advantageous to the nation 499
How the Eaſt-India trade may be made to flouriſh 500
A ſhort diſſertation upon water 502
A queſtion in ſurveying propoſed 503
Solution of a geometrical queſtion ibid.
The king of Pruſſia's letter to his brother the prince royal 504
Hiſtory of the South-ſea company 505
Obſervations on the turquoiſe, and upon gems in general 508
How to make artificial turquoiſes 509
Property alienable and unalienable 510
Hiſtory of New-foreſt in Hampſhire, and of Richmond New-park in Surrey 510, 511
Tim. Bennet the patriot cobler 511, 512
Extracts from the biſhop of Cloyne's Treatiſe upon Motion 512
Importance of making a will, and how it ſhould be executed 514
Virtues of lime-water in the cure of the ſtone, from Dr. Whytt's eſſay on that ſubject 515
Caſe of Mr. David Millar ibid.
Caſe of the Hon. Horatio Walpole, Eſq; written by himſelf 516
Sequel of Mr. Walpole's caſe 518
Method of making lime-water 519
Extract from The Adventurer, a new paper, of a new pantomime entertainment, called Harlequin Hercules, being a burleſque on the preſent theatrical entertainments 519, 520
POETRY. Harveſt-home, a new ſong ſet to muſick 521
Votum Herefordenſe ibid.
A new minuet 522
Verſes written from Copenhagen, proper for this winter ſeaſon ibid.
On viewing the curioſities at Dr. Mead's 523
A deſcription of the ladies at Wells aſſembly ibid.
The ſetting ſun, to Sylvia 524
Sappho to Phaon, by a young lady, at the requeſt of a gentleman ibid.
Ode on human life ibid.
The wary damſel ibid.
Epitaph on the death of a ſpaniel ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 525
Tranſlation of a manifeſto, whereby the Poliſh dyet was abruptly diſſolved ibid.
Petition of the fan-makers to the directors of the Eaſt-India company ibid.
A new extraordinary cave diſcovered in Scotland 526
French Eaſt-India ſhip blown up ibid.
Seſſions at the Old Bailey ibid.
Sale of Yarmouth pickled herrings ibid.
New lord mayor ſworn in ibid
His majeſty's birth-day celebrated ibid.
Number of buſſes employed in the fiſhery this year ibid.
Montgomery executed at Tyburn 527
Roman coins and medals found ibid
The king arrives from Hanover ibid.
City addreſs, with the king's anſwer, and five new knights ibid.
Explanation of the Oxford almanack ibid.
Marriages and births ibid.
Deaths 528
Eccleſiaſtical preferments ibid.
Promotions civil and military 529
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Ode for the king's birth-day ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 530
Monthly bill of mortality ibid
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 531
A catalogue of books 532

We have received Publicola's letter and anſwer, &c. but as we do not care to meddle with any controverſy, that has been carried on in any other periodical piece, to which there muſt be conſtant references, he will excuſe our not inſerting it. Any thing elſe that is independent of ſuch publications will be very acceptable. We have received another piece on the ſame ſubject, which ſhall be conſidered.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1752.

A brief ACCOUNT *of the Life and Miniſterial* CONDUCT *of the late Lord Viſcount* BOLINGROKE, *extracted from the* MEMOIRS *of his Life and Miniſterial* CONDUCT, *now publiſhing by* R. Baldwin, *at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row. *Continued from Page 442.* (*See his* HEAD *here prefixed, beautifully engraved.*)

OUR author begins his fifth letter with ſhewing the connection that aroſe between Mr. St. John, as ſecretary at war, and the duke of Marlborough, and the ſervices he did to his grace, by carrying through the houſe the act for ſettling upon him the honour and manor of Woodſtock, with the penſion from the Poſt-office, and demonſtrating, that, beſides all the great things his grace did, he would certainly have attempted, and in all probability performed, ſtill greater, if he had not been reſtrained by the Dutch deputies. But notwithſtanding theſe facts, ſays our author, we muſt allow a wide difference between the ſincere admirer, and the ſervile creature of that great man. Mr. St. John diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the former character, and to the laſt moment of his life avowed it upon all occaſions; but he diſclaimed the latter when the duke was in the zenith of his power, and neither the duke nor the dutcheſs ever charged him with ingratitude.

In the parliament which met, October the 25th, 1705, he had a great ſhare in the management of the publick buſineſs, ſo that even a certain prelate is ſo impartial as to own he was a perſon of much activity. In this ſeſſion the Tories, ſays our author, being out of court, became zealous for the proteſtant ſucceſſion, and made a motion in the houſe of lords for inviting over the princeſs Sophia *, which was over-ruled by the miniſters and Whig lords, on which the latter took occaſion to bring in the bill for eſtabliſhing a regency, &c. in caſe of her majeſty's death without iſſue. This bill being ſent down to the commons, the ſame motion was made there, but Mr. St. John and Mr. Harley prevented any debate upon the motion, by inſiſting upon firſt reading the bill; for they always applied their parts and diligence in preventing things from running into heats and diſorders. Then after taking notice of our great ſucceſs in the campaign of 1706, the author tells us, that the French in a manner begged for peace, and would have agreed to ſuch terms, that it is not eaſy to conceive why ſo few of our miniſters inclined to peace! But ſo it was, as both parties agree. And he concludes this letter with obſerving, that the general and treaſurer taking a pretence from Gregg's affair, refuſed, tho' this was not their true reaſon, to aſſiſt at the cabinet council, while Mr. Harley continued in her majeſty's ſervice: That he, to deliver the publick from ſuch a dilemma, as well as the queen, reſigned the ſeals, February 11, 1707-8; and ſoon after Henry St. John, Eſq; Sir Thomas Manſel, and Sir Simon Harcourt, who came in with him, laid down their reſpective employments; but that they and all their freinds behaved, during that ſeſ-

* *That motion did not proceed from any zeal in the Tories for the proteſtant ſucceſſion, but from a wretched political deſign to diſtreſs the miniſters and Whig lords; for thought they, if the miniſters and Whig lords oppoſe this motion, they will diſoblige the princeſs Sophia, and act contrary to all their former profeſſions; whereas, if they agree to it, they will diſoblige the queen, which may induce her to diſmiſs them, and take us again into the adminiſtration. But the Whigs fairly outwitted them, for by rejecting this motion, they recommended themſelves to the queen, and next day lord Wharton brought in the bill, which recommended them to the court of Hanover.*

ſion, with great temper, ſteadineſs, and decency, ſo that they loſt nothing by the ſuperior power of their adverſaries——— except their places.

The author begins his ſixth letter with acquainting us, that Mr. St. John was not a member in the next parliament which was almoſt entirely Whig, and A conſequently great harmony and unanimity appeared within doors, but jealouſies, heart-burnings and murmurs ſoon began to appear without, which were blown into a flame by the affair of Sacheverel. The queen herſelf too was uneaſy, as ſhe found herſelf in every thing dictated to by her miniſters; and our author takes up the reſt of this letter, and a great part of B his 7th, in explaining the cauſes of the following change in the adminiſtration, and the difficulties Mr. Harley, the chief projector of it, had to encounter; after which he tells us that the parliament roſe, April the 5th, 1710, ſoon after which, the change was begun by giving the marquiſs of Kent's white ſtaff, as lord chamC berlain, to the duke of Shrewſbury; that about two months after, the earl of Sunderland was removed from being ſecretary of ſtate; the beginning of Auguſt the treaſurer was diſmiſſed, and a commiſſion appointed, of which Mr. Harley was the chief; and about a month after Henry St. John Eſq; was made ſecretary of ſtate; ſoon after which the parliament D was diſſolved, and a new one ſummoned to meet in November, when Mr. St. John was choſen for Berkſhire. About the time the parliament was diſſolved, the famous periodical paper, called, The Examiner, was ſet up, the firſt 12 papers of which were ſuppoſed to be written by Mr. St. John, Dr. Atterbury, Mr. Prior, and other perſons of diſtinction; particularly, E one was commonly called Mr. St. John's letter to the Examiner.

Accordingly the parliament met in November; and as the adminiſtration had a clear majority, they made a very briſk uſe of it, by voting 40,000 men for the ſea ſervice; the like number for Flanders; and paſſed the bill for a land tax of 4s. F in the pound, before Chriſtmas. In all this Mr. St. John made a great figure, for hitherto the miniſter relied chiefly upon him; and his vigilance and vivacity were univerſally confeſſed, though not univerſally applauded, by men of both parties. The author, in his account of the marquis de Guiſcard's affair, tells us, that having, as he paſſed, picked up a pen-knife in an G outer room, he deſired to ſpeak with Mr. ſecretary St. John in private, which being refuſed him, and that gentleman ſitting out of his reach, he turned ſuddenly upon Mr. Harley and ſtabbed him dangerouſly in the breaſt; after which he informs us, that Mr. St. John had a very great if not the chief hand in the project for reducing Quebec, which failed through the too great care to keep it a ſecret, and chiefly by the negligence and ſomething worſe in certain perſons in New England.

Then after informing us of the propoſals of peace made by France in April, and the meeting of the parliament in 1711, he tells us, that the great truſt of managing the affairs of the adminiſtration in parliament, was committed to Mr. St. John, who, to influeuce the nation in their ſentiments of the long continuance of the war, and to excite the moſt earneſt deſire of peace, employed himſelf with indefatigable diligence, in drawing up the moſt accurate computations, as to the number of our own troops, the number of foreigners, and the ſums paid by way of ſubſidies, during the courſe of the war; which produced a repreſentation from the commons to the queen, ſhewing the hardſhips the allies had put upon England in carrying on the war. To this the States General drew up a long anſwer; but Mr. St. John drew up a ſhort reply, with ſuch ſpirit and addreſs, as entirely enervated its force.

This may, ſays our author, ſerve as a ſpecimen of the ſecretary's conduct, upon whom at this juncture the great weight of buſineſs lay; and though it is generally ſaid, and which is more, as generally acknowledged, that even at this time he gave a great looſe to his pleaſures, and availed himſelf very little of thoſe helps to buſineſs that ariſe from method; yet his very enemies even then allowed, and events will ever prove the truth of it to poſterity, that he managed with great dexterity, and executed the ſeveral high employments, in which he then acted, with ſingular facility and capacity. As a ſtateſman and a miniſter, he had prodigious difficulties to ſtruggle with. Moſt of the foreign courts we had any tranſactions with, and of conſequence, their miniſters were continually prying into, and taking exceptions to his meaſures, and that with a certain fierceneſs, which ſometimes drove him to extremities. The buſineſs of count Gallas, the Imperial miniſter, who printed, without ceremony, whatever papers were communicated to him, and was continually complaining if papers were printed by any body elſe, made a great noiſe, and he was at length forbid the court. The Hanoverian miniſter, baron Bothmar's memorial made ſtill more noiſe, and put the ſecretary under yet greater inconveniences. The letter from

the

the States-General to the queen, in ſupport of their anſwer to the repreſentation of the houſe of commons, out-did both theſe, and was likewiſe publiſhed from the preſs. With all theſe embarraſſments, the weight of a moſt intricate and important negotiation lay upon his ſhoulders, and while his whole time might have been taken up in repelling theſe attacks upon his conduct at home, he was obliged to furniſh inſtructions for the queen's miniſters abroad, who could, and who would do nothing, but in purſuance of his directions. As an orator in the ſenate, he exerted every different kind of eloquence; he ſtated all the great points that were brought before the houſe; he perſuaded, he illuſtrated, he ſupported the reſolutions that were taken upon them; he anſwered objections that were made, and maintained by the acuteſt men in the kingdom, and who, to their great abilities in ſpeaking, joined a perfect acquaintance with buſineſs, which affords an almoſt inexpreſſible weight to an oppoſition. As a courtier too, he had many, and very nice affairs upon his hands, and was obliged to enter into, and manage private intrigues of a very nice and delicate nature, in the midſt of his application to publick buſineſs. So that if you take into your view the whole circle of concerns that occupied his thoughts at this juncture, and remember at the ſame time that he was not without his foibles and his vices, you cannot but conceive of him a very high and extraordinary opinion; and inſtead of being ſurprized at thoſe irregularities and eccentricities, that upon a very critical enquiry were diſcovered in his conduct, you will rather ſtand amazed at the ſucceſs which attended his endeavours, and that in ſpite of the imperfections, which even his friends muſt acknowledge in his character, he was able to do what he did, and to ſupport himſelf and his party againſt ſuch a ſpirit of oppoſing, ſuch a weight of influence, and ſuch a torrent of abuſe, as at this juncture both they and he ſuſtained. He was, if you pleaſe, a leader of faction, but he was a very able leader; he was a man of pleaſure and indiſcretion, but he was, notwithſtanding, a man of vaſt abilities; he was, in ſhort, after all that the ſevereſt criticks could ſuggeſt, and after all that envy and malice could invent, a very extraordinary genius, whom while we blame, we muſt admire, and whom, if any reſpect be due to parts, to application, or to the power of atchieving great things by dint of them, we muſt commend.

And the author ends this his 7th letter with acquainting us, that in July Mr. St. John was created viſcount Bolingbroke, and baron St. John of Lidyard Tregoze *, with remainder, in caſe he died without iſſue male, to his father Sir Henry St. John, Bart. and his heirs male.

Our author begins his 8th letter with an account of lord Bolingbroke's trip to Paris, in order to finiſh the negotiation for ſettling the preliminaries, and makes ſeveral proper and juſt remarks upon the inſtructions he carried along with him, upon the artifices of the then oppoſition, and upon the treaty of Utrecht itſelf; and concludes with an account of, and ſome reflections upon the breach that afterwards happened among the queen's miniſters, which may be ſaid to have haſtened her death.

And his 9th and laſt letter he begins with an account of the queen's death, and the proclamation of the ſucceſſor, which was ſigned by all the queen's miniſters, and among the reſt by lord Bolingbroke; but on the 3d of Auguſt, being only two days after the queen's death, the regency having appointed Mr. Addiſon for their ſecretary, they directed the poſtmaſter-general to ſend all letters and packets directed to the ſecretaries of ſtate, to their ſecretary; which was, in fact, a removal of his lordſhip from the execution of his office; and this humiliation was heightened by his being obliged daily to wait at the door of the regency's apartment, with a bag in his hand, and expoſed, as it were, on purpoſe, to the inſolence of thoſe who were tempted by their own intemperance of mind, or thought they might make their court to others, by an abuſe of this ſudden turn of fortune. Therefore his diſmiſſion, which did not arrive until the 31ſt, would have been a relief to him, if it had not been attended with the locking up the doors of his office, and putting ſeals upon them, which very probably ſuggeſted to him what afterwards happened; and this was probably intended; for ſome who knew his lordſhip's great capacity, were at this critical juncture willing to diſconcert and depreſs his ſpirits, if they could. However, he diſcovered no ſigns of apprehenſion at this time, but often declared himſelf able to vindicate his own conduct, and applied with much induſtry and vigour to keep up the ſpirit of the friends to the late adminiſtration, during the ſhort ſeſſion which followed the queen's death.

In the next parliament, which met, March 17, 1714-15, his lordſhip, with ſeveral other lords, vigorouſly oppoſed a paragraph in the addreſs moved for in that houſe,

* *See before*, p. 439.

houſe, which reflected upon the queen and her laſt adminiſtration, and his lordſhip propoſed the amendment, but it was over-ruled by a majority upon the diviſion; and this as well as ſeveral private intimations he had, that violent meaſures were reſolved on, and that he was in danger of being made the ſcape-goat, made him, in a few days after, withdraw privately to France, whereupon he wrote the following letter to lord Lanſdown.

Dover, March 27, 1715.

MY LORD,

I Left the *town* ſo abruptly that I had no time to take leave of you, or any of my friends: You will excuſe me when you know that I had certain and repeated *informations* from ſome who are in the *ſecret of affairs*, That a reſolution was taken by thoſe who have *power* to *execute*, to purſue me *to the ſcaffold*. My *blood* was to have been the cement of a *new alliance*, nor could my *innocence* be any ſecurity after it had been once demanded from *abroad*, and reſolved on *at home*, that it was neceſſary to *cut me off*. Had there been the leaſt reaſon to hope for a *fair* and *open trial*, after having been already prejudged unheard, by *two houſes* of *parliament*, I ſhould not have declined the ſtricteſt examination. I challenge the moſt inveterate enemies, to produce any *one* inſtance of *criminal correſpondence*, or the leaſt *corruption* in any part of the *adminiſtration* in which I was concerned. If my *zeal* for the *honour* and *dignity* of my *royal miſtreſs*, and the *true intereſt* of my *country*, has any where tranſported me to let ſlip a *warm* or *unguarded expreſſion*, I hope the moſt favourable interpretation will be put upon it. It is a *comfort* that will remain with me in all my misfortunes, that I ſerved her majeſty *faithfully* and *dutifully*, in that eſpecially which ſhe had moſt at heart, *relieving* her *people* from a *bloody* and *expenſive war*, and that I have always been too much an *Engliſhman* to ſacrifice the *intereſt* of my country to any *foreign Ally* whatever, and it is for *this* crime only that I am now *driven* from *thence*. You will hear more at large from me ſhortly.

Yours, &c.

What afterwards followed ſhewed clearly, that his lordſhip had not been miſinformed; for, June 10, Mr. Walpole moved to impeach him of high treaſon, and other high crimes and miſdemeanors; and, Auguſt 6, the commons ſent up ſix articles of impeachment againſt him, and demanded that he ſhould be committed to ſafe cuſtody; but being informed by a meſſage from the lords, that he was not to be found, they on the 10th brought in a bill to attaint him of high treaſon, in caſe he did not ſurrender before the 10th of September then next, which was accordingly paſſed, and after the time elapſed he became attainted, by which he loſt his honours, and an eſtate of about 2500l. a year. When his lordſhip was thus cut off from his majeſty's ſubjects, his reſentment led him to enter into the ſervice of the pretender; but as he took theſe engagements in a heat, ſo he quickly repented of and quitted them, as he himſelf ſaid; but his enemies ſay, that having provoked his late majeſty by his behaviour, he made his peace by betraying the pretender; tho' he himſelf always inſiſted that his pardon was granted unaſked and unearned. As to the time this pardon was granted, or firſt promiſed, our author, from his lordſhip's own writings, ſeems to fix it in 1716. However, it was nine years before he reaped the fruit of his majeſty's indulgence, ſo as to be able to return into this kingdom; for it was not till May, 1725, that the bill was paſſed for this purpoſe.

Whilſt he was in France, he married, to his ſecond wife, the widow of the Marquis de Villette neice to the famous Madam de Maintenon, with whom he had a very large fortune, incumbered, however, with a long and troubleſome lawſuit. And the next year after his return, he embarked again in political diſputes, and wrote with great freedom and boldneſs againſt the meaſures that were purſued, in which he always acknowledged the late king's mercy and goodneſs, but diſclaimed all obligation to the miniſter; to whom he ſaid it was owing, that he did not receive all the effects of royal mercy that were intended him.

In the proſecution of this laſt controverſy, ſays our author, he found himſelf obliged from the beginning to recommend the earl of Oxford's old ſcheme, under the new title of a coalition of parties; for the Tories were by this time out of any condition to aim at places and power, except as auxiliaries; and in doing this, many of them acted but with a bad grace, more eſpecially towards the latter end of the ſtruggle, when they began to ſuſpect the fidelity of their new friends, and were a little ſqueamiſh on behaving in direct oppoſition to their old principles. His lectures, however, were the principal means of keeping people together; and it muſt be confeſſed to his credit, as a political writer, that he managed the whole affair with the utmoſt

moſt dexterity, and very happily threw out a ſyſtem of policy, ſo curiouſly contrived that a man might enter into, and purſue the publick buſineſs of the nation; if with any propriety, a controverſy carried on for the ſake of power, by any ſet of men, in any place whatever, may be ſo called; without deſerting, in his own opinion at leaſt, his private notions in government. He was very ſenſible, however, that tho' this was the beſt expedient, yet it was no more than an expedient; and that how well ſoever the threads of party might be twiſted, they would infallibly ſeparate, and ſhow themſelves when the line of oppoſition was cut.

And after giving us ſome extracts from his lordſhip's writings, our author ſays, that while either *faction* or *freedom* remains in this country, this great man's writings will have their merit and their uſe.

This they always had; but what I would be underſtood to mean is, that they will have it now in an advanced and extraordinary degree. Death, in removing him out of the reach of envy, and the rage of jealouſy, has extended the utility, and fixed the immortality of his writings. Their reputation will now reſt upon their own merit, without ſuffering any diminution from the failings of their author. ——— My pen has been employed in ſhewing you this is no panegyrick; but a juſt tribute to merit, and the reſt of the world will gradually learn this from the writings themſelves, which will be now read with leſs prejudice and more reſpect. His writings are the MONUMENTS which he conſecrated to poſterity; and though he is now no more, THESE will laſt FOR EVER.

And our author concludes his account of this great man, with telling us, that he died, Nov. 15, 1751, then wanting but one of fourſcore, and after having reſided for ſeveral years, and breathed his laſt in the ancient family ſeat at Batterſea, a circumſtance he earneſtly wiſhed; and took care, by his laſt will, to ſecure his writings from oblivion or interpolation.

A Deſcription *of* WARWICKSHIRE. *With a new and correct* MAP.

WARWICKSHIRE has Northamptonſhire and Leiceſterſhire on the eaſt, Worceſterſhire on the weſt, Staffordſhire on the north, and Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire on the ſouth. It is about 35 miles long from north to ſouth, 26 broad from eaſt to weſt, and 125 in circumference. It lies in the dioceſes of Worceſter, and of Litchfield and Coventry; has one city, one borough, 12 other market-towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament; thoſe for the county being at preſent Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. and the Hon. William Craven, Eſq; It is divided into five hundreds, and is reckoned to contain 670,000 acres, in which are 158 pariſhes and about 22,000 houſes. The air is pure, and the ſoil rich, yielding all things neceſſary to ſupply the wants of nature in cloathing, firing, and food. It is divided into two parts by the river Avon, which runs thro' it: That called Feldon is fruitful in corn and graſs; and the northern, called Woodland, is woody, and has iron mines. In ſhort, the county abounds with black cattle and ſheep, excellent cheeſe and butter, coals and timber.

Coventry is an ancient city, 74 computed and 90 meaſured miles N. W. from London; and tho' it is ſituate within the confines of this county, yet it is exempted from its juriſdiction, as being a county of itſelf, having ſeveral towns and villages annexed to it. The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 10 aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are William Grove and Samuel Greathead, Eſqrs. and gives title of earl to the family of Coventry, who are alſo viſcounts Deerhurſt. As a county, they have two ſheriffs, a ſteward, coroner, two chamberlains, two wardens, and other officers. The markets are on Wedneſdays and Fridays. The ſtately croſs here is well known. Tho' here are but three pariſh churches, here are four ſpires, there being at the ſouth end of the town a tall ſpire by itſelf, the only remains of a church that belonged to a monaſtery of grey friars. (See a large and particular deſcription of this city, with the ſtory of lady Godiva's riding thro' it naked, in our Magazine for June laſt, p. 251, 252; where our readers may alſo ſee a beautiful Folio VIEW of its SOUTH PROSPECT.)

Warwick, about 9 miles ſouth-weſt of Coventry, is the county town, and gives name to the ſhire. It is a very ancient corporation, and by the laſt charter granted them, they are termed a bailiff and 12 principal burgeſſes, &c. tho' in common they are called the mayor, aldermen, &c. It ſends two members to parliament, who at preſent are the Right Hon. the earl of Hillſborough of the kingdom of Ireland, and Henry Archer, Eſq; The town is built on a ſteep rock, at the bottom whereof runs the Avon, over which here is a ſtrong, handſome ſtone bridge. Their cellars are cut out of the rock, whoſe height from the river is 40 foot, but on the north ſide it is even with

the town. You have a fruitful champaign country under Warwick on the ſouth; and it is as pleaſant to behold the groves, woods and parks on the north. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, which overlooks the town, for many ages the ſeat of the famous earls of Warwick, but now the delightful dwelling of the noble family of Brook. Warwick is a pretty large town, conſiſting of ſeveral ſpacious ſtreets, well built and inhabited, has two fine pariſh churches, a handſome free-ſchool, and well-endowed hoſpital for decayed gentlemen. The market-houſe is a grand ſtone building, ſupported by ſeveral pillars, where the aſſizes and general ſeſſions for the county are held. Its market, which is very large, is on Saturday. It formerly gave title of earl to the great family of the Nevilles, but ſince James I. to the noble family of Rich, who are alſo earls of Holland in Lincolnſhire. Near this town lies Guy-Cliff, ſuppoſed to have been an hermitage, and the retreat of the famous Guy earl of Warwick after his martial exploits. His ſtory is ſo obſcur'd with fables, that we have little certainty about him; but ſeveral of the ſucceeding earls called their ſons by his name. Guy de Beauchamp built a chapel and noble tower, and ſet up a gigantick ſtatue to his memory; and his ſword and other accoutrements are ſtill ſhewn in the caſtle, where was formerly a ſuit of arras hangings, repreſenting his great actions.

The other market-towns are, 1. Shipſton, in the ſouth parts, which has a trade in cloth. Tho' but a ſmall town, it has a good market on Saturdays, for corn, proviſions, and ſheep, from which laſt ſome think it had its name. It has a bridge over the Stower.

2. Kyneton, or Kineton, 8 miles N. E. of Shipſton, an ancient town, but of no great repute, with a ſmall market on Tueſday. Near it lies Edge-Hill, from whence there is a delicious proſpect over the neighbouring valley; but it is chiefly remarkable for the firſt battle fought there between king Charles I. and the parliament, in 1642, when the victory was claimed by both ſides. The valley is called the Vale of Red-Horſe, becauſe the country people cut out the ſhape of a horſe on the ſide of the hill upon a red ſoil; and a neighbouring freeholder is obliged by his tenure to keep it clean.

3. Southam, 7 miles N. E. of Kineton, an indifferent town, ſituate in a fertile ſoil for corn. It has a market on Mondays well furniſhed with corn and proviſions, and alſo conſiderable for cattle.

4. Stratford, commonly called Stratford upon Avon, 7 miles S. W. of Warwick, a very good town, with a market on Thurſday. It has two churches, and is well filled with houſes and inhabitants. Its chief commodity is malt, of which it makes great quantities. It has a ſtone bridge of 14 arches over the Avon.

5. Aulceſter, 6 miles W. of Stratford, an ancient but ſmall town corporate, and formerly of greater trade than now. It has an indifferent market on Tueſday. It was anciently a Roman ſtation, and Roman coins, &c. have been dug up here.

6. Henley, 6 miles N. E. of Aulceſter, a ſmall town, with a mean market on Mondays.

7. Coleſhill, 14 miles N. of Henley, a ſmall but neat town, ſeated on a hill by the river Cole, over which it has a large ſtone bridge. It has an indifferent market on Wedneſday.

8. Birmingham, 7 miles W. of Coleſhill, has a dry ſituation on the ſide of a hill, is large and very populous, and full of iron and ſteel manufactories, eſpecially of the ſmaller ſorts, which are ſent in great quantities to all parts of the world. It is one of the moſt noted towns in England in that way, and employs abundance of hands, ſo that here is a continual noiſe of hammers, anvils, files, &c. It has a very large market on Thurſdays for live cattle, corn, malt, and other proviſions. It is greatly improved and enlarged of late, by many new buildings both publick and private.

9. Sutton-Colfield, 7 miles N. of Birmingham, almoſt in the extream part of the county northward, a ſmall town, ſituate in an excellent air, and among pleaſant woods, tho' but in a barren ſoil. It has a market, tho' not very conſiderable, on Mondays.

10. Atherſton, 4 miles S. of Stratford, a pretty good town, with a ſmall market on Tueſdays.

11. Nun-Eaton, 8 miles N. E. of Coventry, a long town, with an indifferent market on Saturdays. Here was formerly a nunnery, from whence the name.

12. Rugby, 9 miles N. E. of Southam, ſeated on the banks of the Avon, where with a ſlender ſtream it enters this county. It has a bridge over the river, is a ſmall town much inhabited by butchers, and has a good market, eſpecially for meat, on Saturdays.

Leamington, about three miles from Southam, is noted for a ſalt ſpring. Newnham Regis, about the ſame diſtance from Rugby, is remarkable for medicinal ſprings, which ſeem to flow thro' alum mines: They are diuretick, good for green wounds; drank with ſalt, laxative, and with ſugar, reſtringent.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 454.

I ſhall now give you a Debate we had in our Club, Feb. 25, *relating to the Inſurance of foreign Ships, occaſioned by a Bill that had been brought in* for reſtraining the making Inſurances on foreign Ships bound to or from the *Eaſt-Indies*; *in which the firſt that ſpoke was* L. Bæbius Dives, *whoſe Speech was in Subſtance thus.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

WHEN I firſt moved for this bill, I gave my reaſons at large why I thought ſuch a bill neceſſary at this time, and I had the good fortune to find, that they were ſuch as prevailed with the houſe to give leave for bringing it in; therefore, in order to obtain the concurrence of the houſe with the motion I am now to make, I ſhould not think I had any occaſion to repeat what I then ſaid, but that I find there are now ſeveral gentlemen preſent who were not then in the houſe; and as they are gentlemen, whoſe approbation I ſhall always be proud of having, I hope the houſe will give me leave to reſume, as briefly as poſſible, what I before troubled you with upon this head, and to add ſuch other reaſons as have ſince occurred to me.

The advantages which accrue to a nation from an extenſive commerce, I can have no occaſion to explain, as they are ſo well underſtood by every gentleman in this houſe; but I muſt obſerve, Sir, that as we are ſituated in an iſland, beſides all the advantages which we have in common with other nations, we derive from an extenſive commerce, an advantage which no other nation can from thence acquire; I mean that of a ſecurity againſt being invaded or attacked. It is to this we owe our ſuperiority in naval power, and whilſt we preſerve this ſuperiority, we can ſit ſecure at home, at the ſame time that we are wracking our vengeance upon any nation that dares to give us offence. It is therefore more the intereſt of this nation than of any other, to cultivate an extenſive commerce, and to prevent every thing that may diminiſh our own, or increaſe that of any of our neighbours. Now, Sir, among all the modern improvements, there is not any one that has contributed more towards the enlarging of commerce, and engaging people even of ſmall fortunes to become merchants, than that of an eaſy and ſafe method of inſuring whatever a man ventures in that way; and in this I rejoice to ſay, that we have at preſent the advantage, I believe, of every nation under the ſun. There is no country, at leaſt ſo far as my knowledge reaches, where an inſurance for any ſum may be ſo eaſily purchaſed, or where the loſs, in caſe any ſhould happen, may be ſo ſafely and ſo ſpeedily recovered, as at preſent in this country; and of this, I think, it is a plain proof, that all the nations in Europe are daily ſending commiſſions to London for inſurance.

This, Sir, is certainly a great encouragement to our own commerce, and even the inſuring upon foreign bottoms is, I ſhall grant, a preſent advantage to the nation; but yet I think, that we ſhould endeavour, as much as we can, to prevent its being an advantage to the commerce of thoſe nations, who are now, or may hereafter, become our rivals both in commerce and naval power; for ſurely, the little preſent advantage the nation may reap by the pre-

Mr. A—— B——r.

miums for inſuring upon foreign bottoms, cannot, in the opinion of any gentleman, overbalance the infinite prejudice we may be expoſed to, by contributing to increaſe the commerce of our rivals. What I now ſay, Sir, is not deſigned as an argument for our prohibiting any inſurance upon foreign bottoms; tho' even this I ſhould be for, if it were not for the danger of its leſſening ſo much the number of our inſurers, as to raiſe the price of inſurance even upon our bottoms. My deſign is only againſt that ſingle branch of trade, which is the immediate object of the bill now under our conſideration.

The East India trade, Sir, is a trade of the utmoſt importance: It is a trade of infinite advantage to every country where it is once thoroughly eſtabliſhed; not only on account of the great riches it brings in, but becauſe it furniſhes a vaſt variety of goods, which may be exported and ſold to advantage, in every other part of the world; conſequently, it contributes greatly towards an extenſion of commerce, becauſe it ſerves to make up what is called the ſortment of a cargo for almoſt every other foreign market; and if we will but recollect the many great families we have now amongſt us, who owed their firſt riſe to the East-India trade, we muſt acknowledge the benefit it has already been of to this nation. Therefore the preſervation of it deſerves our utmoſt care, and the attempts now made by all our neighbours upon the continent to ſhare this trade with us, ought to rouſe our attention; for theſe attempts alone are ſufficient to convince even thoſe who underſtand nothing of trade, that this branch is one of the moſt beneficial.

Now, Sir, if we conſider the difficulty and the vaſt expence in eſtabliſhing an East India trade at the firſt outſet, we cannot help being ſurpriſed how ſome of the nations in Europe, never much famed for riches, could ever entertain a thought of engaging in this trade. What then could give them any hopes of engaging in it with ſucceſs? I will be bold to ſay, Sir, it was entirely owing to their having ſuch a ſafe and eaſy method of inſuring in England, and to the want of proper laws, or the non-execution of the laws we have, to prevent our own people from engaging with foreigners in ſetting up an East-India trade. The ſhips employed in this trade are ſo large, and the cargoes ſo expenſive, that it would have been found very difficult, if not impoſſible, to have freight with a number of adventurers either in Flanders, Denmark, or Sweden, who were rich enough to have furniſhed, and bold enough to have ventured to furniſh, the expence of fitting out ſuch a ſhip, if they muſt have taken the whole riſk upon themſelves; but they knew that whatever ſum they contributed for that purpoſe, they could eaſily and ſafely inſure at London, and that conſequently their riſk would be only what they paid for inſurance.

This, Sir, encouraged them to form the project, and to contribute towards its ſucceſs to the utmoſt of their power; and what was beyond their power to furniſh was made up by ſome rich men of this country, whoſe avarice tempted them to be guilty of ſuch a high crime againſt their native country. Our own people, Sir, not only furniſhed foreigners with inſurances, but alſo with what money they wanted for ſetting up this trade: Nay more, they furniſhed them with the ſkill how to conduct it; for ſeveral perſons who had been employed by our East-India company, were ſo ungrateful as to engage in the ſervice of theſe foreign companies, and made uſe of that experience, ſkill, and knowledge againſt our East-India company, which they had acquired by the favour of our East-India company.

pany. Againſt this wicked practice, it is true, a law was made as ſoon as it came to be diſcovered; for the firſt law againſt it was paſſed in the 5th year of his late majeſty's reign, which was about the time of, or ſoon after the ſetting up of the Oſtend company; and ſeveral laws have been ſince paſſed for enforcing that law, and for preventing the ſubjects of this kingdom from engaging in, or contributing towards the eſtabliſhment or carrying on of any foreign trade to the Eaſt-Indies *, one of which, in my opinion, prohibits by implication what is deſigned to be expreſsly reſtrained by this bill: I mean the act paſſed in the 9th year of his late majeſty, to prevent the ſubjects of this kingdom from being concerned in promoting any ſubſcription for an Eaſt-India company in the Auſtrian Netherlands; for it is therein enacted, that whoever ſhall ſubſcribe to, *or promote* the eſtabliſhing *or carrying on* any other foreign company, ſhall be liable to the penalties inflicted by that act: Now it is certain, that whoever inſures upon the ſhip of any foreign Eaſt-India company, promotes the carrying on of the trade of that company, and ſhould therefore, I think, be deemed within the deſcription of that act; but as all penal laws, according to the maxim of the lawyers, ought to be ſtrictly interpreted, this admits of a doubt, and for this reaſon the bill now before us becomes neceſſary; and is the more neceſſary, as it has been hitherto found impracticable to prevent the ſubjects of this kingdom from becoming adventurers in foreign Eaſt-India companies; for the concealing of it is ſo eaſy, that it is impoſſible to come at ſuch a proof as may render them liable to a conviction.

In this caſe therefore, Sir, the only thing we can do for preſerving this valuable branch of trade, is to prevent, by an expreſs law, the making any inſurances upon foreign ſhips ſailing to, or returning from the Eaſt-Indies. This, I believe, we may effectually do; for tho' our inſurers are generally men of great character as well as ſubſtance, yet no ſubject of this kingdom, and much leſs a foreigner, will truſt to their word alone. Some ſort of policy in writing will be required; and as the broker, as well as the factor for the inſured, beſides the inſured themſelves, muſt be intruſted with the ſecret, and will always have in their hands a proof ſufficient for conviction, no man of ſubſtance will underwrite ſuch a policy, if the fact be by an expreſs law made criminal and ſubjected to a ſevere penalty; for in all ſuch caſes the inſurer would be ſo much in the power of the inſured, that he could neither controvert a pretended loſs, nor refuſe to comply with the moſt fraudulent demand. Thus every gentleman muſt ſee, that the bill now before us will be effectual for the end propoſed; and as it is the only method we can take for preventing our Eaſt-India trade from being incroached on by foreigners, the many projects daily ſetting up for that purpoſe have, I think, made ſuch a bill abſolutely neceſſary; therefore I ſhall move for its being committed to a committee of the whole houſe, and I hope my motion will be unanimouſly agreed to; for our unanimity upon this head will be of great ſervice, as it will convince foreigners, that this nation will do every thing in its power, without coming to an open rupture, for rendering all their Eaſt-India projects abortive.

The next that ſpoke was A. Bœculonius, *whoſe Speech was to this Effect.*

Mr. Preſident,

S I R,

ALthough the preſent bill is intended only as a local and particular reſtriction, yet, as it is not

* *See* London Magazine *for* September *laſt, p.* 415.

founded on that maxim of policy, which ought always to be followed by a trading nation, I am moſt ſincerely and heartily againſt it; more eſpecially as the Hon. gentleman who firſt propoſed it has given no reaſons in ſupport of that meaſure; for, if good reaſons could have been found, I know no gentleman more capable and willing to have enforced them. Nay, what is more remarkable, inſtead of giving reaſons in ſupport of the bill, he has been pleaſed to urge the neceſſity of putting the penal laws now in force into a more vigorous execution, in order to ſupport the intolerable monopoly of the Eaſt India company.

I agree, Sir, with thoſe who are of opinion, that without the help of inſurance, merchants of ſmall, nay even merchants of large capitals, could not carry on their commerce with ſuch ſecurity and eaſe as they do at preſent; for by means of theſe offices, every man underwriting a policy is a joint adventurer with the merchant, and if the ſhip and cargo be loſt, the misfortune becomes ſo diffuſed, that the loſs is ſcarcely felt by any particular perſon, the hazard is ſo inconſiderable, that a merchant can ſit down quietly in his compting-houſe, and calculate the profits of his trade with almoſt a moral certainty.

I will alſo allow, Sir, that if no offices of inſurance, publick or private, were eſtabliſhed in any part of Europe, ſave Great-Britain, in that caſe the preventing, by law, the inſurances on foreign ſhips would, in ſome inſtances, check the trade of foreigners. As to the preventing it intirely, I am certain it would not, but they would carry on their trade in general as they do at preſent, with this difference, that particular merchants would not riſque ſo great a capital on a ſingle bottom: For we all know, that many private merchants, and all the publick companies, carry on their trade without making inſurance, and they find their benefit in ſo doing. I can ſay myſelf, that I am one of thoſe private merchants who find it very advantageous to riſque my adventures in general, without any inſurance, even from an iſland where the riſque of a total, or an average loſs is greater than from the Eaſt-Indies, ariſing from the difficulty of the navigation, and the nature of the commodity: For as ſugar is the eſſential ſalt of a plant, it is impatient of moiſture, and liable to be damaged in a greater degree by water entering into the veſſel, than moſt other commodities. The loading of a ſugar ſhip is ſo very heavy as to render the veſſel not ſo buoyant as the dangerous navigation, either thro' the gulph of Florida, or thro' the windward paſſage, in prudence requires; and, for this reaſon, I have heard an Hon. gentleman, who ſits under the gallery, declare, that he never deſired to underwrite a ſhip from Jamaica: I ſay, notwithſtanding this, I find it my intereſt, in general, not to inſure.

From this reaſoning, I think it highly probable, that men would become adventurers, provided no ſhop of inſurance was eſtabliſhed; and as our great companies do not inſure at preſent, it is probable, that by this bill we ſhall force the Embden company to purſue their own intereſt, by ſtanding their own inſurers. Sir, this method of inſurance is of modern date, invented by the Italians, who firſt ſet the example of banks, book-keeping, &c. and were formerly the great merchants of Europe, and ingroſſed the whole trade of India.

But we are ſo far from being the only people who have regular offices of inſurance, that, on the contrary, moſt of the great trading cities of Europe have them either publick or private: They are eſtabliſhed at Paris, Calais, Liſbon, Bourdeaux, Amſterdam, and Leghorn, and other cities

cities of Italy. So that the practice of inſurance is almoſt univerſal over Europe, and more ſo ſince the paſſing of a late act, which (altho' I did not oppoſe) I always looked upon as a very impolitick act, and highly detrimental to this country; I mean the act that prohibited the French from inſuring their ſhips here during the war. It certainly was a very great loſs and diſadvantage to the nation; it cauſed the French to erect a new office at Paris, and another very great one at Bourdeaux, with the duke de Penthievre at their head. The French miniſtry were by this act awakened from their ſupineneſs and lethargy, and gave encouragement to theſe offices, by which means that buſineſs became in vogue; (for let the French king or miniſtry eſpouſe any meaſure, the people will certainly run into it;) ſo that at preſent (if my information is right) many ſhopkeepers at Bourdeaux underwrite policies in the ſame manner as the ſhopkeepers of Briſtol do.

Gentlemen may imagine, that inſurances are made cheaper here, or at leaſt the money for which the inſurance is made, is more ſecure and more eaſily recovered, than in any other part of Europe; but, Sir, I am not ſo clear in that point as ſome other gentlemen may be, and my opinion is founded, in a great meaſure, on my own experience.

In the late French war, every gentleman knows, that inſurances run exceedingly high, more eſpecially thoſe made on ſhips ſailing from the Engliſh and French ſugar colonies, which trade is by much the greateſt and moſt advantageous that the French carry on, as may appear by the repreſentations of their council of commerce, or their board of trade, to the royal council. Our inſurances from Jamaica run from 24l. to 30l. per cent. to pay 98l. in caſe of loſs, and to return five guineas in caſe they ſailed with convoy. The inſurances on French ſhips run as high as 35l. per cent. from their iſlands, which, by their ſituation, were not ſo much expoſed to the danger of the ſeas and privateers as Jamaica, which lies to the leeward.

This was the ſtate of inſurances in the war, and altho' the French inſured with us at ſo exorbitant a premium, it does not prove, that they could not have inſured at a cheaper rate in any other parts of Europe. They inſured ſtill with us, being accuſtomed to our ſhop, where their correſpondencies were ſettled, and they had been well uſed; and every body knows how averſe mankind are to make changes and experiments, even where it is to their advantage: This I know by myſelf, who have conſtantly ſent yearly to the Cork market to buy Engliſh herrings at an advanced price, when I could have purchaſed them cheaper at our own doors. Sir, I ſay then, that the Dutch did inſure much cheaper than we did, and I did not hear of any complaints of their not paying their loſſes, provided thoſe loſſes were regularly and juſtly authenticated. And, Sir, to prove this aſſertion, I will beg leave to acquaint the houſe, that by the ſituation of my property abroad, I had an opportunity of knowing a little of theſe inſurances; and altho' I was very ſenſible, that great gains were made in the war by the inſurers, even from Jamaica, the worſt navigation of all the iſlands, yet prudence required, that I ſhould not riſque all my adventures without inſurance, and therefore it was neceſſary to look out for a ſhop where I might make inſurance to the beſt advantage. I accordingly diſcourſed this matter over with Meſſ. D. and L. (an houſe of great credit and reputation in the Eaſt and Weſt-India trade, for I think Mr. D—— is an Eaſt India director) and complained to them of the exorbitancy of our inſurers demands. They informed me they had policies underwrote at

Amſterdam at much more reaſonable rates than at London; and as a proof of what I ſay, I have had the favour of ſeeing their books, and found they made inſurances at Amſterdam an hundred per cent. cheaper than in London, and the loſs very honeſtly and punctually paid. At the ſame time the Dutch miniſtry were ſoliciting our government to have a ſtop put to our inſurances on French veſſels.

N. B. *Here the extract was read from their books.*

Now, altho' I have a very good opinion of our underwriters in general, yet I do not think them more ſecure to inſure with than the Dutch; I have not found them ſo, for I can ſay, that I have ſuſtained many loſſes by them in the inſurances I made; and I have had diſputes with them upon demands, which, if a man may be a judge in his own caſe, I have thought very unjuſt. I have one now depending ever ſince the war, and have choſe a very worthy member of this houſe for my umpire; therefore I hope I may be thought to have ſome reaſon for thinking, that inſurances are not made cheaper, or the money more ſecure, in caſe of loſs, than in ſome offices erected abroad.

The intent of this bill is to obſtruct the ſchemes of a great prince not in the beſt humour with us; but I cannot think it either prudent or politick to endeavour to irritate him more by this ill-timed partiality.

The bill ſeems calculated to prevent the K— of P—— from carrying on a trade to the Eaſt-Indies from the port of Embden, by which means he may in time become a maritime as well as a great landed power, and fill us with fears, as the K. of Sweden did formerly; it is to prevent his interfering, by his ſupplies of India goods, in foreign markets, with our Eaſt-India company.

This I take to be the intent of the bill (if the bill has any other intent but affronting the K. of P——) I find, by what paſſed in the houſe on another occaſion, that the alarum bell has been ſounded, *Embden delenda eſt*; as if this nation could be endangered by any ſchemes of trade, or any other ſchemes carried on from Embden. The ſituation and circumſtances of P—— are ſuch, that it is impoſſible that prince can become a formidable power at ſea: His government is entirely military, like the old government of the Mamalukes, and a ſingle miſcarriage may prove fatal to all his ſchemes, as it did to them. His dominions are not ſituated like thoſe of Sweden, Denmark, France, and other powers concerned in the Eaſt-India trade; he wants an extent of ſea coaſt: And I muſt ſay, the maritime power of every nation will, *cæteris paribus*, be in proportion to their extent of ſea coaſt.

The principle of this bill is wrong, it is like the other ſchemes of the Eaſt-India company, founded on a ſpirit of monopoly, which reigns in that weak and ill conducted company: Which monopoly they have long enjoyed, and poſſibly may (till the eyes of the nation are opened by its misfortunes) further enjoy, contrary to the rules of all good policy; but they never can ſupport this monopoly againſt foreigners, who are not ſubject to our laws. All politick nations, except England, ſee the riches, power, and influence that flow from commerce, and therefore they are all courting ſo fair a miſtreſs; the French, the Danes, the Swedes, the Portugueſe, Spaniards, and Pruſſians, and, in ſhort, all the nations of Europe. And as they all have a right to trade to the Eaſt-Indies, as much as they have a right to trade with Spain, or any other European power, you may depend on it they will trade to India, unleſs you can find out ſome method to make it not worth their while; and I have ſhewn, by examples, that this bill will not have

have that effect; for ſhould we prohibit inſurances being made here, the Pruſſian company (if they ſhall think proper to inſure, contrary to what moſt companies do) will find they can inſure in other parts as cheap and as well as in Great-Britain; and they will find it more ready and more convenient to inſure at Amſterdam (which is in the neighbourhood of Embden, and no ſeas to croſs, by which ſituation, if winds ſhould prove contrary, the opportunity of inſuring might be loſt) than in London.

I beg leave now to ſhow to the houſe how very advantageous inſurance is in general to the nation, and in particular the inſurance from Embden; by which gentlemen may ſee what a loſs this nation will ſuſtain by preventing our own people from underwriting the Embden policies. That the buſineſs of inſurance is profitable, there needs no better proof than its being carried on conſtantly, both in peace and war, for a long courſe of years, by men of experience and abilities. But, in order to convince gentlemen, that it is profitable alſo to the nation, I will beg leave to obſerve, that the inſured not only ſupports the inſurer, but likewiſe the office-keeper, who receives ſo much per cent. on the premium, and is likewiſe paid ½ per cent. for ſettling and adjuſting loſſes, beſides the expence of the policy: He likewiſe ſupports the merchant, or factor, who draws his commiſſion on making the inſurance; and, laſtly, the dealer in exchange is paid his commiſſion for remitting the money recovered: If to this be added the premium which muſt be given to inſure, the inſurer, in caſe of a loſs, the ſum total then paid by the inſured will, after a little conſideration, appear much larger than ſome gentlemen may have at firſt imagined. I hope, therefore, this ſhort ſketch of the expence attending inſurances, will convince the houſe of our advantage from the buſineſs of inſuring foreign ſhips and goods.

I muſt obſerve, Sir, there is another circumſtance in the preſent caſe, which is worthy of conſideration: Theſe Embden ſhips (as I am informed) were bought of a great builder, Mr. Bird, in our river, were intirely rigged and victualled here, ſo that their whole outſet was ſo much gain to the nation. They were then inſured out and home at 16 guineas, when our own Eaſt-India ſhips were inſured out and home from 7 to 8. And this difference does not ariſe from the real riſque of the Pruſſian ſhips over and above that of our own, but from the advantage taken of every new adventurer: For theſe ſhips are as good as our Eaſt-India ſhips, are as well found and rigged, and, I dare venture to ſay, will be as well navigated, and as ſkilfully; for it is to be ſuppoſed ſome of our beſt ſailors will be concerned in the navigation, notwithſtanding what has been publiſhed in the Gazette.

I beg leave further to obſerve, that this extravagant premium of 16 guineas will, in a great meaſure, eat up the profits of the moſt ſucceſsful voyage.

What policy, therefore, in God's name, muſt this be, to throw ſuch an immenſe profit into the hands of foreigners, purely to gratify the illtimed ſchemes of a monopolizing company, and of a few modern politicians!

This company has been the favourite of the government, and has been always encouraged without a good and ſufficient cauſe; for notwithſtanding the many favours granted them, they have ſhamefully neglected their ſettlements in India, and ſuffered the honour of the nation to be trampled on, not only by the French and Dutch, but by the natives. By their negligence and illtimed frugality they ſuffered Fort St. G—— to be taken, which they might have preſerved: For the government always ſhowed themſelves ready to ſupport them, and did ſupport

port them at an immenſe expence; and all this was done to keep up the credit of their ſtock at home, and to make large dividends, when they owed great ſums abroad, and paid 9l. per cent. for money, in order to enable their factors to make the neceſſary inveſtments for the European markets.

If the m——y are determined to have the Eaſt-India trade flouriſh, and not only to check the growth of this infant Embden company, but every other company in Europe, let them open our India company under proper reſtrictions. Let the forts and ſettlements be ſupported by a duty laid on all adventures ſent to India, which duty is to be paid at one or other of the company's forts, or at the India or Cuſtom-houſe; and, beſides this, let the company enjoy an excluſive trade at their ſeveral forts, and no merchant be ſuffered to trade within the juriſdiction of thoſe forts without their conſent. By this method the company would have the benefit of their ground-rents at their ſeveral forts, and their other advantages of ſovereignty, and an excluſive trade within the diſtricts of their forts: And theſe advantages, I am certain, would enable them to ſupport their forts and ſettlements in a better manner than they have hitherto done, provided they were willing ſo to do; and the private traders would then have an opportunity of ſeeing and giving an account of the condition of their forts to the government.

If this was once done, I am certain there is not a creek nor corner in all India that would not be filled with Britiſh traders and Britiſh manufactures, and the increaſe of the revenue would be immenſe. No tea then could be ſmuggled, for it would ſell as cheap, or cheaper in England, than in any other part of Europe; whereas at preſent, by the Eaſt-India company's having the monopoly of teas and Eaſt-India commodities, they can fix their own exorbitant price on them, ſo that the government cannot gain to themſelves that benefit which ought to be expected from lowering the duties.

No company in Europe, old or new, could withſtand ſuch a competition.

Let therefore the Eaſt-India company keep their forts and ſettlements, and receive the rents and profits ariſing from thoſe forts, but let the nation ſeek out new places of trade within the limits of their charter; let the bold, adventuring merchant, be permitted to carry the cloth and manufactures of Great Britain into that vaſt, expanſive, rich world: It is a field of commerce ſo extenſive, an harveſt ſo plentiful, that a low, diſtreſſed, ſpiritleſs, intereſted company, has not force to reap and gather the fruits of ſuch a trade.

What a proſpect of advantage is this to the nation! how immenſely would your cuſtoms riſe! how would the nation be benefited! And ſurely, a more proper and favourable time never was. You are in peace; you have reduced the intereſt of money to three per cent. conſequently, men will be glad to employ their money in trade, when they are ſure, by ſitting ſtill, they cannot reap greater advantages than 3 per cent. And this, in my opinion, is one of the many great advantages that are to ariſe to the nation from this reduction of intereſt.

But for a wiſe trading nation to ſit down tamely in the diſtreſſed condition we now are in, as to our finances, and ſuffer a few intereſted, ſpiritleſs directors in L——ſtreet, to dictate ſuch a publick meaſure, and monopolize the trade of the moſt extenſive and richeſt part of the globe; to ſuffer them to diſtreſs this realm and its colonies abroad, by virtue of a charter, the bounds of which extend from the Cape of Good Hope all over India, is not reconcileable to common ſenſe.

Many

Many gentlemen here know that formerly the ſugar colonies were ſupplied with Negroes from Madagaſcar, a vaſt iſland, abounding with ſlaves, and other rich commodities, from whence the colonies drew large quantities, till the Eaſt-India company interfered, and prevented private traders carrying on a commerce, which they deſpiſed. I only juſt mention this, to prove the diſtreſs of the colonies from this company's having ſo great and extenſive a charter.

It is poſſible an adminiſtration may imagine that this company may furniſh money in time of exigencies; but an honourable gentleman has ſhewed, that the beſt and readieſt way to procure money, on reaſonable terms, is by an open ſubſcription, and not having recourſe to companies or ſtock jobbers.

The flouriſhing condition of the French, and the large ſtrides they make to engroſs to themſelves the power of India, call loudly for new meaſures, and ought to awaken the attention of the adminiſtration, and put them on proper methods and ſchemes to obſtruct their trade, and the trade of any new company, ſet up without our connivance. Opportunities have offered, I am certain, and plans have been laid before the miniſtry, which would have, in great meaſure, anſwered theſe purpoſes; let us follow them.

But let us not, for ſhame, endeavour to monopolize the trade of India from foreigners, by ſo weak and ineffectual a method as the preſent bill; as if, by preventing your own ſubjects from underwriting the policies of foreigners, you can prevent, or at leaſt check the growth of this infant Embden company. Sir, it is an ill-timed ſcheme, too partial and particular, and cannot poſſibly have any good effect. We are, by this bill, grinning and ſhowing our teeth at a great prince, without being able to bite or hurt him; and at the ſame time we are injuring ourſelves in a very eſſential manner, by throwing great part of the profits of his company into the hands of foreigners, which otherwiſe would fall to the ſhare of our fellow ſubjects.

Upon the whole, I hope I have made appear to the houſe, that the buſineſs of inſurance is of great advantage to the nation, and that if we were not to allow foreigners to inſure with us, they could as conveniently inſure with our neighbours, and that thoſe inſurances are made upon as cheap or cheaper terms than amongſt us, and that they will be as ſecure of their money.

I have ſhewn the ill effects which attended the laſt inſurance bill, particularly that it occaſioned the French to ſet up offices of inſurance at Paris and Bourdeaux. I have ſhewn that moſt of the trading towns in Europe have offices of inſurance, private or publick, erected; and that it will be more convenient for the Pruſſians to inſure at Amſterdam than at London, provided they ſhall think proper to inſure, contrary to the cuſtom of companies, who never inſure.

I have ſhewn, that this is a very partial and impolitical bill, and tends abſolutely to alienate the affections of his P——n majeſty, without the moſt diſtant proſpect of advantage.

I have proved that the Pruſſians can never become formidable to us by their trade, not having ſufficient extent of ſea coaſt; for that the force of every nation at ſea will, *cæteris paribus*, be as their extent of ſea coaſt.

I have ſhewn the very foundation of this bill to be wrong, as it is founded on the abſurd principle of monopoly, which this nation can never obtain againſt foreigners, altho' it may be eſtabliſhed againſt our own people; and that all Europe has as much right to trade to India as we have, and will exert that right, unleſs we can find a method which will render it not worth their while.

I have ſhewn, that the only method of doing this is by laying open the India trade under proper reſtrictions, by which means you would not only check the growth of the Embden company, but prevent the increaſe of all the companies in Europe, and raiſe the revenues of the kingdom to an inconceivable height, and cauſe ſuch a vent of the cloth and manufactures of the nation as would ſurprize every man. I have ſhewn, that, if we do not exert ourſelves vigorouſly, the French will engroſs the power and trade of India.

And, laſtly, I have ſhewn, that, as we are in peace, this is the proper time for exerting ourſelves, more eſpecially ſince we have reduced the intereſt of the funds to three per cent. which, in ſome meaſure, obliges many to become adventurers in trade, who would not think of it, if the intereſt of money was higher.

And, for theſe reaſons, Sir, I do hope the bill may not be committed.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our next.*]

☞ *As all the* SPEECHES *made in the* POLITICAL CLUB *are not inſerted in their journal book, any gentleman may ſend a copy or extract of what he ſaid upon any important debate, to the publiſher of this* MAGAZINE, *and it ſhall be inſerted by itſelf, or in its proper place.*

A ſhort DISSERTATION *upon* WATER.

WATER is one of the greateſt common bleſſings of life; well might Pindar therefore ſay,

Ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ ἔιναι τὸ ὕδωρ.

Of all things water is the beſt.

Sir Iſaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid ſalt, volatile, and void of all taſte: And Dr. Cheyne ſays, water ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, and ſpherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal ſpecifick gravities. The poroſity of water is ſo great, that it is nineteen times ſpecifically lighter than gold. But the celebrated Boerhaave aſſerts water to be of the cryſtalline kind; and thinks, that were it not for a certain degree of heat, it would be naturally hard, like ice. Tho' the hypotheſes of theſe great men be directly oppoſite, it is the ſame thing with regard to us, and the uſe thereof, whether water originally proceeds from ice, or ice from water. In the choice of water, Hippocrates ſays, according to the relation of Athenæus, that the water that is ſweetiſh, of a whitiſh caſt, is the beſt: It ought a little to reſemble milk; and that alſo which ſprings at the bottom of a dry earthy hill, is much preferable to that which proceeds from rocks, eſpecially when the ſpring iſſues towards the riſing ſun. Athenæus, Lib. II. Cap. 7. What ſalutary and wonderful effects are wrought by mere water, the various baths and ſpaws, in various parts of the world, ſufficiently teſtify: But what ſome of the ancients tell us of miraculous fountains, is rather fit for the ornaments of poetry, than to be credited as truth. What cannot be confirmed by modern experience, I look upon as doubtful. Pliny ſays, the water of Lynceſtis makes men drunk like wine, Nat. Hiſt. Lib. II. Cap. 103. Lynceſtis is a river in Macedodia. And Vitruvius and Athenæus gravely tell us the ſame thing of a fountain in Paphlagonia. Pliny likewiſe, in the aforeſaid chapter, ſays, that drinking of the water of a river of the Faliſci (viz. the Clitumnus, in Tuſcany) makes oxen white, as that of the river Molas, in Bœotia, makes ſheep black. Tho' I cannot think this account to be ſtrictly true, yet modern obſervation countenances it a little; for Dr. Plot tells us, that in ſome particular places in Staffordſhire, horned cattle, be they ever ſo black, being brought thither, will change the colour of their coat in one ſummer's running, to a whitiſh dun; and that horſes will become dappled, of what colour ſoever they were before. Hiſt. Stafford. Chap. 3. The doctor, indeed, attributes this change to a ſaltneſs in the ſoil and graſs, rather than to the waters, tho' he owns they are brackiſh thereabouts. As I look upon this natural hiſtorian to be too credulous in ſome things (tho' the plan he goes upon be very excellent, and his induſtry highly commendable) I ſhould be glad to know what ſome other intelligent obſervers have remarked of that nature, whether there be really any ſuch virtue or power in the ſoil or water, as is capable of changing the wool of ſheep, and hair of cattle, from one colour to another. If there be any ſuch thing, I hope we ſhall ſee ſome account of it in this Monthly Collection, which is made a proper conveyer of many little pieces of uſeful and entertaining knowledge, to different parts of the world, which probably would otherwiſe be loſt.

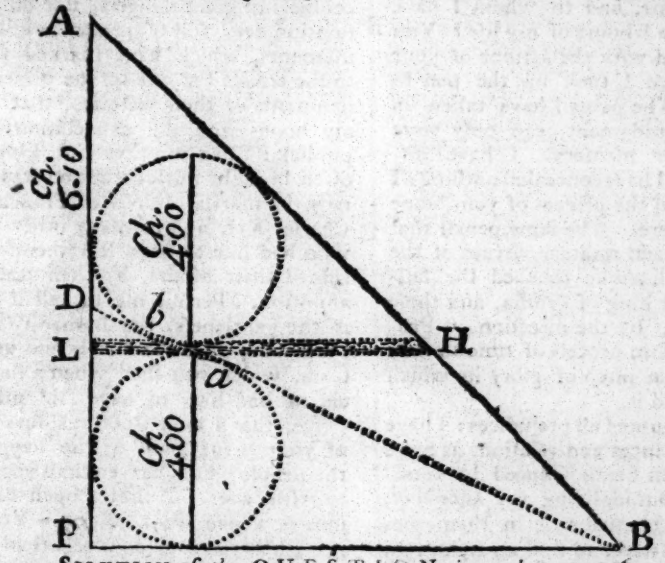
Wandſworth, Oct. 2, 1752. WILLIAM MASSEY.

A QUESTION *in* SURVEYING.

SITTING in a ſummer-houſe at B, being the extream part of the right-angled triangular garden APB, I obſerved two circular baſons encloſed thereby, whoſe diameters were known to be four chains per Gunter, and the boundary fence AP was fenced from D to A with iron palliſadoes, which meaſured 6 10; and I further obſerved, that if a line were drawn from B to D, it would cut the edge of each baſon at the points *(a)* and *(b)*. On my making the above remarks, the proprietor told me, that he intended to make a gravel walk from H to L, of the ſame breadth of the two baſons from each other (parallel to the baſe BP) and that if I could give him the breadth and middle length of the ſaid walk, as alſo the length of the boundary fences, with the angles ABP and PAB, and the area in acres, &c. excluſive the walk, by a trigonometrical calculation, he would make me a preſent of it for my trouble. The aſſiſtance of ſome more experienced ſurveyor will both ſerve and oblige, &c.

C L

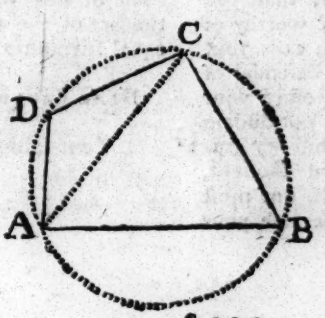
Cheſham, in Bucks, Oct. 15, 1752. ABR. STONE, Land-Surveyor.



SOLUTION *of the* QUESTION *in our laſt, p.* 416.

IN Mr. Simpſon's geometry, p. 117, it is demonſtrated, that the greateſt polygon whatever, whoſe ſides are the ſame both in length and number, is that which can be inſcribed in a circle; conſequently the trapezium muſt be inſcribed in a circle alſo: Whence, by 22 Euc. 3. the oppoſite angles are the ſupplements of each other to 180°. Put a=AB=20, b=BC=16, c=CD=12, and d=DA=10; and draw the diagonal AC, which call x, and put y for the coſine of ∠ ABC; then $-y$= that of ∠ ADC, and by 12 Euc. 2. (the ſides of triangles being as the ſines of their oppoſite angles) $a^2+b^2-2ab\ (=xx)=c^2+d^2+2cdy$. ∴ $2cdy+2aby=a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2$; hence $y=\frac{a^2+b^2-c^2-d^2}{2ab+2cd}=0{,}468181\overline{8}$= the natural coſine of 62°. 05′. 02″=∠ ABC; conſequently ∠ ADC = 117°. 54′. 58″, whoſe ſine call s; then, by a well known rule, $\overline{ab+cd}\times\frac{s}{2}$= the area = 194,39948 ſquare yards.

W. ENEFER.



TRANSLATION *of the King of* PRUSSIA'S *Epiſtle to his Brother the Prince Royal, prefixed to the new Edition of his Memoirs of the Houſe of* Brandenburg. (*See p.* 219.)

Dear Brother,

I HAVE, for ſome time paſt, employed my leiſure hours in making an abridgment of the Hiſtory of the Houſe of Brandenburg. To whom can I more properly addreſs this work, than to him who will one day be the ornament of this hiſtory; to him whoſe birth calls him to the throne, and to whom I have dedicated all the labours of my life? You were acquainted with the actions of your anceſtors, before I took up the pen to write them. The pains I have taken in making this abridgment, can only ſerve to refreſh your memory. I have diſguiſed nothing, I have concealed nothing: I have repreſented the princes of your houſe ſuch as they were. The ſame pencil that drew the civil and military virtues of the great Elector, likewiſe touched the failings of the firſt king of Pruſſia, and thoſe paſſions which, by the direction of Providence, ſerved in proceſs of time to raiſe this houſe to the pitch of glory in which we now behold it.

I have ſurmounted all prejudices: I have looked upon princes and relations as mere men. Far from being ſeduced by domination, far from idolizing my anceſtors, I have boldly blamed vice in them, becauſe it ought never to find an aſylum on the throne. I have praiſed virtue wherever I found it, guarding at the ſame time againſt the enthuſiaſm it inſpires, to the end, that pure and ſimple truth might reign throughout this hiſtory. If it be lawful for men to penetrate into futurity; if one may, by intenſe attention to the principles, gueſs at their conſequences, I preſage, from the knowledge I have of your character, the laſting proſperity of this empire. I am not prepoſſeſſed in your favour thro' the effect of blind friendſhip; nor is this the language of baſe flattery, which we both equally deteſt: It is truth that obliges me to tell you, with cordial ſatisfaction, that you have already rendered yourſelf worthy of the rank to which your birth calls you. You have deſerved the title of defender of the country, in generouſly expoſing your life for its ſafety. If you did not diſdain to go thro' the ſubordinate military gradations, it was becauſe you thought, that in order to command well, one muſt learn firſt to obey; it was becauſe your moderation forbad you to ſet yourſelf off with the glory, which vulgar princes are greedy of uſurping over the experience of veteran captains. Solicitous only for the good of the ſtate, you ſilenced all paſſions and every private concern, when called upon to ſerve it. It was on the ſame principle that Boufflers offered himſelf to the king of France, in the campaign of 1709, and ſerved under Villars, who, when he ſaw him arrive, and knew that he was to act under his command, ſaid to him, *Such companions are always as good as maſters.*

It is not only upon that unalterable coolneſs in great dangers, nor on that reſolution ever full of prudence in deciſive moments, which have marked you out to the troops for one of the principal inſtruments of their victories, that I build my hopes and the expectations of the publick: The moſt valiant kings have often brought misfortunes on ſtates, witneſs the martial ardour of Francis I. and Charles XII. and of many other princes, who had like to have loſt themſelves, or ruined their affairs, by their unbounded ambition. Permit me to tell it you, it is the gentleneſs, the humanity of your character; it is the ſincere and unfeigned tears, which you ſhed when a ſudden accident had like to have laid me in the grave, that I look upon as ſure pledges of your virtues, and of the happineſs of the people whom heaven ſhall appoint you to reign over. A heart open to friendſhip is above low ambition: You know no other rules of conduct than juſtice, and have no other will than that of preſerving the eſteem of wiſe men. Such was the way of thinking of the Antonines, the Titus's, the Trajans, and of the beſt princes, who have juſtly been called the delight of mankind.

How happy am I, dear brother, to find ſo many virtues in the neareſt and deareſt of my relations! Heaven has given me a ſoul ſenſible to merit, and a heart capable of gratitude. Theſe bands joined to the ties of nature, link me to you for ever. Theſe are ſentiments which you have long been acquainted with, but which I am very glad to repeat to you at the head of this work, and, as it were, in the face of the whole world. I am, with equal friendſhip and eſteem,

DEAR BROTHER,

Your faithful brother and ſervant,

FREDERICK,

Having

Having in our two laſt Magazines *given the Hiſtory of the* East-India *Company and the* Bank *, we ſhall now give that of the* South-Sea *Company; being the three great Companies, who ſome Way or other have a Concern in almoſt all our publick Funds.*

DURING the long and expenſive war againſt France, in the reign of Q. Anne, due care was not taken for the regular payment of ſeamen employed in the royal navy; for, inſtead of money, thoſe very uſeful men had tickets granted them in lieu of pay; which, by their great neceſſities, they were frequently obliged to part with at a diſcount of 40, and ſometimes 50, in the hundred, to avaricious men; whereby the debt due from the government upon this, and other accounts, not provided for by parliament, together with 500,000l. then to be raiſed for the current ſervice, amounted to 9,471,321l. To ſatisfy theſe publick and national debts and deficiencies, Mr. Harley, at that time chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards earl of Oxford, propoſed to the houſe of commons, a ſcheme, which he had projected for this purpoſe, by allowing the proprietors of thoſe debts and deficiencies an intereſt of 6 per cent. per ann. redeemable by parliament, and incorporating them to carry on the trade to the South-Seas: Which project being received with general approbation, a bill was brought in, and an act paſſed in the year 1710, to that effect. By this act, it was enacted, That the duties upon wines, &c. ſhould be appropriated for paying an intereſt, or annuity, after the rate of 6 per cent. for the 9,471,321l. until the principal ſhould be paid; which intereſt amounted to the anual ſum of 568,279l. 10s. That the Queen might, by letters patent, incorporate the company, and alſo by letters patent, or by commiſſion direct, how and in what manner the tallies and orders, provided by the act, and the capital ſtock, ſhould be ſubſcribed; and how the tallies, orders, &c. taken into the joint ſtock, ſhould be diſpoſed; and how the property of all perſons, intereſted in the ſaid tallies, &c. ſhould be ſettled; and how and in what manner the proper officers of the Exchequer might be informed, how much the company's capital ſtock did conſiſt of, that they might know whether they were to pay to the caſhier of the company, the whole anual ſum of 568,279l. 10s. or only a proportionable part thereof. The act farther directed, that the perſons ſo incorporated ſhould have power to chuſe their governor, directors, and other officers; and ſhould be capable in law to purchaſe and retain to them, and their ſucceſſors, lands and tenements, not exceeding the yearly value of 1000l. That over and above the ſaid annual ſum, there ſhould be paid to the company the further annual ſum of 8000l. for charge of management, out of the ſame funds: That her majeſty might, by letters patent, direct a ſtock to conſiſt of 20s. upon every hundred pounds of the capital ſtock of the intended company, to be raiſed by the members thereof, in proportion to their ſtock; the ſaid ſtock to be kept apart and employed in improving and carrying on the fiſhery, for the benefit of the company; provided, that no money ſhould be called in from the members of the corporation for carrying on the fiſhery, or other trade thereby granted, but by order of a general court of the company called for that purpoſe, and whereof there ſhould be 14 days notice in the London Gazette.

And that the company, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould, after Aug. 1, 1711, for ever be veſted in the ſole and excluſive trade, unto and from all the lands on the eaſt ſide of America, from the river Oronoco, to the ſouthermoſt part of Terra del Fuego; and on the weſt ſide thereof, from the ſaid ſouthermoſt part of Terra del Fuego, thro' the South-Sea, to the northermoſt part of America, within 300 leagues of the ſaid weſtern ſhore; and ſhould be ſole owners of all iſlands, forts, &c. which they ſhould diſcover within the ſaid limits.

The company was accordingly incorporated, by the name of "The governor and company of merchants of Great-Britain, trading to the South-Seas and other parts of America, and for encouraging the fiſhery:" And as all the publick creditors intended to be provided for by the act, and particularly deſcribed therein, were, if they pleaſed, to ſubſcribe their debts into the ſtock of the ſaid company, and to have a ſhare in their capital, each perſon in proportion to the principal and intereſt due to him by the publick, the expectation that this company would make great advantages by trade, and by the diſcoveries they might make, induced almoſt all thoſe publick creditors to ſubſcribe their reſpective debts; ſo that at the acceſſion of his late majeſty, the capital ſtock of this company amounted to 9,177,967l. 15s. 4d. and as the debt to grow due to them at Chriſtmas, 1715, for their annuity and allowance for management, would amount to 583,339l. 8d. and they were willing to advance 238,693l. 4s. for the current ſervice, therefore by the ſtatute of the

1ſt

* *See p.* 414, 456.

1st of George I. it was enacted, That the ſum of 822,032l. 4s. 8d. ſhould be added to the capital ſtock of the company; which would then amount to 10,000,000l. the intereſt whereof amounted to 600,000l. annually, and was charged upon the ſame duties chargeable for the payment of the original ſtock: That on one year's notice, on repayment by parliament of the ſaid ten millions, and of all arrears of the yearly ſums of 600,000l. and 8000l. all the duties appropriated by the 9th of Q. Anne might be diſpoſed of by parliament, and the ſaid yearly fund of 600,000l. and 8000l. ſhould ceaſe, but the corporation ſhould continue for ever.

By the ſtatute of the 3d of George I. the intereſt on the capital ſtock was reduced to 5 per cent. ſo that the annual ſum of 600,000l. was leſſened to 500,000l. and the company were alſo to advance two millions more to the government, at 5 per cent. if required, which it never was.

It was by ſome imagined, that this company was originally intended, rather as a political contrivance for raiſing a fund of money to ſerve the preſſing occaſions of the ſtate, than as a real eſtabliſhment for the ſake of commerce: Be this as it will, it is certain the miniſtry never thought ſeriouſly, during the remaining courſe of the war, about making any ſettlements on the coaſt of South America; which was the thing wherewith the people were firſt flattered; nor was any other trade ever undertaken by this company, except the Aſſiento, in purſuance of the treaty of Utrecht, for furniſhing the Spaniards with Negroes, of which the company was deprived by a convention executed between the courts of Great-Britain and Spain, ſoon after the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, in 1748; and except a little of the whale fiſhery, by both which, it is thought, the company were loſers, tho' their directors and officers were very conſiderable gainers.

The company, it is certain, ſet out with good ſucceſs, and there was room to hope ſtill better; ſince, beſides that the value of their ſtock, the firſt five years, roſe faſter, in proportion, than that of any other company, his majeſty, after purchaſing 10,000l. therein, condeſcended to be their governor in 1718.

By a ſtatute of the 5th of George I. the ſaid company agreed to take in by ſubſcription, at 11 ½ years purchaſe, the annuities eſtabliſhed by the 8th of Anne, Chap. 4. amounting to 135,000l. per ann. and alſo the arrears of the ſame at cent. per cent. of their capital ſtock, the whole value of the ſaid annuities and arrears amounting, by computation, to 1,721,250l. and moreover to advance 778,750l. or a proportional part thereof, according to the value of ſuch of the ſaid annuities and arrears as ſhould be ſubſcribed into their ſtock, to be applied towards payment of the national debts incurred before Chriſtmas, 1716; therefore by the ſaid ſtatute they were to add to their then capital ſuch a ſum as ſhould bear a proportion to the annuities and arrears ſo ſubſcribed into their ſtock, and to the ſum of money ſo to be advanced by them, upon which additional ſtock they were to have 5l. per cent. till redeemed, together with 2000l. per ann. additional allowance for expence of management, the whole to be paid out of the duties on coals, &c. continued, and the new duties on houſes granted by the ſaid act of Q. Anne, and both now continued for ever; ſo that if the whole had been ſubſcribed, the ſaid company's capital ſtock would then have amounted to 12,500,000l. but as 46,260l. 6s. 1d. per ann. of the ſaid annuities remained unſubſcribed, their ſtock was proportionably under that ſum, being only 11,746,844l. 8s. 4d. and their annuity was 587,342l. 4s. 5d. with 9397l. 9s. 6d. for charges of management.

By the ſtatute of the 6th of George I. it was declared, That the South-Sea company might redeem all, or any of the redeemable national debts, amounting in the whole to 16,546,482l. for which liberty they were to pay 4,156,306l. into the Exchequer, towards diſcharging the national debts. And it was alſo declared, That they might purchaſe in the irredeemable annuities, at ſuch prices as ſhould be agreed on between them and the reſpective annuitants; for which liberty they were likewiſe to pay into the Exchequer, towards diſcharging the national debts, ſuch a ſum as ſhould bear proportion to the irredeemable annuities purchaſed in by them, according to the proportion mentioned in the act, That is to ſay, they were to pay 450l. for every 100l. per ann. ſo purchaſed in by them; and farther they were to pay into the Exchequer, for the ſame purpoſe 100 for every 100l. per ann. of the ſaid annuities that ſhould not be purchaſed in by them.

Then for enabling the company to raiſe the ſaid ſums, and to pay off the redeemable, and purchaſe in the irredeemable annuities, and for exchanging for ready money all Exchequer bills, carrying on their trade, and other purpoſes it was enacted, That the company might by calling in from their members or by opening books of ſubſcription or by granting

granting annuities, or any other method as they ſhould think proper, raiſe any ſums of money, as in a general court of the company ſhould be judged neceſſary, and ordered to be called in. The company were alſo empowered to borrow money on contracts, bills, bonds, or obligations, under their common ſeal, or on the credit of the capital ſtock. But if the ſub-governor, deputy-governor, directors, managers, aſſiſtants, or other members of the company, ſhould purchaſe any lands or revenues belonging to the crown, upon account of the corporation, or lend money by way of loan, or anticipation, on any branch of the revenue, other than ſuch parts only on which a credit of loan was granted by parliament, ſuch ſub-governor, or other member of the company, ſhould forfeit treble the value of the money ſo lent.

It was moreover declared, That their capital ſtock ſhould be increaſed in proportion to the redeemable and irredeemable annuities which they ſhould pay off or purchaſe, that is to ſay, that they ſhould have added to their capital 100l. for every 100l. of the redeemables which they ſhould pay off, and 200l. for every 100l. per ann. of the irredeemable long annuities, and 140l. for every 100l. per ann. of the irredeemable ſhort annuities, which they ſhould purchaſe; upon the greateſt part of which increaſed capital they were to have 5l. per cent. and upon the reſt 4l. per cent. added to their former annuity, until Midſummer, 1727, after which the whole of their old as well as new capital, was to be reduced to an annuity at the rate of 4l. per cent. And finally, they were to have, on account of their increaſed capital, a proportionable addition made to their allowance for expences of management.

The fatal South-Sea ſcheme, tranſacted in the year 1720, was executed upon the laſt mentioned ſtatute; and the impoſitions were ſo enormous, as to occaſion the ſtatute of the 7th of George I. which recites, That the then ſub-governor, deputy-governor, and directors of the South-Sea company, under colour of the laſt act, had contrived, and carried on, many notorious, fraudulent, and indirect practices, contrary to the intention of the ſaid act, to the great detriment of the publick, in breach of their truſt, and in manifeſt wrong of great numbers of his majeſty's ſubjects; therefore, that their perſons and eſtates might be ſecured, ſo as to be liable to juſtice in parliament, it was enacted, That the ſaid ſub-governor, directors, and other members, and every of them, ſhould deliver in, upon oath, before one of the barons of the Exchequer, inventories of their real and perſonal eſtates, which ſhould be paid into the Exchequer, and applied for the benefit of the South-Sea company.

By another ſtatute of the 7th of Geo. I. wherein ſeveral proviſions were made for the reſtoration of publick credit, it was declared, That the ſum of 4,156,306l. and the other ſums, which, in purſuance of the 6th of George I. the South-Sea company was to pay into the Exchequer, ſhould be remitted and releaſed; and the ſum of two millions, part of the capital ſtock belonging to the company, ſhould be reduced, ſunk, and annihilated; and a proportionable part of their annuities, payable on account of the ſaid two millions, ſhould be no longer paid, but ſhould, from thenceforth, ceaſe and determine: This part, however, was repealed the ſecond year after, and the two millions revived.

By the ſtatute of the 8th of George I. the company were empowered to ſell 4,000,000l. of the ſtock in their hands, by lottery, or otherwiſe, which they accordingly ſold to the Bank.

By the ſtatute of the 9th of George I. it was enacted, That the whole capital ſtock of the South Sea company, computed to amount to 33,802,483l. 14s. $\frac{1}{4}$. ſhould be divided into two equal parts; one moiety whereof being 16,901,241l. 17s. $\frac{1}{4}$. ſhould be converted into a joint ſtock, attended with annuities payable out of the funds of the company, in lieu of all dividends; which annuities were to be 5l. per cent. till the 24th of June, 1727, and from thence at 4l. per cent. till redemption by parliament, to be called "the joint ſtock of the South-Sea annuities:" That the other moiety of the capital ſtock ſhould remain in the company as "a joint ſtock," attended with the reſidue of the yearly funds till redemption; and alſo attended with the ſeveral ſums, for charges of management, and with all benefits of trade.

In 1727, the company was, by an act then paſſed, empowered for ſix years to ſend four ſhips yearly to Madagaſcar, to receive Negroes on board ſuch ſhips, to be delivered at Buenos-Ayres; but they were for this purpoſe to have a ſpecial licence from the Eaſt-India company, and were beſides laid under ſuch reſtraints, that, I believe, they never made uſe of this privilege.

In 1728, the government iſſued to the company 500,000l. part out of the ſinking fund, towards an equal reduction of their capital ſtock, and joint ſtock of annuities. In 1730, a million was iſſued

out of the ſinking fund towards redeeming part of their capital ſtock. And in 1731, 1732, and 1733, a million was iſſued yearly out of the ſinking fund towards redeeming part of their capital ſtock, or joint ſtock of annuities.

By the ſtatute of the 6th of George II. it was enacted, That after the 24th of June, 1733, the capital ſtock of the South-Sea company, which amounted to 14,651,103l. 8s. 1d. and the ſhares of the reſpective proprietors ſhould be divided into four equal parts; three fourth parts whereof amounting to 10,988,327l. 11s. ¾. ſhould be converted into a joint ſtock, attended with annuities payable out of the funds of the South-Sea company, after the rate of 4 per cent. until redemption by parliament, and ſhould be called "The new joint ſtock of South-Sea annuities." And the other fourth part amounting to 3,662,775l. 17s. ¼. ſhould remain in the South-Sea company as a trading or capital ſtock, attended with the reſidue of the annuities or funds payable at the Exchequer to the company for their whole capital, until redemption, and attended with the ſame ſums allowed for charges of management, and with all effects, profits of trade, debts, privileges, and advantages, belonging to the South-Sea company, but charged with all the debts of the company. And that the fund of the trading ſtock ſhould not, without the conſent of the company, be liable to be redeemed by parliament, until the new South-Sea annuities ſhould be reduced by redemption by parliament to 3,500,000l.

In 1736, the government iſſued one million out of the ſinking fund for redeeming part of the new South-Sea annuities; and in 1737, another million was iſſued out of the ſupplies granted by the parliament, for redeeming part of the old South-Sea annuities. By which reduction there was left due to the company upon their trading ſtock and two joint ſtocks of annuities 27,302,203l. 5s. 6d. ½. which remained due to them until laſt year, when their unſubſcribed old and new annuities amounting to 2,325,023l. 7s. 11d. were to be paid off by a reſolution of the committee of ſupply *, and of this there was 2,276,893l. 11s. 7d. paid off before Chriſtmas laſt, ſo that the whole debt then due to that company amounted to 25,025,309l. 13s. 11d. ½ †. The difference between the reſolution and the ſum actually paid off having by an act of laſt ſeſſion been allowed to be afterwards ſubſcribed; and by another act of the ſame ſeſſion, their annuity upon their trading ſtock is to be reduced to 3l. per cent. after Chriſtmas, 1757, as the annuities upon all our other publick funds are likewiſe then to be.

The South-Sea company is under the direction of a governor, ſub-governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors: But no perſon is qualified for being governor, his majeſty excepted, unleſs ſuch governor has, in his own name and right, 5000l. in the trading ſtock: The ſub-governor is to have 4000l. the deputy-governor 3000l. and a director 2000l. in the trading ſtock; who are annually elected by the general court; wherein every member, having in his own name and right, 500l. trading ſtock, has one vote; if 2000l. two votes; if 3000l. three votes; and if 5000l. four votes; but annuitants are not entitled to any votes.

The ſtock and ſhares in this corporation are, by the ſtatute of the 8th of Q. Anne, declared a perſonal eſtate, exempted from taxes: Which ſtatute alſo declares, that it ſhould not be lawful for the corporation to borrow, owe, or take up any money on their bills or notes, payable at demand, or at any time leſs than ſix months: Nor ſhould it be lawful for the corporation to diſcount bills or notes, or to keep books or caſh for any perſon, other than the books and caſh of the corporation: And that no perſon ſhould be elected governor, ſub-governor, or director of this corporation, during the time that he ſhould be governor, deputy-governor, or director of the Bank, or of the Eaſt-India company.

From the INSPECTOR.

OBSERVATIONS *on* GEMS, *and how to make artificial* TURQUOISES.

THE Turquoiſe, or, as we commonly call it, the Turkey-Stone, differs from all the other gems in its ſtructure; it is not tranſparent like them, and therefore it is no wonder it could not be counterfeited by the glaſſy matter, which the French and ourſelves have of late brought ſo nearly to anſwer to the luſtre and the ſeveral colours of the others.

There are in reality two kinds of Turkey-Stones, different from one another in all their properties: The one of theſe is a natural mineral, a kind of ore of copper, but this is never of a good colour, nor does it retain any time that which it has: It is therefore diſregarded.

The Turquoiſe which we ſee in rings, and which holds its place among the jewels of price, whoſe gloſſy ſurface, and whoſe lively blue we admire, is not a natural mineral; nor indeed, tho' we give it

* *See* Lond. Mag. *for laſt year, p.* 367.

† *See ditto for* April *laſt, p.* 152.

it the name, is it a ſtone. Its ſoftneſs declares this, and our lapidaries are ſo ſenſible of it, that they do not poliſh it on a wheel of metal, as the other gems, but upon wood, or on leather: Nor is this all: A nice eye will diſtinguiſh veins in it; and on a cloſe examination, theſe will be found to be the veins, not of any natural mineral, but of bone: They are of different breadth, and run differently according to the form of the part to which they have originally belonged.

Their hiſtory is this: They are fragments of the teeth, and harder bones of different animals, which have lain long in the earth, and have chanced to be ſituated over veins of copper: A long continuance under ground has on all theſe ſubſtances the ſame effect with a ſlight calcination in the fire: Thoſe who have examined the ſea-ſhells lodged in marle, for it is otherwiſe with ſuch as are in ſtone, they imbibe the particles of the bed, and become petrified; thoſe in marle are all rendered ſpungy: And bones in the ſame ſtate, are ſubjected to the ſame change.

It has been proved, that wherever there are veins of metal, the vapours riſing from the depths of the earth, as they paſs thro' thoſe veins, become impregnated with the ore; and that they communicate its qualities to ſuch ſubſtances as they paſs by in their farther way up to the ſurface: It is by this means mines are often diſcovered. Each metal, when diſſolved, has its peculiar colour; and by this miners know, not only that a vein is underneath, but what metal it contains. If lead be underneath, the vapour paſſing thro' it, and afterwards making its way up among the tranſparent ſtones, renders them yellow; if the metal be iron, the colour of the ſtones above is purple; and ſo of the reſt. We are not to ſuppoſe this foreign to the colouring of the gems; on the contrary, they obtain thoſe ſeveral tinges which we admire in them on this principle. The Topaz is only cryſtal, of a peculiar hardneſs, coloured by the vapour of lead; the Amethyſt by iron; and ſo the reſt. In aſcribing therefore this origin to the colour of the Turquoiſe, we do not ſet it lower than the reſt of the gems in that reſpect, but make it equal.

The metals communicate their appropriated colour to the ſubſtances which they affect; but it is peculiar to copper that it has two. According to the nature of the vapour which diſſolves this metal, the tinge communicated from it is green or blue. The moſt familiar experiment will ſhew this: If a few farthings be thrown into vinegar, they turn it green, if into ſpirits of hartſhorn, they make it of the moſt beautiful blue. The earth contains a great aſſemblage of all qualities; and as an acid, like that of vinegar, or an alkali, for that is the term by which ſuch liquors as the other are expreſſed, paſs thro' it, the gems above become Emeralds, or Sapphires, or the moſt worthleſs Cryſtal is coloured green or blue.

Bones rendered ſpungy by the ſlow calcination of the earth's heat, muſt receive alſo theſe coloured vapours, if veins of copper lie under them; and if they receive, they muſt be coloured by them: When the nature of the vapour renders them green, they are diſregarded; when it makes them blue, they are called Turkey Stones. The fineſt have been brought from that part of the world, whoſe name they bear: There are ſome dug in France, but theſe are irregularly coloured; they are forced to have recourſe to fire to ſpread their tinge, and they are never ſo fine as the eaſtern.

This is not only theory: Experiment confirms it; and it was on this experiment that I diſcovered (for the diſcovery, pardon the boaſt, is mine) the method of making artificial Turquoiſes. In order to eſtabliſh, or to overthrow this ſyſtem, I put ſome fragments of eaſtern Turquoiſes into a ſtrong acid. They ſoon loſt their colour, and the liquor gained it, but being different in its nature, it had alſo changed the tinge. What had a few minutes before been Turkey-Stones, were now ſo many pieces of bone, of their natural white colour. It was plain what their ſubſtance was: It remained to examine the matter that had ſtained them. I ſeparated this from the liquor, and found it copper.

The reſult was eaſy; the making artificial Turquoiſes followed in conſequence. In order to prepare the ſubſtance, I ſlightly calcined ſome pieces of ivory in the fire. I threw them into a ſtrong ſolution of copper, made in a volatile alkali, and after a week's ſtanding in a gentle heat, theſe pieces of ivory were ſo many Turkey-Stones. The liquor which I uſed was diſtilled on purpoſe, but ſpirit of hartſhorn will anſwer the end. The factitious ſtones were ſhewn to the Royal Society, and were allowed to be Turquoiſes; and I have at this time ſeveral of them, not only rough but poliſhed, all which our beſt jewellers confeſs to be true Turkey-Stones.

We were desired by a Correspendent to insert the following from the Old England Journal *of* Oct. 21.

Causa jubet melior superos sperare secundos.
LUC.

THERE is nothing more hurtful to a free people, and that will sooner excite resentment from them, than any endeavour to lessen those natural privileges which, as they have been received only from the Almighty favour, are held only by that Divine tenor. As impiety and undue force must form the basis of such endeavour, an opposition to it, animated by the Supreme countenance which annihilates all injustice, cannot but be rewarded with a glorious success.

Property may be of two kinds, general and particular; and these again may be subdivided into the alienable and unalienable. All particular property may be alienated, but it is otherwise with general property; for instance—It is the property of Englishmen to be free, nor can they alienate in this case: They may, indeed, suffer either an unmanly surrender, or a guileful usurpation of their liberties, but never an alienation of them; for natural rights, which are fraudulently or forcibly with-held from their just possessors, may be resembled to fees in reversion, which will certainly, sooner or later, return into the possession they had quitted. Liberty cannot be alienated because it is natural; and we ought to yield up no other portion of it, than what is inconsistent with the being of a well-ordered society.

General property is the remains of that universal freedom enjoyed by men before their union in society. The Divine superintendence is as visible in rendering savages sociable, in erecting commonwealths and framing laws to make them lasting, as it can be in any other parts of nature. The same breath palpably animated that wisdom, which so admirably blended liberty and restraint, properties apparently, tho' not experimentally, irreconcileable. What liberty was then lost was more than compensated by the security that succeeded it; for indeed no more was lost than was necessary.

But the Hand that gave us being, with society and security in that being, was still more liberal: Adored, as it must be! it not only joined mankind in freedom and society, but gave the means of preserving these as they were formed. God gave us these invaluable blessings, and infused us with the lights of chusing kings and senators to preserve his gifts. Kings and senators are therefore no longer so than they faithfully perform this duty. To be born either the one or the other, and not to be bred so, is an impudent mockery of common sense, and an impious violation of the Almighty purpose, ultimately great, gracious, and irreversible!

We are then to enjoy as much liberty as society will bear; and that is all that is secured to us by law, prescription, or custom: And it is as much our common right to enjoy this, as (under the Divine permission) it is to enjoy life itself.

I was led into this chain of reasoning from the perusal of a little performance, published some time since, giving an account of the first formation of New Forest, in Hampshire, by William the Conqueror, and of Richmond New Park, in Surrey, by Charles I. It is addressed to the citizens of London, but for the publick spirit of the matter it contains, might be addressed to all the inhabitants of Great-Britain. Be the author who he will, I dare aver, he would think the encomiums deserved by the good writer mean to the higher honours claimed and merited by the good patriot. In this superior light I see the character without knowing the man; and it would be a compliment of too selfish a nature to say, it is a character I love and honour.

This little Treatise sets out with a complaint against the abuse of forests, parks, and chaces, and then proceeds upon an enquiry into the origin of them.—It is hardly a question, whether the beginning of them was more honourable than the use has been since. William, miscalled the Conqueror, was the first notable forest-maker in England: This tyrant depopulated 50 miles of fine habitable land, destroyed 36 churches, and, consequently, as many parishes, to make a waste fit for the reception of wild beasts! Every creature has a sympathy to what is most like itself, and therefore William, who was the wildest beast of them all, gave them these marks of his affinity and bounty. Certain it is, he was no king of men, whatever he was of beasts; for he frequently destroyed the first to preserve the last: And methinks, if he was called "William the Beast," it would distinguish him as well as "William the First," provided nevertheless it cast no undue ignominy on the simple name.

But our author observes, that Providence manifestly exerted itself in the punishment of this execrable deed; first, in the wretched end of the royal villain himself, for he was become so detestable, as to be refused a burial; and next, in the deaths

deaths of his ſon and ſucceſſor, and another of his family, in the very foreſt his cruelty had made. After this, he runs thro' a compendious detail of the reigns from the conqueſt to that of Edward I. when all the intolerable grievances ariſing from the foreſt laws were removed by the eſtabliſhment of "*Charta Foreſta*, and *Magna Charta*," which had been long fought for, and the denial of which had deſervedly rendered ſome monarchs miſerable.

Having done with the New Foreſt, our author proceeds to Richmond New Park, encloſed by Charles I. Here it appears from the lord Clarendon, what a clamour was raiſed againſt Charles's favourites on occaſion of making this park; but indeed the hiſtorian acquits them with honour of the charge. There was a park at Richmond before, which made this new one the more unreaſonable, and which is now laid out in gardens, and called ſo. However, Charles, againſt the advice of his friends, and the inclination and intereſt of his ſubjects inhabiting thoſe parts, would gratify his paſſion for park-making; and accordingly ſet his ſurveyors to purchaſing eſtates, and his workmen to building the wall, almoſt at the ſame inſtant! The ſight of the wall made thoſe who were unwilling to part with their eſtates, more flexible, and they were frightened into compliance. It was better for them to take 5l. an acre, which he offered them, than to ſuffer their lands to be encloſed, and thereby diſabled from producing 5s. an acre. The king ſoon accompliſhed his deſign, with as much juſtice, it is true, as the nature of ſuch a deſign would bear. But he did not enough conſider the hardſhip of turning people out of their old habitations, to which uſe and cuſtom had given them an attachment not eaſy to be eradicated. It was by ſuch exerciſe of power in general, that Charles drew on a cataſtrophe, that however would have better ſuited a worſe man. Charles's general miſtake was, he thought himſelf the diſpenſer of the peoples liberties, when he ſhould have been only the preſerver.

But it muſt be remembered, in alleviation of his fault, that he did not ſtop up the highways and paths from one town to another; for he erected gates at all ſuch places for horſemen, and applied fixed ladders to the wall for the foot paſſengers. Theſe roads he could not purchaſe, becauſe they were the property of the publick, and therefore took care to continue them paſſable. The whole of Charles's miſdemeanor in this caſe may be reduced to two ſhort articles,

1. He drove people from their eſtates, after paying for them more than they were worth.

2. He deprived the poor, in a great meaſure, of the benefits ariſing from waſtes or commons, which he incloſed; for he allowed them only the underwood for firing, and that at the diſcretion of park-keepers.

From that reign to the preſent (according to our author) has the park continued under the regulations before-mentioned, of free ingreſs and regreſs for all paſſengers, inhabitants, or otherwiſe. And ſhall this reign, diſtinguiſhed by liberty and loyalty, give a tranſaction, which the arbitrary Charles himſelf thought a diſhonour to his, and therefore conſcientiouſly avoided the guilt of? Shall we ſee highways blocked up?

Utinam di faxint infecta dicta ne eveniant tua!

Some there are who juſtify this encroachment, by alledging, that every man may do what he will with his own property. But this ſort of logick is rather a reflection than compliment upon the ſublime underſtandings that adopt it. Suppoſe a man rich enough to purchaſe a whole county, which is no impoſſible ſuppoſition, and that the great northern road interſected this county: Suppoſe too, the owner of it took it into his whimſical head to wall the county round, road and all, may he not be interrupted? No, to be ſure, according to the infallible opinion of thoſe deep-learned rationaliſts and lawyers juſt mentioned. If the caſe is not ſtrictly in point, I am miſtaken.

His preſent majeſty is ſo far from countenancing this breach of the peoples privileges, that he would not ſuffer even the nuſance of a brick-kiln to be removed from under his noſe, leſt it might prejudice the owner. Either his majeſty himſelf therefore, or his courts at Weſtminſter, will redreſs the complaint in queſtion, with which obſervation I take leave of both my author and reader. (*See the* Memorial *to the Princeſs* Amelia, *in our* Magazine *for* Auguſt *laſt, p.* 358.)

The following from the London Evening Poſt *of* Nov. 11. *may very well be added as a Sequel to the former.*

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE Eſſay on Liberty, publiſhed the 21ſt of October in the Old England Journal, and the metzotinto of Timothy Bennet, exhibited in moſt of the print ſhops of this metropolis, muſt be extremely

tremely grateful to every true friend to Britiſh liberty.

The author of the firſt, tho' unknown, has, I dare ſay, the thanks of thouſands; and the ſubject of the laſt deſerves all the honours heretofore beſtowed on the moſt diſtinguiſhed patriots. In ſhort, what does he not deſerve?

The firſt has, with great ſtrength, demonſtrated, that we have natural rights and liberties, which are unſurrenderable. Indeed, thoſe rights and liberties may be forcibly taken from us by the hand of power; but that force, or a tame ſubmiſſion to it on our ſide, will by no means deſtroy the title.

Every freeman has the ſame right to travel on the high roads of the kingdom, as he hath to breathe the open and freſh air. This is a ſelf-evident truth. For the laſt would avail him nothing without the firſt; nor would the firſt be of any uſe to him without the laſt; and conſequently, the firſt muſt be as natural and unſurrenderable a right as the laſt.

The ſame may be ſaid of water. Has not every traveller a right to quench his thirſt at the running ſtream? or to water his horſe at the ſtanding pool by the way ſide? What power can juſtly deprive him of theſe rights? or who will preſume to ſay they are ſurrenderable?

Many attempts have been made to ſtop up particular highways; but whenever the people have ſhewed a becoming reſentment, ſuch attempts have proved fruitleſs. An inſtance of which we have before us in Tim. Bennet, the honeſt cobler, who this laſt ſummer, with very little aſſiſtance, recovered a footway over Buſhy-Park, leading from Hampton to Hampton-wick, and Kingſton market; which way had been taken from the people many years, to their great prejudice.

He firſt applied by way of memorial, and therein demonſtrated the peoples right to the way, and plainly ſhewed the inconveniencies attending their being deprived of it; but finding ſuch ſort of application to be to no purpoſe, he then flew to the laws of his country, and made it appear, that a poor man with the laws may be always a match for the overbearing great one.

Timothy Bennet's ſtation in the world is but low, and his fortune ſmall, yet he has a ſpirit equal, if not ſuperior, to the high and mighty. His little fortune he readily devoted to the ſervice of his country, and nobly aſſerted her rights in the face of the great. He has ſhewn an example worthy of imitation, and I hope the meanneſs of his birth and ſtation will be no bar to the honours due from the publick to his virtue.

Therefore let every friend to liberty ſhew gratitude by a generous imitation of him; it is the only tribute he deſires. There is, at this time, a glorious opportunity of paying it; let us but heartily join thoſe ſons of liberty that are now endeavouring to recover their country's right to the roads in Richmond New Park, and that will be the beſt return we can make the hero of Hampton-wick. The cauſe is good, and the undertaking is great and noble; the ſucceſs (which is not to be doubted) will highly redound to the honour of every perſon concerned in it, eſpecially as they are determined to obſerve the utmoſt decency throughout the whole buſineſs. I am

Your friend and conſtant reader,

PHILELEUTHERUS.

Some Extracts *from the Biſhop of* CLOYNE's *Treatiſe upon* MOTION.

A LITTLE Tract wrote a great many years ago by the now biſhop of Cloyne, having been lately republiſhed, we ſhall give our readers ſome extracts from it, becauſe, in our opinion, it will be of great ſervice towards eſtabliſhing the firſt principle of all religions. It is wrote in Latin, and intitled, *De Motu; ſive de Motus Principio et Natura, et de Cauſa communicationis Motuum.* As to the origin of motion, he begins with ſhewing the obſcurities, and even the abſurdities into which all the abſtract writers upon this ſubject have involved themſelves; and that gravity, attraction, &c. are nothing but occult qualities, which, abſtracted from their ſuppoſed effects, can neither be explained nor underſtood; nay, that Sir Iſaac Newton himſelf does not ſet up attraction as a quality truly and phyſically inherent in matter, but only as a mathematical hypotheſis.

It is in vain, ſays the biſhop, to think of explaining nature by ſuch things, as can neither be the objects of our ſenſes, nor comprehended by our reaſon. Therefore we are to conſider, what may be deduced from our ſenſes, what from experience, and what from reaſon, founded upon theſe two. Of things there are two principal ſorts, body and ſoul: By the help of our ſenſes we know, that there is a thing which has extenſion, ſolidity, mobility, ſhape, and ſeveral other qualities that are obvious to our ſenſes; and by a certain internal conviction we know, that there is a thing which feels, perceives, and underſtands. We moreover diſcern, that theſe two ſorts of things are altogether different, and of a quite heterogeneous nature. But, ſays he, I ſpeak of things known, for to talk of things we know nothing of can be of no ſignification.

All

All we know of that thing to which we have given the name, body, contains nothing in itſelf that can be the origin or efficient cauſe of motion; for impenetrability, extenſion, ſhape, neither include nor point out any power of producing motion; but, on the contrary, by a particular examination of theſe, and whatever other qualities there are in body, we ſhall find, that they are all merely paſſive, and that there is in them no active principle, that can any way be ſuppoſed to be the fountain and beginning of motion. As to what relates to gravity, we have already ſhewn, ſays he, that from that word we learn nothing that is different from the ſenſible effect itſelf, whoſe cauſe is the very thing we are inquiring for. And it is certain, that when we talk of a heavy body, we mean no more than that it is carried downwards, without ever thinking of the cauſe of this ſenſible effect.

Of body, therefore, we may boldly affirm, as a thing certain, that it is not the origin of motion. But if any one will contend, that the word body includes, beſides ſolid extenſion and its modifications, an occult quality, virtue, form, or eſſence, let him vainly go on in diſputing without ideas, and in making uſe of words which have no diſtinct meaning. The better way, however, of philoſophiſing, ſeems to be, to abſtain, as much as poſſible, from abſtract and general notions, if any thing can be called a notion which cannot be underſtood.

Whatever is included in the idea of body we know, but it is plain that nothing we know in body, is the origin of motion. Thoſe who pretend, that there is beſides in body ſomething unknown, ſomething of which they have no idea, and that this is the origin of motion, really ſay nothing more than that the origin of motion is unknown. But to dwell longer on ſuch conceits would be ridiculous.

Beſides corporeal things there is another ſort of things, a ſort of things which think, and that there is in them a power to move bodies we know from our own proper experience; for whatever way it is done, we feel that our mind can at pleaſure move or ſtop the motion of the members of our body. This is certainly clear, that bodies are moved at the command of the mind, and therefore our mind may not improperly be called the original cauſe of motion: It is, indeed, a particular and ſubordinate cauſe, which itſelf depends upon the firſt and univerſal cauſe.

The biſhop then ſhews, that all the motions produced in bodies, either by gravity or impulſe, are rather paſſions than actions, from which it is manifeſt, that thoſe who aſcribe any active force or power of beginning motion to body, embrace an opinion, which is founded upon no experience, and which they endeavour to ſupport by general and obſcure terms, without knowing even what they themſelves would be at: Whereas, on the contrary, thoſe who affirm mind to be the original cauſe of motion, embrace an opinion, which is founded upon every man's own experience, and which has been approved by the moſt learned in all ages.

Anaxagoras, ſays he, was the firſt who introduced τὸν νοῦν, as the giver of motion to paſſive matter, which opinion Ariſtotle confirms, and expreſly declares the firſt mover to be immoveable, indiviſible, and without any bigneſs. Plato likewiſe, in his Timæus, ſays, that this bodily machine, this viſible world, is actuated by a mind, which cannot be perceived by any of our ſenſes. In this age alſo, the Carteſian philoſophers acknowledge God Almighty to be the original cauſe of all natural motions; and Newton, in ſeveral places, very plainly inſinuates, not only that motion was firſt begun by the Deity, but that the ſyſtem of this world is ſtill kept in motion by his interpoſition. This is agreeable to the holy ſcriptures: This is the opinion of the ſchoolmen; for tho' the Peripateticks affirm nature to be the cauſe of motion and reſt, yet they allow God to be the author of nature, and mean that all the bodies of this worldly ſyſtem are moved according to certain ſtated rules by an Almighty mind.

Having thus pointed out the true original cauſe of all motion, he inquires next into the nature of motion, and here likewiſe he ſhews the abſurdities and unintelligible jargon which the abſtract writers upon this ſubject have led themſelves into; therefore, in order to diſcover the true nature of motion, he recommends to us: 1. To diſtinguiſh between mathematical hypotheſes and the nature of things. 2. To beware of abſtracting. And, 3. To conſider motion as ſomething ſenſible, or at leaſt imaginable, and to be content with relative meaſures. If we do this, all the clear theorems of mechanical philoſophy, by which the ſecrets of nature are unfolded, and the ſyſtem of the world ſubjected to human calculations, will remain untouched; and our contemplation of motion will be freed from a thouſand trifling niceties, ſubtilties, and abſtract ideas.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, He inquires into the cauſe of the communication of motion, about which he ſhews, that the greateſt philoſophers have differed, and have endeavoured to explain it in a different manner; and yet the whole of what they have all ſaid reſults in nothing more than this, that one of the bodies acquires, and the other loſes motion; therefore he is of opinion, that the mind or ſpirit, which actuates and contains this univerſe of corporeal things, and is the true efficient cauſe of motion, is likewiſe properly and ſtrictly ſpeaking, the cauſe of the communication of motion. And he concludes with obſerving, that active cauſes cannot be drawn from the darkneſs in which they are involved, and laid open to human knowledge, by any other method but that of meditation and ratiocination. But to treat of theſe is, he ſays, the proper buſineſs of metaphyſical philoſophy only, which of all others is the chief; and if to every ſcience its proper province and true limits were aſſigned, and the principles and objects of each accurately diſtinguiſhed, what belongs to each might be treated of with more eaſe, and greater perſpicuity.

From the London Gazetteer, Nov 14.

SIR,

THERE is ſcarce any one act in a man's whole life ſo ſolemn, or of more conſequence, and yet there are few that are executed with leſs due conſideration, than the making of a will, which ought not to be executed without a due regard to affinity, humanity, prudence, and juſtice. But I ſhall begin with ſome reflections on dying without a will, &c. Surely, the man who does ſo is inexcuſable, as it is almoſt always attended with confuſion, and often ſiſters, and ſiſters children, are defeated of what in right of affinity they ought to have had, by perhaps a very diſtant relation, who may be heir at law; and the objection, that it puts people in mind of death, is a very trifling one, it being what ſhould never be out of the thoughts of a rational creature, who knows he is born to die, nor can the making a will haſten the period. In regard to affinity, it ought never to be forgot; and tho' the next heir may be a wild and profligate perſon, his children may not tread in his ſteps; and tho' it may be prudent to keep a ſon or daughter, who has married contrary to the inclinations of a parent, at a diſtance, during the minority of other children, yet the law of the land leaves every body, who is at age, to chuſe for themſelves; nor does the ſcripture any where countenance ſuch a thing, as diſinheriting a child; on the contrary, the Jews were tied up from ſettling their eſtates for a longer term than the jubilee, at which time they were to revert to the family that originally poſſeſſed them. In regard to humanity, it is the duty of every chriſtian to forget and forgive, and indeed it is their higheſt intereſt, as it is on that expreſs condition, that they are to expect forgiveneſs at the laſt great day. A good man, tho' he is not inſenſible of injuries, will yet forgive them; and Solomon gives it as one of the marks of a wiſe one, that it is his glory to paſs over an offence; nor may the intention of a perſon who does an injury be of ſo black a dye as we may think: And much ought to be allowed for paſſion, a wrong, or (what is worſe) no education, and even to complexion: And here I cannot but obſerve, that the great Mr. Coulſon, of Briſtol, with all his charity, was by no means perfect in that godlike virtue, when he left a great eſtate to a perſon, who was no kin to him, for the ſake of the name, when he had eight nephews and nieces unprovided for, to whom he bequeathed nothing, becauſe the mother had married contrary to his liking.

There requires alſo much prudence in the framing of a will, and it ought never to be done without being laid before ſkilful council; the want of which not only creates multitudes of law-ſuits, but the intention of the teſtator is very often defeated for want of its being properly worded, and every inconveniency ought to be guarded againſt; the want of which caution often involves the heir of a family in ſuch difficulties as he can never get over; and I have known a gentleman, whoſe eſtate was 4500l. per ann. reduced to 300l. by his father's charging the eſtate with 26,000l. to younger children, whilſt there was 3000l. per ann. jointures upon it, which had been prevented, had he made the legacy bear no intereſt during the life of one of the widows.

The laſt and greateſt point to be conſidered in a will, is juſtice; and here I muſt obſerve, that every act of injuſtice by the laſt will is without remedy, and therefore the teſtator ſhould take care he is not guilty of it; for tho' a will may be made many years before a man dies, yet if he does not reverſe it, it is the ſame as tho' it were the very laſt act of his life, and conſequently cannot be repented of; and to cloſe a man's life with an act of injuſtice muſt be a very bad recommendation of a man to a juſt God. People are too apt (eſpecially if their fortunes are of

their

their own acquiring) to think, that they have a right, becauſe they have a power by law to diſpoſe of their fortunes as they think proper; but ſurely, it cannot be conſiſtent with juſtice, to make a great diſproportion between one child and another, or between one relation and another; and the pretence of their having been diſobliged argues, that they have not forgiven the party, on which I have ſpoke already. The making of reſtitution where any part of it has been got by fraud or oppreſſion, is highly juſt; nor ſhould the family of a man, who has been inſtrumental to the riſing of a perſon, be forgot, eſpecially if they ſhould be in want. Had Mr. Guy ſearched the South-Sea company's books, and returned (as one gentleman did, and as a friend of mine, whoſe ſoul, like the duke of Montague's, was all benevolence, adviſed him) the money to the family that were undone by the purchaſe of his ſtock, he had raiſed a monument as much to his glory as the hoſpital, and added juſtice to his mercy.

I am, SIR,

London, Oct. 25, 1752. Your humble ſervant, PHILO-PATRIÆ.

As we ſhall always take care to communicate to our readers as much as we can of what is uſeful, as well as of what is entertaining, we cannot omit inſerting the two following caſes, lately publiſhed in An Eſſay on the Virtues of LIME-WATER in the Cure of the STONE. *By* ROBERT WHYTT, *M. D. F. R. S. &c.*

MR. David Millar, maſter of the grammar-ſchool of Kirkaldy, about ſixty years of age, had been often diſtreſſed by ſtones paſſing from the kidneys to the bladder ſince the year 1704. Sometimes he has had ſevere fits of pain once or twice in a year, and ſometimes but once in two or three years, and theſe of two, three, or four, and even of eight or fourteen days continuance; but always in few days after theſe fits he voided one or more ſtones till June, 1740; when, after a painful fit of diſtreſs and ſickneſs for two days, the ſtone arrived at his bladder; but tho' he uſed his ordinary means of riding, walking quick, jumping, and drinking plenty of proper liquors to make it paſs, yet all his endeavours were in vain.

For half a year after this, he was troubled with frequent obſtructions in making urine, altho' without any great ſtimulating pain, except in voiding the two or three laſt drops. Afterwards he thought he found the ſtone increaſe, and become heavier in his bladder; and ſince March, (1741) upon riding or walking a mile or two, his urine was always mixed with blood: Beſides, from the beginning of January, he had loſt all power of retaining his urine, ſo that it went from him every eight or ten minutes, which was accompanied with great ſtimulating pains, yet ſometimes with intervals of eaſe for a day or two, after ſweating and keeping warm.

At firſt he drank milk and water, but in May (1741) he began to take ſoap, firſt to the quantity of half an ounce every day, which in the end of July he increaſed to an ounce, and in the beginning of September to near an ounce and an half; but all this without any ſenſible relief, his pain, bloody urine, and inability to retain his urine, ſtill continuing as before.

In the end of September I adviſed him to drink with the ſoap large quantities of lime-water, beginning with one pound, and gradually increaſing the quantity to three pounds a day, and at the ſame time to drink no more of any other liquors than was neceſſary to quench his thirſt.

Within four or five days after he began to drink the lime-water, he recovered, in a great meaſure, the power of retaining his urine, and from that time had leſs pain and bloody urine, upon uſing exerciſe, than formerly; ſo that on November 13, altho' he walked upwards of ſix miles pretty quick, yet he retained his water for nine or ten hours together; and as he voided it with little or no pain, ſo he found no blood mixed with it.

November 15, at night, when going to bed, and trying to make water, he found a ſtone entering the beginning of the urethra, and obſtructing it, which it continued to do all night. He ſlept little, and often attempted to paſs urine, but could not, unleſs a very little, and that drop after drop. Next morning, when he was putting on his cloaths, finding an inclination to make water, and endeavouring it with all the force he could, he voided a ſmooth ſtone about the bulk of a common bean, of a whitiſh waſhed colour; whereas all thoſe he had paſſed formerly, were of a brown colour, and rough. It appeared plainly to be a part of a larger ſtone.

Upon the 17th of November he walked upwards of two miles without any pain or bloody urine.

November 18, after making urine, he felt ſomething at the neck of his bladder, occaſioning a ſlight obtuſe paln, which he took to be another ſtone.

From this till the beginning of December he was very eaſy, not having been obliged, above three or four times a day, to make water, which was never mixed with

with blood, nor attended with thoſe ſtimulating pains he formerly had. Only twice or thrice he found his urine ſuddenly ſtop, when he was voiding it; and once he thought a ſtone was entering the paſſage, which a little after fell back into the bladder. When he ſtumbled, or ſtept down a ſtair, he ſtill felt ſomething heavy A that puſhed or touched him in the under part of the bladder. His urine, during all this time, had a great deal of white ſediment, and ſome browniſh flakes among it; but he was ſo much abroad about his buſineſs, that he could not make any regular obſervations upon it.

Upon Thurſday night, the third of December, the ſtone which he ſuppoſed to B have been ſtill in his bladder entered the beginning of the urethra, where it ſtuck till Monday morning following, during which time his urine was very much obſtructed, coming away in drops, or in a very ſmall ſtream, with a good deal of uneaſineſs and pain. From this to the end of December he was often in the C ſame condition, the ſtone ſticking in the paſſage ſometimes half a day, ſometimes a whole day and a night, and then falling back into the bladder; but all theſe times he never had any of thoſe piercing ſtimulating pains which he was wont to feel, before he uſed the lime-water, in paſſing his urine, and eſpecially after the laſt drops; and now alſo he was able to re- D tain it half a day, and then void it without pain. Immediately after emptying his bladder, he always ſenſibly perceived the weight and preſſure of the ſtone, if he but walked a little; but when there was any quantity of urine in it, this became leſs perceptible. He concludes a letter to me at this time with theſe words. E *As I have hitherto enjoyed a good degree of health, ſo now I am eaſy beyond expectation, which makes me think the ſtone in a diſſolving ſtate, and that its ſurface is very much ſmoothed. I continue uſing the ſoap and lime-water daily; which laſt I frequently take to my meat, inſtead of other drink, and I think my urine taſtes a little of it.*

On Monday, January 4, at night, he F found a ſtone had got into the beginning of the urethra, which in a good meaſure hindered him from voiding any urine. However, next morning, after a good ſleep, it came away. It is larger than the one he paſſed before, and is evidently a piece of the ſame ſtone.

For ſome days after paſſing this ſtone, G he found the urethra very tender, and a little pained, which occaſioned his making urine more frequently than uſual. But this ſoon went off; and ever ſince, to uſe his own words, he has been perfectly free of all pains and ſymptoms of the gravel, and as eaſy in that reſpect as ever he was in his life; and upon the whole, concludes, that he received more benefit from the lime-water, than any thing he ever uſed, and to it chiefly aſcribes what has happened above.

As authors have ſometimes been accuſed of framing hiſtories to ſupport a certain theory, or raiſe the value of ſome favourite medicine, I thought it might be proper to add the gentleman's own atteſtation of the truth of what has been above related.

Kirkaldy, June 1, 1742.

B *Having read the hiſtory of my caſe drawn up by Dr.* Whytt, *I do here, for the ſatisfaction of the publick, declare, that it is in every particular agreeable to truth: And that at preſent I am as perfectly free of all ſymptoms of the gravel as ever I was in my life.*

DA. MILLAR.

C *The other* CASE *is that of the Hon.* HORATIO WALPOLE, *Eſq; Written by himſelf. In a Letter to the Hon. Mr. Baron* EDLIN *of his* Majeſty's *Court of Exchequer in* Scotland.

April 21, 1750.

ABOUT eighteen years ago, when his majeſty reſided at Hampton-Court, I was taken ill with what was thought to be a fit of the cholick only, being ſubject to that diſorder when I was very young, and the phyſicians treated me accordingly: When, ſome days after, I was got perfectly well, in making water one morning, I voided a ſtone in the pot about the bigneſs of a barley-corn, which, without doubt, had occaſioned, while it E lay in the ureter, the cholical pain I had felt. From that time I was frequently troubled with ſevere fits of the ſame pain, which laſted until, by turpentine clyſters, and other lubricating medicines, I had brought away a ſtone: Being adviſed at laſt to drink a pint of whey, made with cream of tartar, every morning; and, F having followed that method from the beginning of May to November, at the end of two years (during which time my pains frequently returned, and ended in the ſame manner) I found myſelf perfectly cured: For, having perſiſted in drinking whey yearly, I continued free from thoſe pains, voiding only at times ſome red gravel till 1747. In the ſpring of that G year, whilſt I was at a friend's houſe in town, to dine there, having need to make urine, I made, inſtead of it, what appeared to be almoſt clear blood; and ſo, from time to time, for almoſt all that year, I was often called upon to make water,

water, by very ſhort intervals, which was more or leſs diſcoloured, ſeldom very clear, and frequently attended with great pain and ſome gravel. That whole year, until the next ſpring, I took variety of things of a lubricating and cooling nature, which it is unneceſſary to detail, without any good effect. The next winter, in town, I found I grew daily worſe, and, altho' I did not always make bloody or coffee-water, yet my provocations to urine, (which, after a haſty guſh of a ſpoonful of water, ſuddenly ſtopt with exceſſive pain) were more frequent, and were attended with a teneſmus and irritation at the end of my yard. Mr. Ranby the ſurgeon, and Mr. Graham the apothecary, having often viſited me, and having got conſtant accounts of my diſorder, and the ſymptoms that accompanied it, both declared, there muſt be a ſtone in my bladder. I was willing to be probed, but as I had no thoughts of being cut, Mr. Ranby declined undertaking that troubleſome office, being perſuaded, without the trial, I had a ſtone in my bladder. Lord Barrington hearing of my complaint, was ſo good as to ſend me the volume of Scotch Medical Eſſays, containing Dr. Whytt's account of the good effects which taking ſoap and lime-water had had in caſes ſimilar to mine, with ingenious reflexions and directions relating to that cruel diſeaſe, and the remedy for it. I read them with great ſatisfaction, and would have immediately fallen into that method; but my relations, touched with the fatal effect which Dr. Jurin's lixivium had had upon the late lord Orford, would not ſuffer me to follow my own inclinations.

While I had a ſevere fit upon me, I was viſited by the earl of Morton, who, upon hearing what was my diſorder, gave me an account of the powerful benefits and entire cure which Mr. Somers * had found in voiding the ſtone that had tormented him for many years, by adding lime-water to the ſoap, which he had taken for ſome time without ſucceſs.

This example, by the encouragement of Mr. Graham my apothecary, fixed my reſolution to follow that method; and accordingly, before I left the town, I often peruſed Dr. Whytt's Eſſay relating to the ſtone.

In March, 1747, I began at firſt with taking every day half an ounce of Alicant ſoap, made into pills, with a ſyrup of marſhmallows, and drank upon it about a pint of lime-water made of oiſter-ſhells, mixing a ſpoonful of milk with it, and drinking a ſpoonful after it, to take away the nauſeouſneſs of the taſte.

Upon the road, as I went into the country, in May, 1748, I had a moſt ſevere fit at Newport, making bloody water, with frequent interruptions, and ſhort intervals, attended with violent pains, which continued upon me to ſuch a degree, that I could not endure the horſes to go more than a foot pace for above 70 miles, till I got home.

After my arrival there, I was tolerably well for ſome days, but the leaſt motion in a coach, or even in walking, brought the diſorder upon me. I was always, (which is remarkable) entirely eaſy when I lay a-bed, but was obliged, when I got up, to take to my couch, and could not venture to move from thence but on ſome neceſſary occaſion. In the mean time, I continued to take the ſoap and lime-water, which, by degrees, I increaſed ſo far as to take, at different times, an ounce of ſoap, and three pints of lime-water a day, obſerving a very regular diet. After ſome months I found myſelf extremely eaſy in my ordinary motions, but I never ventured to walk far, nor go at all in a wheel-carriage, keeping myſelf as quiet as I could, until I ſhould be obliged to go to parliament.

Juſt before I left the country, Mr. Ranby made me a viſit; and, altho' I had felt no pain or ſymptom of my diſeaſe for ſome time, he adviſed me not to hazard going to town, by any means, unleſs in a litter; however, having cauſed a voiture to be made, I undertook the journey in it, the 20th of December, 1748, which was regulated by the horſes going no faſter than a gentle walk, and but twenty miles a day.

The cold weather, and the tediouſneſs of creeping ſo ſlow, made the coachman ſometimes fall into a trot; which I perceived, but finding no inconvenience, did not check his pace. The ſet ſtages were obſerved; but the laſt two days, and particularly the laſt day, the coachman drove from Harlow to Whitechapel, as full a trot as the horſes could go at any time, and I felt not the leaſt diſorder. I took a chair at Whitechapel, and all that winter uſed nothing elſe, and continued extremely well: But, about two months after my arrival in town, I found ſome ſmall uneaſineſs in making water, and, in two or three days, I voided with my urine, ſomething of a flat ſhape, about the bigneſs of a ſilver penny, covered with a ſoft white mucus, which, when it was dry, was plainly of a ſtony ſubſtance, and, after that, have never ſince been troubled with the leaſt ſymptom of that cruel diſeaſe. And I found myſelf ſo well in the country laſt year, 1749, that, contrary to

* *Late one of the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms in* Scotland.

the advice of all my friends, I undertook, in my coach, a journey to Chatſworth, in Derbyſhire, at leaſt 160 miles from my own houſe in the country, to pay a viſit to the duke of Devonſhire, the horſes going as round a trot as they could conveniently according to the road; and the laſt 10, or rather 15 miles, from Hardwick to Chatſworth, a moſt rugged and rocky way, we neither ſpared ourſelves nor our horſes; and altho' the great ſhocks upon the ſtones broke the ſprings of my coach, yet they gave me not the leaſt uneaſineſs; and I have ever ſince continued, with reſpect to my former diſorder, as well as I ever was in my life: But I now and then voided ſome red gravel after I had ſat a great while in the houſe of commons.

As I never perceived that I voided, during my illneſs, any fleaks of a ſtone, beſides the above-mentioned, and was never ſearched by any inſtrument, I can no otherwiſe pronounce it to be a ſtone, unleſs by the ſymptoms I felt, and the judgment of the ſurgeon and apothecary that attended me, from theſe ſymptoms.

But it is very remarkable, as I have ſaid before, that I never felt theſe ſymptoms while I lay a-bed, nor to ſo great a degree when on my couch as upon my legs, which looks as if the poſture made great alteration; and that, methinks, could not have been the caſe, if I had been troubled with a ſcorbutick corroſive humour only. I muſt leave it to the learned in phyſick, to make what concluſions they think fit from this true ſtate of my caſe. I think I remember in ſome of Dr. Whytt's obſervations, that altho' the ſoap and lime-water were not able to diſſolve or bring away the ſtone, yet they might cure its painful ſymptoms, and hinder it from vulnerating any part of the bladder, by blunting its ſharp points, rendering its ſurface ſmoother, and even covering it, in ſome meaſure, with a kind of mucilage. This may poſſibly be my caſe if I have ſtill a ſtone there; and therefore I continue to take the third part of the ſoap and lime-water daily, which I uſed when I took the full quantity.

H. WALPOLE.

The SEQUEL *of Mr.* WALPOLE's Caſe.

Containing an Account of the ſtate of his Health, with reſpect to the Stone in his Bladder, from November, 1750, *to the End of* April, 1752.

Cockpit, April 28, 1752.

AFTER having found myſelf, for two years together, perfectly well, and free from all ſymptoms of my former diſorder, I took no more than one third of the ſoap and lime-water, that I had formerly uſed.

In November, 1750, I came out of the country in my coach, in the uſual travelling pace, without the leaſt inconvenience; but having ventured, after I came to town, to go now and then in a coach upon the ſtones, I began, at times, to feel the ſymptoms of my former diſorder, which upon any motion, beſides that of going in a chair, even by walking to any degree, increaſed upon me; and driving only in my chariot thro' the parks, to Kenſington, without going upon the ſtones, I found myſelf much troubled with making frequently and involuntarily water, ſometimes bloody, tho' not with much pain.

However, taking the precaution of going by water as far as the Old Swan, and being carried from thence in a chair as far as Whitechapel, I ventured in a chariot, fitted up with the beſt French ſprings, to go into the country with Mrs. Walpole laſt June, about Midſummer; but before I had got half way to Epping, tho' the horſes went but a ſlow pace, I felt as great uneaſineſs, attended with the ſame ſevere ſymptoms, as I had ever done; which frequently returned and continued upon me during the whole journey, for four days together, with little or no abatement, but while I was in bed; where, as formerly, after I had laid ſome time, I was perfectly eaſy the whole night.

As ſoon as I got out of my chariot, upon my arrival at my houſe in the country, I had indeed a cruel fit, but after I had reſted one night, and kept myſelf as quiet as poſſible, for a few days, I found myſelf perfectly well again; and as I never went in a coach, and did not walk much during my whole ſtay in the country laſt year, for about five months together, I never felt the leaſt ſymptoms of uneaſineſs.

Some few days before I left the country, I took a turn or two round my park in my chariot, free from pain, which encouraged me to undertake a journey to town again laſt November, in my chariot, by ſhort ſtages and gentle driving; and it was performed in five days to Whitechapel *, without being ſenſible of the leaſt inconvenience any part of the way: Neither have I felt any ſince my arrival in town, and I ſtill continue well, taking daily, as I have conſtantly done ſince June, 1751, when I went laſt into the country, the full quantity of ſoap and lime-water, that I formerly took, viz. an ounce of the former, and near three pints of the latter.

H. WALPOLE.

To

* *From Mr.* Walpole's *houſe in* Norfolk, *to* London, *is about a hundred miles.*

To these two cases we shall add what the doctor says about the method of making lime-water.

To make therefore lime-water with oister or cockle-shells, the proportion I would recommend is 7, or at most 8 lib. of water to one of calcined shells *. Nor is there any danger in the strength of lime-water made in this manner; for I have ordered near four English pints of it to be drank by a man, and two by a boy of eight years of age, every day, without any inconveniency.

The shells will calcine in any fire, provided it be hot enough; and the cockle and oister with much less trouble than the egg-shells. If they are friable, and quite white, they are sufficiently burnt; but if blackish or grey, they must be put into the fire again.

And we shall observe, that the doctor seems to recommend those shells that have been long exposed to the air, rather than those just brought from the sea.

As this terrible distemper is one of the direst plagues of the human race, every one ought to know how to find relief; and therefore we do not in the least question the doctor's excusing our inserting these extracts from his book.

A new Paper appeared on the 7th Instant, intitled, THE ADVENTURER, *to be continued* Tuesdays *and* Saturdays, *printed in the same Manner as the* RAMBLER. *If it should subsist, we shall now and then give our Readers an Extract from it. And as* No. III. Nov. 14. *is a humorous Piece, occasioned by the late Squabble at* Drury-Lane *Theatre, on Account of the additional Scene in* Harlequin Ranger, *designed to expose Mr.* Rich's Fair, *and the famous Wire-Dancer, at the other Theatre; and as it is calculated to ridicule the Absurdity as well as Prophaneness of such Entertainments, we have therefore inserted the Substance of it, as follows.*

SIR,

AS Pantomimes are become a very serious concern, and the curiosity of mankind is perpetually thirsting after novelties, I have been at great pains to contrive an entertainment, in which every thing shall be united that is either the delight or astonishment of the present age: I have not only ransacked the fairs of Bartholomew and Southwark, but picked up every uncommon animal, every amazing prodigy of nature, and every surprizing performer, that has lately appeared within the bills of mortality. As soon as I am provided with a theatre spacious enough for my purpose, I intend to exhibit a most sublime Pantomime in the modern taste; but far more ostentatious in its feats of activity, its scenes, decorations, machinery, and monsters.

I have chosen for my subject the *Fable of Hercules*. It is strange that this story, which so greatly recommends itself by its incredibility, should have hitherto escaped the search of those penetrating genius's, who have rummaged not only the legends of antiquity, but the fictions of Fairy tales, and little history books for children, to supply them with materials for Perseus and Andromeda, Doctor Faustus, Queen Mab, &c. In imitation, therefore, of these illustrious wits, I shall call my entertainment by the name of *Harlequin Hercules*.

In the original story, as a prelude to his future victories, we are told, that Hercules strangled two serpents in the cradle: I shall therefore open with this circumstance; and have prepared a couple of paste-board serpents of an enormous length, with internal springs and movements for their contortions, which, I dare say, will far exceed that most astonishing one in Orpheus and Eurydice. Any of the common sized particoloured gentry, that have learnt to whimper and whine after being *batched in the egg in the Rape of Proserpine*, may serve for this scene: But as the man Hercules must be supposed to be of a preternatural bulk, *the modern Colossus* has practised the tiptoe step, and tripping air, for the ensuing parts. Instead of a sword of lath, I shall arm him, in conformity to his character, with a huge cork club.

The first labour, as they are called, is the killing the Nemean Lion, who, in imitation of the fable, shall drop from an oiled-paper moon. We have been long accustomed to admire lions upon the stage; but I shall vastly improve upon this, by making our conqueror flea him upon the spot, and cloak himself with the skin: I have, therefore, got a tawny coloured hide made of coarse serge, with the ears, mane, and tip of the tail properly bushed out, with brown worsted.

Next to this is the destruction of the hydra, a terrible serpent, with 7 heads; and as two were said to sprout up again in the place of every one that was cut off, I design by the art of my machinery to exhibit a successive regeneration of double heads, till 100 and more are prepared to be knocked off by one stroke of the aforesaid cork club.

I have a beautiful canvas wild boar of Erymanthus for the 3d labour, which (as Harlequin is to carry it off the stage upon his shoulders) has nothing in its belly but

* *An earthen vessel is preferable for this purpose to a wooden or copper one, as the first will probably give it a bad taste, and the second, possibly, a worse quality.*

a wadding of tow, and a little boy, who is to manage its motions, to let down the wire jaw, or grind the wooden tuſks; and tho' I could rather wiſh he were able to grunt and growl, yet as that is impoſſible, I have taught the urchin to ſqueak prodigiouſly like a pig.

The 4th labour, his catching the hind of Mænalus hills, whoſe feet were of braſs and horns of gold, I fear I muſt omit, becauſe I cannot break any common buck to run ſlow enough. But he is next to drive away thoſe enormous birds of Stymphalus's like, which were of ſuch prodigious bigneſs, that they intercepted the light with their wings, and took up whole men as their prey. I have got a flock of them formed of leather covered with raven's feathers: They are a little unwieldy, I muſt confeſs, but I have diſpoſed my wires, ſo as to play them about tolerably well, and make them flap out the candles; and two of the largeſt are to gulp down the grenadiers ſtationed at each door of the ſtage, with their caps, muſkets, bayonets, and all their accoutrements.

The 6th labour is an engagement with the Amazons; to repreſent whom, I have hired all *the wonderful tall men and women*, that have been lately exhibited in this town. The part of Hyppolita their queen is to be played by the *female Samſon*, who, after the company has been amazed with the vaſt proofs of her ſtrength, is to be fairly flung in a wreſtling bout by our invincible Harlequin.

I ſhall then preſent you with a proſpect of the Augean ſtable, where you will have an arrangement on each ſide of 7 or 8 cows hides ſtuft with ſtraw, which the fancy's eye may as eaſily multiply into 1000, as in a tragedy battle it has been uſed to do half a dozen ſcene-ſhifters into an army. Hercules's method of cleanſing this ſtable is well known; I ſhall therefore let looſe a whole river of pewter to glitter along the ſtage, far ſurpaſſing any little clinking *caſcade of tin*, that the Playhouſe or Vauxhall can boaſt of.

As he is next to ſeize upon a bull breathing out fire and flames, I had prepared one accordingly, with the palate and noſtrils properly loaded with wild-fire and other combuſtibles; but by the unſkilfulneſs of the fellow incloſed in it, while he was rehearſing Bull's part, the head took fire, which ſpread to the carcaſe, and the fool narrowly eſcaped ſuffering the torment of Phalaris. This accident I have now guarded againſt, by having lined the roof and jaws with thin plates of painted iron.

To perſonate Geryon, who had three bodies, I have contrived to tie three men together back to back (one of them the *famous Negro, who ſwings about his arms in every direction*) and theſe will make full as groteſque a figure as *the man with the double maſk*. As Harlequin for his 8th labour is to deliver this tripple-form monſter to be devoured by his cannibal oxen, I ſhall here exhibit *the noted ox with ſix legs and two bellies*; and as Diomede muſt be ſerved up in the ſame manner as a meal for his fleſh-eating horſes, this will furniſh me with a good pretext for introducing *the beautiful Panther-Mare*.

After theſe I ſhall tranſport you to the orchard of the Heſperides, where you will feaſt your ſight with the green paper trees and gilt apples. I have bought up the old copper dragon of Wantley, as a guard to this forbidden fruit; and when he is new burniſhed, and the tail ſomewhat lengthened, his aſpect will be much more formidable than his brother dragon's in *Harlequin Sorcerer*.

But the full diſplay of my art is reſerved for the laſt labour, the deſcent thro' the trap-door into *hell*———.

Thus have I brought my Hercules thro' his 12 capital enterprizes, tho' I purpoſe to touch upon ſome other of the Grecian hero's atchievements. I ſhall make him kill Cacus the three-headed robber, and ſhall carry him to mount Caucaſus to untie Prometheus, whoſe liver was continually preyed upon by a vulture. This laſt mentioned incident I cannot paſs over, as I am reſolved, that my vulture ſhall vie in bulk, beauty and docility, with *the ſo much applauded ſtupendous oſtrich*.

The whole piece will conclude with Harlequin in a bloody ſhirt, ſkipping, writhing, and rolling, and at length expiring, to the irregular motions of the fiddle-ſtick; tho', if any of the fire-offices will enſure the houſe, he ſhall mount the kindled pile, and be burned to aſhes in the preſence of the whole audience.
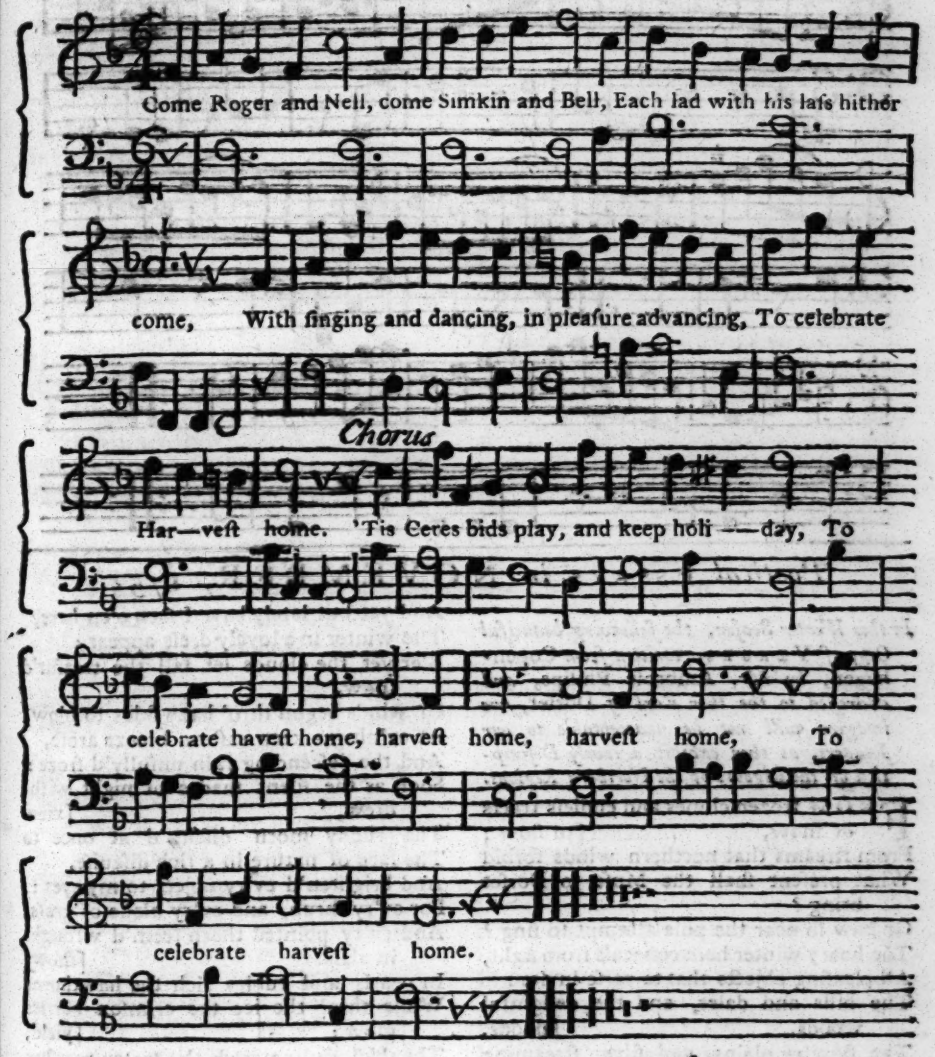
I cannot conclude without informing you, that I have made an uncommon proviſion for the neceſſary embelliſhments of ſinging and dancing.—The Amazons with their gilt-leather breaſt-plates and helmets, their tin-pointed ſpears and looking-glaſs ſhields, ſhall give you the Pyrrhic dance to a preamble on the kettle-drums; and at Omphale's court, after Hercules has reſigned his club, to celebrate her triumph, I ſhall introduce a grand dance of diſtaffs, in emulation of *the witches dance of broomſticks*. I ſhall therefore, I hope, find a place ſome where in this piece, as I cannot now have the *wire-dancer* to bring on my *dancing-bears*.

LUN Tertius.

HARVEST

In the Entertainment of HARLEQUIN SORCERER.

Sung by Mr. LOWE.



2.

Our labour is o'er, our barns in full ſtore,
Now ſwell with rich gifts of the land;
Let each man then take, for the prong and the rake,
His can and his laſs in his hand.
For Ceres bids play, &c.

3.
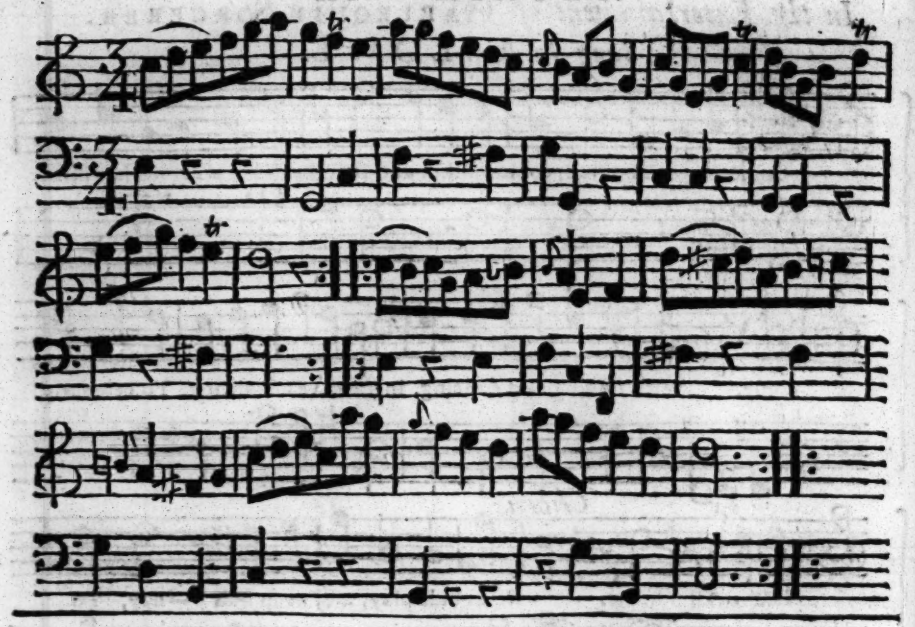
No courtiers can be ſo happy as we,
In innocence, paſtime, and mirth,
Whilſt thus we carouſe with our ſweet-heart or ſpouſe,
And rejoice o'er the fruits of the earth
For Ceres, &c

VOTUM HEREFORDENSE.

THOU, who didſt firſt ordain the chaſte embrace
Of love connubial, to renew the race,
The race of mortal men, that elſe muſt fail,
And but one age endure a people male *:
Thou, whoſe celeſtial influence preſides,
And ſooths the labour of parturient brides,
Propitious hear, and let thy lenient pow'r
One matron aid, and ſpeed her promis'd hour.
When the ninth lunar orb is ſilver'd quite,
Uſher the infant to etherial light: [heir,
Give to my much-lov'd friend a ſon and
His houſe to fix, and breaches paſt repair;
So ſhall my incenſe on thy altar blaze,
And what is now my pray'r be turn'd to praiſe.

* *Res unius Ætatis Populus Virorum.* FLORUS.

A NEW MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* NOVEMBER, 1752.

In this Winter Seaſon, the following beautiful Copy of VERSES, *written from* Copenhagen, *by Mr.* Ambroſe Philips, *and addreſſed to the then Earl of* Dorſet, *we imagine will not be unacceptable to our Readers, as they exhibit a lively Deſcription of the Rigours of the Northern Regions.*

FROM frozen climes and endleſs tracts of ſnow,
From ſtreams that northern winds forbid to flow;
What preſent ſhall the Muſe to Dorſet bring?
Or how ſo near the pole attempt to ſing?
The hoary winter here conceals from ſight,
All pleaſing objects that to verſe invite:
The hills and dales, and the delightful woods,
The flow'ry plains, and ſilver ſtreaming floods,
By ſnow diſguis'd, in bright confuſion lie,
And with one dazzling waſte fatigue the eye:
No gentle breathing breeze prepares the ſpring,
No birds within the deſart region ſing:
The ſhips unmov'd, the boiſterous winds defy,
While rattling chariots o'er the ocean fly;
The vaſt Leviathan wants room to play,
And ſpout his waters in the face of day:
The ſtarving wolves along the main ſea prowl,
And to the moon in icy valleys howl.
For many a ſhining league the level main
Here ſpreads itſelf into a glaſſy plain;
There ſolid billows of enormous ſize,
Alps of green ice in wild diſorder riſe.
And yet but lately have I ſeen e'en here,
The winter in a lovely dreſs appear;
E'er yet the clouds let fall the treaſur'd ſnow,
Or winds begun thro' hazy ſkies to blow,
At ev'ning a keen eaſtern breeze aroſe,
And the deſcending rain unſully'd froze:
Soon as the ſilent ſhades of night withdrew,
The ruddy morn diſclos'd at once to view
The face of nature in a rich diſguiſe,
And brighten'd ev'ry object to my eyes:
For ev'ry ſhrub, and ev'ry blade of graſs,
And ev'ry pointed thorn ſeem'd wrought in glaſs.
In pearls and rubies rich the hawthorns ſhow,
While thro' the ice the crimſon berries glow;
The thick ſprung reeds the watry marſhes yield,
Seem poliſh'd lances in a hoſtile field.
The ſtag in limpid currents with ſurprize,
Sees chryſtal branches on his forehead riſe:
The ſpreading oak, the beech and tow'ring pine,
Glaz'd over in the freezing æther ſhine.
The frighted birds the rattling branches ſhun,
That wave and glitter in the diſtant ſun.
When if a ſudden guſt of wind ariſe,
The brittle foreſt into atoms flies:
The crackling wood beneath the tempeſt bends,
And in a ſpangl'd ſhow'r the proſpect ends:
Or if a ſouthern gale the region warm,
And by degrees unbind the wintry charm;

The

The traveller a merry country ſees,
And journey's ſad beneath the drooping trees:
Like ſome deluded peaſant Merlin leads
Thro' fragrant bowers, and thro' delicious meads;
While here enchanted gardens to him riſe,
And airy fabricks there attract his eyes;
His wand'ring feet the magic paths purſue,
And while he thinks the fair illuſion true,
The trackleſs ſcenes diſperſe in fluid air,
And woods and wilds, and thorny ways appear:
A tedious road the weary wretch returns,
And as he goes, the tranſient viſion mourns.

On viewing the Curioſities at Dr. MEAD's.

OH, Mead! for ſcience fair renown'd,
Whom art has long a patron found,
To merit ſtill a friend;
While on thy ſtore I feaſt mine eyes,
While ev'ry object yields ſurprize,
Permit me to commend.

Here poets, artiſts, live again,
The worthies of th' inſtructive train,
Their country's pride and glory!
The glowing canvas, breathing buſt,
Immortalize the ſacred duſt,
In thy repoſitory.

Here ſhine the tombs, enrich'd with lore,
From Greece and Rome, in days of yore,
With moderns great and learn'd;
How bleſt the writer! How preferr'd
To honour o'er the common herd!
Whoſe works are here diſcern'd!

Here various ancient ſpoils from far,
From ruins, caverns, ſeats of war,
Again admit the view;
The medall'd fact, the ſculptur'd tale,
On the reflecting mind prevail,
And diſtant times renew.

See ſome who fortune's bleſſings know,
Triumph in vanity and ſhow!
While publick goods's diſcarded:
Like inſects in a ſummer's day,
They idly flutter life away,
Regardleſs, unregarded.

T' encourage ev'ry blooming art,
With gen'rous acts to crown deſert,
And bid true genius ſhine!
This makes the worthy Briton known!
This is ambition greatly ſhown!
And this, O Mead! is thine!

A Deſcription of the Ladies at the COMMERCE-TABLE, *at* Wells *Aſſembly*, Tueſday, Sept. 26.

LET ****'s poets, clad in Phœbus' arms,
Diſplay their ****'s and their ****'s charms;
To loftier themes an humbler has aſpir'd,
Not warm'd by Phœbus, but by graces fir'd.
Ye nymphs of Wells then aid the daring ſong,
To Wells aſſembly all my ſtrains belong.
Firſt Delia ſat, the late divinely fair,
Still gay her temper, ſtill genteel her air:
But ſoon, alas! muſt ſhe deſert the field,
And ſhew to time that even angels yield.
Next Chloe ſhone with more than mortal grace,
While youth's gay bloom ſat ſmiling on her face;
View each bright feature, view her ſparkling eyes,
Worthy from Gunnings to bear off the prize,
E'er that diſeaſe to beauty ſo unkind,
Attack'd the fair, and left its marks behind.
Thus trees enliven'd by the vernal ray,
With balmy bloſſoms cloath each bending ſpray,
When eaſtern blaſts convey the dreaded blight,
And nip their bloom in one unlucky night.
Nor Cælia, eldeſt of the youthful throng,
Shall paſs unmention'd in the medley ſong;
What tho' no Venus bleſs'd her riſing years,
Nor ſportive ringlets grace her golden hairs;
Yet ſhe's poſſeſs'd of charms far more refin'd,
The laſting beauties of a ſpotleſs mind.
Here too Corinna's greateſt merit lies,
Her thoughts exalted as the ſtarry ſkies:
Then ſtile her (ſeeing wiſdom is her care)
As Pallas wiſe, tho' not as Venus fair.
But you, Clariſſa! chiefly I deplore,
Your beauty fading in a luckleſs hour;
Where now's the bluſh that gladden'd ev'ry ſmile,
And caught each gazer in a pleaſing wile?
Ah dire diſeaſe! that pales the blooming face,
And plants the lily in the roſe's place.
Angelic Flavia grac'd Clariſſa's ſide
In flow'r of youth, and conqu'ring beauty's pride;
Her eyes more brightneſs than the ſun diſcloſe,
Her cheeks more ſweetneſs than the fragrant roſe;
Her golden locks young Cupid makes his neſt,
Thence ſteals the fire that ravages each breaſt.
But hold! in vain we paint the heav'nly maid,
Whoſe killing charms no poetry can aid.
And you, Belinda! of the virgin train,
Shall ſhare the labours of my youthful ſtrain.
As weary'd travellers oft in ign'rance ſtray,
Doubting if this or that ſhou'd be their way:
So I, bewilder'd in an endleſs maze,
By turns on Flavia and Belinda gaze,
Doubtful who's lovelieſt of the lovely two,
Doubtful to which the golden apple's due:
Whene'er ſhe talks, you'd think a Syren ſung,
So ſweet each accent from her liſping tongue.

Haſte

Haſte Hymen, haſte! the nuptial torch prepare,
Leſt time too ſoon ſhou'd violate the fair.
Happy the ſwains that fill ſuch virgins arms,
Happy the bard that can deſcribe ſuch charms;
But me, the Muſes bid unſtring my lyre,
Nor ſing unworthy of the beauteous choir.

PARTHENOPHILUS.

The SETTING SUN.

To SYLVIA. *By the late Mrs.* LEAPOR.

SEE, Sylvia, ſee the ſparkling lamp of day,
From our fond eyes he draws the trembling ray:
The curling clouds purſue his ſhort'ning beams,
And catch new colours from the parting gleams:
From marſhy vales unhealthy fogs ariſe,
And gloomy vapours fill the mourning ſkies.
A creeping miſt o'erſpreads the ſilent field,
And drooping flow'rs their ev'ning incenſe yield.
On ev'ry leaf the pearly drops appear,
And nature weeps an univerſal tear.
So will it be when thoſe fair ſuns of thine,
By fate eclips'd, their chearful beams reſign:
When the juſt heav'ns remand their beauteous ſtore,
And Sylvia's eyes muſt chear the world no more:
Death may forbid thoſe dazzling orbs to roll,
But cannot ſtrip the radiance from the ſoul.
Amid the ſtars, in ſpite of fate or time,
The charms of Sylvia ſhall eternal ſhine.

SAPPHO *to* PHAON.

Wrote extempore by a young LADY, *at the Requeſt of a* GENTLEMAN.

YOU ſee, to oblige you, I've ſet pen to paper,
And ſcribbl'd this o'er by the help of a taper:
With notions as dim as my glimmering light,
Which ſerves to diſcover here's nothing polite.
Cou'd I borrow your genius, I'd write ſuch bright lays,
That no poet extant ſhou'd merit more praiſe.
But deſpairing of one ſprightly thought to amuſe you,
If you aſk me again, I'm reſolv'd to refuſe you.

An ODE.

LIFE's like a flower the gard'ner plants,
That's rear'd with coſt and care;
When gain'd, unleſs ſupply'd its wants,
It withers in the air.
Our infant years, like budding flow'rs,
Require a ſkilful hand:
Short and uncertain are the hours
We have at our command.
As nipping froſts, and blighting winds,
The tender flow'r deſtroys;
So pale-ey'd ſickneſs life decays,
And blaſts our promis'd joys.
Some infants bloſſom into youth,
Some drop into the grave;
So ſome buds die before they bloom,
And ſome the ſun-ſhine ſave.
So fades the flow'r, ſo drop the leaves,
When winter's cold appears;
As man decays, decrepid man,
Born down with many years.

The WARY DAMSEL.

CELIA, the beauteous ſhining fair,
Of all the youthful ſwains the care!
Ador'd by all, by all addreſs'd,
Had charms unparallell'd confeſs'd.
Decius, tho' far advanc'd in years,
Amidſt the crowd of youths appears;
Fancies a coach and equipage
May balance all decays by age:
He judges riches claim reſpect,
Where youthful airs can nought effect;
Promiſes large demeſnes t' intail,
A bait that ſeldom us'd to fail:
"And why ſo coy? enchanting fair!
Can't theſe propoſals reach your ear?
This treaſure-hoard accept, and this,
As earneſt of our future bliſs.
At balls and plays you ſhall out-ſhine
All your whole ſex, if you'll be mine.
Make way: Why, fellow, ſtand you here!
Are lady Decius' ſervants there?
The womens envy you'll be then,
And admiration of the men!"
Celia attentive, all he ſaid
Had heard, and, like a cautious maid,
Throughly the bliſs propoſed traces,
Againſt her gains her loſſes places.
"Honour has charms our ſex to move;
But where is the endearment love?
Wealth, it is true, affords ſome pleaſure,
But where is rich content, that treaſure?"
Thus having canvaſs'd things, and weigh'd
In even balance all, the maid
Wiſely reſolv'd her choice to fix
On Thyrſis, not a coach and ſix!
The flame, ſhe judg'd, muſt ſoon expire,
Whoſe only fuel is falſe fire.

EPITAPH *on the Death of a* SPANIEL; *killed by a Park Keeper. By a young* LADY.

HERE lies beneath this little ſtone
A dog, that much deſerves reknown,
From life untimely tore;
His talents always right he us'd,
What nature gave he ne'er abus'd;
Proud man, canſt thou do more?

K. B.

THE

THE

Monthly Chronologer.

Tranſlation of the Manifeſto delivered, Oct. 24, *at the Office of the Recorder of* Grodno, *whereby the* Poliſh *Dyet has been abruptly diſſolved.*

I Caſimir Morſky, nuntio of the diſtrict of Sochaczen, perſonally appearing, proteſt before God and the whole world, that I am not ſeduced by any private intereſt, but animated only by love for my country, whoſe conſtitutions of 1690, concerning the order of dyets, are all violated. At the opening of the dyet we joined ourſelves to the ſenate, to pay our reſpects to the king our gracious maſter, but were hindered, as in the preceding dyets, from ſpeaking againſt the violation of the *Pacta Conventa*, only one nuntio of every province having been permitted to ſpeak; nor have they been ſatisfied, in his majeſty's name, in regard to their propoſals. When returned to the chamber of nuntio's, complaints were made, that the capital points of our laws were injured in the order of the dyets, as alſo our fundamental conſtitutions of 1607, 1641, 1707, and 1736, concerning the reduction of the Saxon troops according to the laws. The firſt poſts in the foreign army are held by diſſenters. The management of the finances and ſaltworks is in the hands of thoſe diſſenters; as alſo the general poſt-office, to which the ſecrets of ſtate are entruſted, and which upon that very account ought to be under the direction of a Roman catholick popiſh nobleman, purſuant to the deſire of our palatinates, and the inſtructions they have given us on this head. Having the obſervance of all theſe points, we have by the *Liberum Veto* *, put a ſtop to all deliberations, praying our miniſters and our chancellors not to put the ſeal to proceedings diametrically oppoſite to our laws. Moreover, as the grand marſhal has taken no care that the Saxon guard ſhould not exceed the number preſcribed by the laws, and the treaſurers of the two nations (Poland and Lithuania) not having oppoſed the leaving the direction of the revenue and the ſaltworks in the hands of diſſenters: Seeing beſides, that no ſatisfaction is to be hoped for, and that inſtead of cultivating and cementing confidence between the ſtates, they are exaſperated ſtill more by the promotion of foreigners, in prejudice of the ſenators and nobles of merit and unſhaken loyalty, who have well ſerved the republick: And fearing alſo, that in this dyet the remedies intended may prove worſe than the diſeaſe; ſince all the propoſitions of the nuntio's have been ſtifled or rejected, though theſe ought to have been the baſis and foundation of all the deliberations of the dyets, and are the right means to keep up the confidence requiſite between the ſtates, to make us enjoy what the blood of our anceſtors obtained for us, and at the ſame time ſtrengthen the hands of his majeſty and the publick liberty: In fine, ſuch ſtrong motives and juſt deſires not being liſtened to, but, on the contrary, ſlighted and deſpiſed, I put myſelf under the publick ſafeguard, in order to preſerve the laws and the prerogatives of all the orders from violence and oppreſſion: In conſequence, I ſtop the activity of the dyet, and by this manifeſto declare it null and diſſolved.

Witneſs my hand,

Signed MORSKY.

On Oct. 25, a geat number of poor fanſtick makers, and others, occupying different branches of the fan trade, preſented a petition to the court of directors of the Hon. Eaſt India company, ſetting forth the great hardſhips they labour under by the importation of India fans, the chief part of which being run aſhore, pay neither duty or indulgence, and moſt of which are retailed at ſix pence each, to the prejudice of the petitioners, who have been regularly bred to the trade of fan making, and have no other means to ſupport themſelves and families; and humbly praying that honourable court to take their unhappy caſe into conſideration, and prevent as much as in them lay, the importing of any India fans for the future.

At the ſame time a committee of the court of aſſiſtants of the fan-makers company, incorporated by charter the 8th of queen Anne, attended and preſented a certificate ſigned by the maſter, wardens, and principal dealers in fans, certifying the truth of the poor workmens petition, and the great decline in the fan-making trade, and hoped, if the honourable court of directors could not give them the relief they prayed for, they

* *In the Poliſh dyet things are not carried by a majority, but all muſt agree, or nothing can be done.*

would not oppoſe an application to parliament in behalf of ſuch a number of induſtrious poor ſubjects, many of whom, tho' freemen of London, are in a moſt wretched condition, being deprived of the means to ſupport life by the great encouragement given to the natives of the Eaſt-Indies, under the government of the hon. Eaſt-India company.

Edinburgh, Oct. 26. Laſt week, as ſome quarriers were digging for lime ſtone, near Colliſtown in the pariſh of Slains, they diſcovered a cave of the ſame nature, but a more curious form, and eaſier acceſs than the famous dropping cave of Slains, (reckoned among the curioſities of Scotland :) The ſtone is very white, and hangs down in a great number of ſmall tubes, reſembling icicles over a baſon of water, three feet deep, and about four in diameter. The cave at bottom is nigh circular, is ſix feet broad, and ten in height. On the left hand of the baſon there is an aſcent, which looks like the entry to another cave. Upon the right hand is a row of petrified pillars, which, when cleared away, will ſhew the true dimenſions and entertaining variety of this new diſcovery.

Whitehall, Oct. 28. We have received an account from Liſbon, that on Sept. 19, laſt, the Pernambucco fleet, with 18 merchant ſhips and one man of war of 50 guns, arrived at that port: A lieutenant and 8 French mariners came as paſſengers on board this fleet, being the only perſons who had been ſaved out of a French Eaſt India ſhip of 60 guns and 350 men, which left Port L'Orient in April laſt, and was bound to Pondicherry; but having unhappily taken fire about 100 leagues from the coaſt of Brazil, the whole crew periſhed except theſe nine men, who eſcaped in a ſmall boat. There were ſeveral paſſengers of diſtinction on board, particularly M. de la Touche, who commanded at the ſiege of Pondicherry, and there were likewiſe magnificent preſents for the Nabobs and chief people of that country, about three millions of livres in ſpecie, and 600 barrels of powder.

On Oct. 30, the ſeſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when two perſons received ſentence of death, viz. John Simon, for ſtealing privately from Thomas Green, at Kenſington, a pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, one guinea and 5 ſhillings; and William Montgomery, for perjury, in ſwearing himſelf a fugitive, in order to take the benefit of the inſolvent act, being the firſt caſt upon the act.

Among thoſe who were acquitted this ſeſſions were, Edward Spellman, Eſq; a gentleman of character and fortune in Norfolk, who had been accuſed of forging a deed, dated in 1709, no evidence appearing againſt him; and Alexander Bourke, charged with robbing King Gould, Eſq; of a gold watch on Hounſlow-heath.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2.

This being the anniverſary of the birth of the princeſs dowager of Orange, his majeſty's eldeſt daughter, her royal highneſs then entered into the 44th year of her age.

The ſame day 456 whole barrels, 6 half barrels and 141 kegs, of the ſociety's Yarmouth pickled herrings, were ſold at the Royal Exchange coffee-houſe, Threadneedle ſtreet. The whole barrels ſold, on an average, at about 23s. 3d. each, the half barrels at 13s. 6d. and the kegs (four in a lot) at 5s. 9d. each keg. The greateſt part of the above lots were bought by the Weſt-India merchants, for our ſugar colonies, where the right pickled herrings are a great dainty to the negroes; which may occaſion a very large conſumption of this fiſh in that part of the world.

SATURDAY, 4.

The Rev. Dr. Young, maſter of Jeſus college, Cambridge, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and chaplain to his majeſty, was choſen vice-chancellor of that univerſity for the year enſuing.

WEDNESDAY, 8.

James Stuart was executed in Scotland for the murder of Colin Campbell, of Glenure, Eſq;

THURSDAY, 9.

The Rt. Hon. Criſpe Gaſcoyne, Eſq; the new lord mayor, having been ſworn in the day before at Guildhall, was this day ſworn in at Weſtminſter with the uſual ſolemnity, according to a clauſe in the act for amending the ſtile act (ſee p. 230.) whereby the uſual days for theſe ſolemnities, viz. the 28th and 29th of October, are changed to the 8th and 9th of November, on account of the act for abbreviating Michaelmas term, which now does not begin till Nov. 6.

FRIDAY, 10.

This being his majeſty's birth-day, according to the new ſtile, who then entered into the 70th year of his age, the ſame was obſerved in the city and country with great rejoicings; but his majeſty being not yet arrived from Hanover, it was not kept at court till the 27th.

The number of buſſes employed in the fiſhing this year was only 18, and they have caught 9000 barrels of herrings, which is 500 to each buſs.

The company by their charter are obliged to be at the proper place for fiſhing and caſt their nets on June 15, by which time they will have their number of buſſes increaſed

increaſed to 67. (See our Magazine for September laſt.)

SUNDAY, 12.

Her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia arrived at St. James's from Bath. (See p. 430.)

MONDAY, 13.

John Simon having been reprieved in order for tranſportation, William Montgomery was this day executed at Tyburn, and behaved very penitently. It was fully proved upon his trial, that he was at home on Jan. 1, 1747, tho' on Sept. 27, 1748, before Sir Robert Ladbroke, then lord mayor, he ſwore that he was on Jan. 1, abroad at Rotterdam, as a fugitive for debt, in order to take the benefit of the inſolvent act, with intent to cheat and defraud his creditors; which ſort of perjury was juſtly made death by that act.

A few days ago the workmen employed in making the military road to Carliſle, found a great number of curious Roman coins and medals in the ruins of the old wall near Heddon. They had been depoſited in wooden boxes, which were almoſt decayed; yet ſeveral of the medals are as freſh and fair as if but newly ſtruck. Some of them are made of ſilver; but the moſt part of copper and a mixture of a coarſer metal. They are thought to be as valuable a collection as has been diſcovered for ſome centuries paſt.

THURSDAY, 16.

Rt. Hon. the lord Cathcart was elected one of the 16 peers for Scotland, in the room of the duke of Gordon, deceaſed.

SATURDAY, 18.

His majeſty, who ſailed from Helvoetſluys about ten o'clock on Friday morning, landed at Graveſend between two and three this afternoon, and arrived in perfect health at St. James's about five.

TUESDAY, 21.

A proclamation was iſſued for the parliament to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs on Jan. 11, next.

WEDNESDAY, 22.

The Right Hon. the lord mayor, attended by ſeveral of the aldermen, recorder, ſheriffs and common council, went in proceſſion from Guildhall to St. James's, and waited on his majeſty with a dutiful and loyal addreſs, to congratulate him on his ſafe arrival to his Britiſh dominions, and being introduced by the proper officers in waiting, Richard Adams, Eſq; the recorder, read the addreſs to his majeſty, and his majeſty was pleaſed to return a moſt gracious anſwer; after which he conferred the honour of knighthood on the Right Hon. Criſpe Gaſcoyne, Eſq; lord mayor; Richard Adams, Eſq; recorder; Charles Aſgill and Richard Glynn, Eſqrs. ſheriffs; and Thomas Harriſon, Eſq; chamberlain.

The addreſs was as follows:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

AMIDST the general joy of the nation for your majeſty's ſafe and happy return to your Britiſh dominions, be pleaſed to accept the ſincere congratulations of your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the lord mayor, aldermen and commons of your city of London, in common council aſſembled.

Permit us at the ſame time, Royal Sir, to repeat the juſt and grateful ſenſe we have of your majeſty's paternal care over your people, and of the many favours by which your majeſty hath graciouſly diſtinguiſhed your city of London.

May the divine Providence long preſerve your majeſty to reign over theſe kingdoms; and may there never be wanting a ſucceſſion of princes in your royal houſe, formed by your great example, to continue the bleſſing of civil and religious freedom to lateſt poſterity.

To which addreſs his majeſty returned this moſt gracious anſwer.

I THANK you for this very dutiful and affectionate addreſs. The ſupport and improvement of the trade and commerce of my people, is ſo eſſential to the welfare and proſperity of my kingdoms, that the city of London may always depend upon my particular attention to it, and upon the continuance of my favour and protection.

They were received very graciouſly, and all had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

Explanation *of the* OXFORD ALMANACK.

THE building is the ſouth proſpect of univerſity college.—Oppoſite to the right hand, is the throne of K. Alfred, with religion on the one ſide, and juſtice on the other.—The principal figure is K. Alfred, coming from his throne, to deliver a charter to arts and ſciences, and pointing to univerſity college, which he founded, for the reception and encouragement of them.—The arts and ſciences repreſented in the group of figures, are, navigation, architecture, painting, aſtronomy, geography, and muſick.—The figure ſitting on the clouds and graſping a pyramid, denotes ſtability diſplaying the glory of Alfred.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

RALPH Carr, Eſq; a young gentleman of a large eſtate in the county of Durham, to Miſs Vane, daughter of the Hon. Henry Vane, Eſq; one of the lords of the treaſury.

Oct. 26. Philip Newall, Eſq; of Stratford, to Miſs Judith Humphryes, of Horſham, in Suſſex, an heireſs.

Mr. Pawlett, a timber merchant, to Miſs Weaver, of Birmingham, a 12,000l. fortune.

Nov. 3. Thomas Lynde, Eſq; of Buſhey, to Miſs Thornborough, of Brentford.

4. William Lawes, Eſq; of Arlington-ſtreet, to Miſs Rebecca Adams, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet.

5. Sir —— Williams, Bart. of Hackney, to Miſs Johnſton, daughter of Sir John Johnſton, Bart. of the ſame place.

8. Charles Holmes, Eſq; of Greenwich, to Miſs Hammond.

9. James Poſtlethwayt, Eſq; of the Middle-Temple, to Miſs Eſcutt, of Budge-row.

14. Rev. Thomas Herring, chaplain to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to Miſs Torriano, of Camberwell.

John Borlace Warren, Eſq; of Stapleford near Nottingham, to Miſs Bridget Roſell.

15. Thomas Dickerſon, Eſq; of a conſiderable fortune in Cornwall, to Miſs Phillips, of Camberwell.

21. Robert Hare, Eſq; ſon of the late biſhop Hare, to Miſs Selman.

Capt. Winyard, ſon of the late general Winyard, to Miſs Otway, daughter of general Otway.

Nov. 3. Dutcheſs dowager of Hamilton, lady of the Hon. Richard Savage Naſſau, Eſq; delivered of a daughter.

4. Lady Charlotte Finch, lady to the Rt. Hon. William Finch, Eſq; vice-chamberlain to his majeſty, of a ſon.

24. The lady of Sir Charles Mordaunt, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Oct. 29. JOHN Fuller, of the King's-Bench walks, Eſq; ſon of Dr. Fuller, author of the Parmacopœia.

31. Rev. Dr. Gibſon, canon of Windſor, archdeacon of Eſſex, and rector of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate; who was ſon to the late biſhop of London.

Nov. 2. Her grace the dutcheſs dowager of St. Alban's, mother of the preſent duke.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Philip Twiſden, biſhop of Raphoe in Ireland.

3. Dr. Prattle, an eminent phyſician and man-midwife.

James Munro, M. D. fellow of the royal college of phyſicians, and ſenior phyſician of Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals. His ſon was the aſſiſtant phyſician, who is now ſole phyſician, the governors having agreed to have no aſſiſtant.

Hon. Edward Montague, Eſq; ſecond ſon to the Rt. Hon. the earl of Sandwich, in the 8th year of his age.

4. Dr. Jemmat, who died at Briſtol in the 78th year of his age, on his arrival there from Ireland, in his way to London, to give his teſtimony for Mr. James Anneſley.

7. Mr. Samuel Baker, an eminent merchant, who was uncle and partner of William Baker, Eſq; alderman of Baſſiſhaw ward.

Rev. Mr. Henry Francis, diſſenting miniſter at Southampton, a gentleman of an exceeding good character.

9. Robert Wylde, Eſq; one of the directors of the South-Sea company.

12. Mr. George Strahan, many years a bookſeller in Cornhill.

14 Mr. Waite, in the Fleet, who was there impriſoned for defrauding the Bank of ſeveral thouſand pounds ſome years ago, when he was their caſhier, and for the taking of whom a reward of 500l. was offered, for two years, in the newspapers, before he was apprehended, which was in Ireland.

17. Thomas Powell, of Nanteos, in Cardiganſhire, Eſq; who repreſented that county in the laſt parliament. He died ſuddenly, as ſuppoſed, of an apoplectick fit, being found by two chairmen in the night lying acroſs Ruſſel court, Drury-lane, with ſeveral valuable things in his pocket, and no marks of violence upon him.

18. James Colebrooke, Eſq; many years an eminent banker of this city.

Joſeph Jekyll, Eſq; of Dallington, in Northamptonſhire, nephew to the late Sir Joſeph Jekyll, Knt. maſter of the Rolls.

20. William Jennings, Eſq; formerly governor of fort St. David's in the Eaſt-Indies.

John Shore, Eſq; aged upwards of 90, ſerjeant trumpeter to his majeſty, one of his band of muſicians, and luteniſt of the chapel royal.

Col. John Caulfield, an old experienc'd officer in the army.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JOHN Griffin, D. D. preſented to the rectory of Preſtwick, in Lancaſhire. —John Spicer, D. D. by the maſter and fellows of St. John's college, Oxford, to the rectory of Barfreſton, in Kent.—Dr. Aſhton, to the rectory of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, in the room of Dr. Gibſon, who exchanged it with him for one in the country a little before his death.—Henry Heaten, B. D. by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to the living of Boughton and Herne-Hill, in Kent. — Mr. Nicholſon, lecturer of St. Sepulchre's, by the biſhop of London, to the vicarage of Sabridgeworth, commonly called Sapſworth, in Hertfordſhire.—Joſeph Dixon, M. A. to the living of Felton, in Shropſhire.—Dr. John Gilbert, lord biſhop of Saliſbury, made

made clerk of the cloſet to his majeſty.—Richard Wynne, M. A. preſented by the lord chancellor, to the rectory of Rouſeden, in Northamptonſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

PETER Leheup, Eſq; made one of the chief clerks of the treaſury, in the room of Thomas Bowen, Eſq; deceaſed; Chriſtopher Lowe, Eſq; one of the under clerks in the room of Mr. Leheup; and ——— Poole, Eſq; a new clerk in the room of Mr. Lowe.—Rev. Mr. Skinner, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, choſen publick orator for that univerſity, in the room of Dr. Young, who reſigned.—John Gore, of Buſh-hill, Eſq; unanimouſly elected vice-preſident of the London hoſpital, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceaſed.—William Jones, Eſq; made comptroller general of his majeſty's cuſtoms in Scotland, in the room of Edmund Pargiter, Eſq; deceaſed.—James Colebrooke, Eſq; member of parliament for Gatton in Surrey, unanimouſly choſen deputy-governor of the New-river company, in the room of his father, who reſigned, and is ſince dead.——— Bourne, Eſq; made a lieutenant in the royal train of artillery at Woolwich.—Sir Francis Henry Drake, made one of the chief clerks of the board of green-cloth, in the room of Sir Thomas Read, deceaſed—Major Stewart, of the 3d reg. of foot-guards, made col. of the reg. late De Jean's.—The directors of the Eaſt-India company have appointed Meſſ. William Wharton and Andrew Duncannon to be captains of their land forces at Bombay;—Meſſ. John Buchanan and John How to be captains, Mr John Hume to be lieut. and William Scott enſign, at Bengal;—Mr. Jaſper Lee Jones to be captain, and Meſſ. Robert Barker, William Wells, and James Britain, to be lieutenants, of artillery, at Bengal;—Meſſ. John Calien, William Lynn, and John Ridge, to be captains, and Meſſ. Daniel Campbell and John Frazier, to be enſigns, of their forces on the coaſt of Coromandel;—and Mr. George Hay to be lieutenant at St. Helena.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

SAMUEL Francis, late of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, vintner.—Francis Webling, of Chelſea, vintner.—John Norkett, of Caſtle-ſtreet, Southwark, clothworker.—John Gibſon, of Newcaſtle-court, St. Clement Danes, taylor.—William Bull, of London, maſon.—Thomas Banks, of Chriſt-Church, Southwark, hatmaker.—Richard King, of London, merchant.—William Dix, of Merton, in Surrey, calico-printer.—William Coward, of Wells, innholder.—Thomas Downer, of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, bricklayer.—Jacob Chitty, of Ironmonger-lane, merchant.—John Allardyce and George Bigbie, both of Birmingham, partners, and dealers.—James Oliver, of Ironmonger-lane, warehouſe-man.—Henry Branſon, of Old Fiſh-ſtreet, plaiſterer.—Harris Sharp, of St. John, Southwark, wharfinger.—Charles Coxhead, of Oxford, brewer.—John Winde, of the pariſh of St. Anne, Weſtminſter, wine-merchant and dealer.

ODE *for his* MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, *by* COLLEY CIBBER, *Eſq*;

Recitative. GREAT patriot prince, of race ſublime!
In whom the ſtreams imperial meet,
Of Brunſwick and Platagenet,
Heroick in the rolls of time.
Chorus. Accept in duty to the day,
The humble for the worthy lay.
Air. Not the fond mother's eye from ſhore,
Can the high-beating waves explore,
More anxious for a ſon's return,
Than when to diſtant realms remov'd,
With filial fond deſire belov'd,
Our hearts for thee, AUGUSTUS, burn.
Recit. Behold! Behold! the ſeas and wind,
Bleſs'd Britain, to thy vows are kind;
Again has Cæſar touch'd thy ſhore,
And ſighing ſadneſs is no more.
Air. When Cæſar's preſence glads our eyes,
Our joyous ſuns more radiant riſe;
Returning ſprings embloom the fields,
And happier harveſts autumn yields;
Not peace to harraſs'd worlds more dear,
Than after abſence Cæſar here.
Recit. While Rome a Cæſar leſs endear'd,
Inroll'd among her gods, preferr'd,
The greateſt good her ſubjects ſaw,
Was that their monarch's will was law.
Air. But liberty, which GEORGE ſuſtains,
Poſtpones the praiſe of Roman reigns;
Tho' wars may right of crowns aſſign,
'Tis virtue forms the right divine.
Duette. Thus may triumphant Britain ſing,
With greater truth her greater king.
Chorus. That long his days high heaven may ſpare,
Is our firſt fervent morning pray'r;
To this we quaff the ev'ning bowl,
Till ſuns beneath our ocean roll.

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* NOVEMBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	143 1/2 3/8	192 1/4	122 1/4		107	106 7/8	106 7/8	105 5/8	105 1/8	7l. 12s	1 10 0	S. W.	fair cold
2	143 3/8 1/2	192 1/4 1/2			107 3/4 7/8	106 7/8	106	105 5/8	105 1/8 1/2	7l. 10s	1 10 0	S. S. W.	fair cold
3		192 1/8			107 3/4	106 7/8	107 1/4	105	105	7l. 12s	1 10 0	S. W.	fair cold
4					107 1/8	107 1/4	108 1/8	105 3/8 3/4	105 1/4	7l. 14s	1 10 0	W. by S.	frost fair
5	Sunday											W.S.W.fr.	wind rain
6		192 3/4			108	107 7/8	108 3/4	105 3/4	105 5/8	7l. 13s	1 10 0	N.W.b.W.	frost
7	143 1/2	192 1/4			108	107 7/8	108	105 5/8	105 1/8	7l. 14s	1 10 0	W. S. W.	mild
8	143 3/8 1/2	192			108	107	106 7/8 107 1/8	105 5/8 3/4	105 1/8	7l. 14s	1 10 0	S. S. W. fr.	cold
9	143 3/8 1/2	193			108	107	106 5/8 107 1/8	105 5/8 3/4	105 1/8	7l. 14s	1 10 0	S. W.	fair rain
10	143 1/2	193			108	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 1/4	105 1/8	7l. 13s	1 10 0	W. S. W.	wind rain
11					108	107 1/8	107	105 1/4	105 1/8	7l. 13s	1 10 0	W. by N.	frosty fair
12	Sunday											S. W.	foggy
13	143 3/8				108	107 1/8 107	107 1/8 107	105 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 12s	1 10 0	S. W.	foggy fair
14	144 3/8	192 3/4	122 5/8	107 5/8	108 1/8	107 1/8	107	105 5/8 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 12s	1 10 0	W. S. W.	foggy
15	143 1/2	193		107 5/8	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 1/4	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 12 6	N. by W.	foggy
16	143 1/2	193		107 5/8	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 12 6	N. N. W.	foggy fair
17	143 1/2	193	122 3/4	107 5/8	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 12 6	N. by E.	cold
18			122 3/4	107 5/8	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 12 6	N. E. fresh	frost fair
19	Sunday											E. by N.	frost fair
20			122 3/4	107 5/8	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 12 6	N. W.	clou. cold
21	143 1/8	193 3/4	122 1/8	107 5/8 1/2	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 1/8 1/4	105 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 12s	1 12 6	N. by W.	cold foggy
22	142 3/4 7/8	193 1/2 194	123	107 5/8 1/2	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 1/8 1/4	105 3/4	105 1/8 1/2	7l. 12s	1 12 6	S.	mild rain
23	142 7/8	194 195	123	107 1/2	108	107	107 1/8 107	105 5/8 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 12s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	fair cold
24	142 3/4		122 3/4	107 1/2	108	107	107	105 1/4	105 1/2	7l. 12s	1 12 6	N. W.	clou. mild
25	142 3/4		122 3/4	107 1/2	108	107	107	105 1/4	105 1/2	7l. 12s	1 12 6	W.	rain mild
26	Sunday											N. W.	fair cold
27	143			107 1/2 5/8	108	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 7/8	105 1/2	7l. 12s	1 12 6	W. by N.	fair cold
28	143 142 7/8	194	122 5/8	107 1/2	108	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 7/8	105 5/8	7l. 12s	1 12 6	N. W.	fair cold
29	142 7/8		122 1/8	107 1/2	108	107 1/8	107	105 3/4	105 1/2	7l. 12s	1 12 6	N. N. W.	fair cold
30	143	194		107 1/2	108	107	107 1/8	105 7/8	105 5/8	7l. 12s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	fair cold

Bill of Mortality from Oct. 24. to Nov. 21.

Christ.	Males 601	Females 544	1145
Buried	Males 725	Females 711	1436

Died under 2 Years old	612
Between 2 and 5	124
5 and 10	59
10 and 20	42
20 and 30	101
30 and 40	143
40 and 50	99
50 and 60	91
60 and 70	78
70 and 80	53
80 and 90	30
90 and 100	4
	1436

Buried		
	Within the Walls	137
	Without the Walls	333
	In Mid. and Surrey	685
	City & Sub. West.	281
		1436

Weekly Oct. 31	407
Nov. 7	327
14	366
21	336
	1436

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 10d.
Peafe 19s. to 22s. per Quar.
Tares 22s. to 25s. per Q.

Price of corn	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
	Wheat 30s to 32s qu	08l. 15s load	09l. 14s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 17s load	10l. 10s load	34s to 46 qr	30s to 42 qr	5s 0d bush.	4s to 4 6d bush.
	Barley 14s to 18s	17s to 00 qr	20s to 00 qr	17s to 19 qr	00s to 19 qr	16s to 17	16s to 23	17s to 20	2s 03d	2s 2d to 2 6d
	Oats 12s 6d to 15s	16s to 16 6d	16s to 16	16s to 15s	14s to 17	15s to 14 6d	14s to 15	16s to 16	1s 6d to 2s	1s 10d to 2s
	Beans 16s to 18s 0d	25s to 24 0d	20s to 24	26s to 26s	22s to 24	28s to 30	30s to 32	24s to 28	2s 3d to 0s	3s 2d to 3 6d

HANOVER, Oct. 27. The king was very much entertained at the hunt of wild boars the 21ſt inſt. in the foreſt of Oſterwald, a great number of boars being killed; and after the ſport his majeſty, with the nobility that attended him, dined under five tents that were pitched for that purpoſe, and returned about 5 o'clock the ſame evening.—The treaty with the elector Palatine is juſt ſigned, and contains the following articles.

1. The indemnification of the demands of his electoral Palatine highneſs is fixed at 1200000 florins, according to their value in Holland; of which the Empreſs-queen is to pay 500,000; the remaining 700000 by the king and the States-General, obſerving the proportion kept in former treaties. The payment to be made at three times; the firſt of 600,000 florins and the two others of 300,000 each. 2. The privilege of *Non-Appellando* for the dutchy of Deuxponts is granted to his Electoral highneſs, as well as the expectative of ſucceeding to the fief of Oſſenau, after the extinction of the male branch of the houſe of Bade Bade. 3. His ſaid Electoral highneſs ſhall concur with the other electors in the affair of the election of a king of the Romans, obſerving the cuſtoms preſcribed by the laws and conſtitutions of the empire. 4. He ſhall alſo join with them in ſettling the articles of capitulation of the king of the Romans, future emperor.

But this treaty, it is ſaid, is conditional, and to be void if ſome other points, not yet ſettled, be not agreed to.

Dreſden, Nov. 5. By letters from Grodno we are informed, that the high chancellor of Poland propoſed the following articles to the conſideration of the dyet.

1. The augmentation of the crown army, which, however, his Poliſh majeſty refers to the deciſion of the States, leſt this article, which occaſioned the fruitleſs ſeparation of the preceding dyets, ſhould alſo make the preſent one break up abruptly. 2. The abuſes that have crept into the adminiſtration of juſtice. 3. The improvement of the mines of Olkuſz. 4. The ſetting up of manufactories. 5. To put the cities and towns in a flouriſhing condition, by encouraging arts and commerce. 6. To make the ſucceſſors of the former high treaſurers give an account of their adminiſtration. 7. To reſume the conferences with the miniſters of foreign powers.

But before the diet could come to any reſolutions upon theſe or any other points relating to the government of that unhappy kingdom, their proceedings were all arreſted by the *Veto* of one ſingle repreſentative, named Swidzinki, who proteſted againſt any further deliberation until the demands he had made were all complied with (ſee p. 525.) and as thoſe demands could not be complied with, in the term preſcribed for the ſitting of the diet, it broke up on the 26th ult. as all former diets have done for many years, without coming to any one reſolution, tho' almoſt every poſt brings an account of their frontiers being ravaged, and their people murdered, or carried into ſlavery, by the Heyducks. And the next day after the breaking up of the diet his Poliſh majeſty ſet out on his return to Warſaw, in order to hold a *ſenatus concilium*.

Hambourgh, Nov. 14. We hear that the grand dutcheſs of Ruſſia is pregnant; and that there is a marriage on foot between prince Lewis of Mecklembourg-Schwerin, and the princeſs of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel, fourth ſiſter to the reigning duke of that name.

Paris, Nov. 17. The king has erected into a dutchy, the eſtate of Vaujours, belonging to Madam de Pompadour, and that lady is to enjoy all the prerogatives which were granted to Madam de Monteſpan by Lewis XIV. and which ſhe is from henceforth to enjoy with the title of the dutcheſs of Creſſy.——The ſtates both of Britany and Languedoc have at laſt given their conſent to the raiſing the 20th penny, or land tax of 1s. in the pound. ——The parliament of Paris has by an arret ordered that proceſs ſhall iſſue in 24 hours againſt any eccleſiaſtick, who ſhall diſobey any of their former arrets relating to the refuſal of the ſacraments; notwithſtanding which the vicar of the pariſh of St. John en Greve has been ſuſpended from all his functions by the archbiſhop, for having adminiſtred the ſacraments to a perſon, without having required a certificate of confeſſion. Thus the clergy of France are under a ſad dilemma: If they require ſuch a certificate, they are puniſhed by the civil power: If they do not, they are interdicted by the ſpiritual.

Madrid, Oct. 24. The Portugueſe colony of St. Sacrament having refuſed to ſubmit themſelves to his catholick majeſty, and oppoſed the officers and party ſent to take poſſeſſion of it in his name, in purſuance of the treaty concluded with the late king of Portugal, a courier was yeſterday diſpatched to Liſbon with heavy complaints upon this head; and to demand that his moſt faithful majeſty ſhould enjoin his commanders in that country, not to oppoſe the execution of the ſaid treaty.

Naples,

Naples, Oct. 6. The king has eſtabliſhed a company of manufacturers at Meſſina, for the making of ſilks and camblets, who are not for ten years to pay any duty for the materials they may have occaſion to make uſe of in their manufacture; and the king has promiſed, that no ſilk ſhall hereafter be exported till they are fully ſupplied.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* November, 1752.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. AN Appeal to the common Senſe of all Chriſtian People, pr. 2s. Millar.

2. Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters. By James Harvey, M. A. pr. 1s. Rivington.

3. Some Remarks on Dr. Chapman's Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, pr. 1s. Payne.

4. A Treatiſe concerning Chriſtian Diſcipline among the Quakers. By John Rutty, M. D. pr. 1s. Manby.

5. A Vindication of the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, in Anſwer to the Objections of Lord Bolingbroke. By Robert Clayton, Lord Biſhop of Clogher, pr. 2s. Cooper.

6. The Spirit of Love. By W. Law, A. M. pr. 6d. Innys.

7. A Paraphraſe and Annotations on St. Paul's Epiſtles to the Romans and Galatians. By T. Edwards, A. M. pr. 6s. in Sheets. Birt.

Miscellaneous.

8. The Almanacks Royal Companion; or, Court and city Calendar, for 1753. To be continued annually, pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

9. * Memoirs of the Life and Miniſterial Conduct, with ſome free Remarks on the political Writings of the late Lord Viſc. Bolingbroke. New Edit. Beautifully printed on a Royal Paper, 8vo. pr. 4s. ſewed in blue Paper. Baldwin. (See p. 487.)

10. Hannah Halliday's Letter to John Maddox, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace for Somerſetſhire, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

11. Le Micromegas de M. Voltaire, pr. 2s. Robinſon.

12. The ſame in Engliſh, pr. 3s. Wilſon.

13. An Account of the barbarous Treatment of Lieutenant Morgan Jones, pr. 6d. Marſhall.

14. The Life of Archbiſhop Tillotſon. By T. Birch, M. A. pr. 5s.

15. Whipping Rods for ſcurrilous Scribblers, pr. 1s. Cooper.

16. The Hiſtory of the Lives and ſecret Intrigues of the Wives of the twelve Cæſars. Tranſlated from the French. By Byſſe Moleſworth, Eſq; In 3 Vols. pr. 9s. Dodſley.

17. The New Memorandum Book improv'd; or, the Gentleman's and Tradeſman's Daily Pocket Journal, for 1753, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

18. The Ladies Memorandum Book, for 1753, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

19. The Daily Journal, for 1753; or, Gentleman's and Tradeſman's methodical Accompt Book for the Pocket: With great Alterations and Improvements. Printed on a fine Writing Paper, and exactly ruled for *Accounts*, *Appointments*, *Memorandums*, &c. Price neatly Bound 1s. 6d. with Pockets for Notes and Letters. *Baldwin.*

Physick *and* Philosophy.

20. A Treatiſe on the Teeth, their Diſorders and Cure. Tranſlated from the Latin of Hoffman, pr. 1s. L. Davis.

21. A Letter from a Phyſician in the Highlands, on the Subject of a conſumptive Habit, pr. 6d. Corbett.

22. A Treatiſe on the Nature and Property of Fire. In three Eſſays. By John Freke, F. R. S. pr. 3s. Innys.

23. The Lumleian Lectures, read at the College of Phyſicians. By W. Battie, M. D. Part II. pr. 1s. 6d. Whiſton.

24. The Principles of Action in Matter, the Gravitation of Bodies, and the Motion of the Planets, explained. By C. Colden, Eſq; pr. 5s. Dodſley.

25. The modern Quacks detected, pr. 1s. Cooper.

26. Medicamentorum Simplicium triplex Conſcriptus; a Carolo Alſton, pr. 2s. Wilſon.

27. An Eſſay on the Virtues of Lime-Water in the Cure of the Stone. By R. Whytt, M. D. F. R. S. pr. 2s. Wilſon. (See p. 515.)

28. Tabes dorſalis: The Cauſes of Conſumptions in young Men, pr. 1s. Cooper.

Poetry.

29. An Ode on his Majeſty's Return. By T. Brecknock, Eſq; pr. 6d. Purſer.

30. * Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. By John Gay. 2 Vols. 12mo, pr. 5s. Tonſon.

31. Virgidemiarum. Satires, in ſix Books. By Joſeph Hall, Biſhop of Norwick, pr. 2s. Bound. Baldwin.

32. The Theatrical Contention: A Fable, pr. 3d. Owen.

33. The Plagues of the Spleen, pr. 6d. Corbett.

Sermons.

34. Sermons on various Subjects and Occaſions. By S. Wilſon, pr. 5s. Ward.

35. A Sermon preached before the Lord-Mayor on Michaelmas-Day. By W. Roman, LL. B. pr. 6d. Clarke.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1752.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, *(Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any* Monthly Book *of the ſame Price.)*

I. A Deſcription of the Emperor of China's Gardens at Pekin.
II. The Cauſe of Electricity and Vitality explained, from Mr. Freke's late Treatiſe.
III. Of the Nature and Property of Fire, from the ſame.
IV. Excellency of Chriſtianity, and Unreaſonableneſs of Infidelity.
V. An Account and Deſcription of Walton Bridge.
VI. Reflections on Vanity.
VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of L. Bæbius Dives, and T. Sicinius, on the Bill for reſtraining the making Inſurances on foreign Ships, bound to and from the Eaſt Indies.
VIII. Of Chaſtity, and the Matrimonial State.
IX. An Acconnt of Mr. Colden's new Syſtem of Philoſophy.
X. Hints about Inoculation.
XI. Of Sickneſs and the Uſe we ſhould make of it.
XII. *To-Day*'s Remonſtrance.
XIII. A ſevere Satire on Man, in Hippocrates's Letter concerning Democritus.
XIV. Democritus's Letter to Hippocrates, with his Anſwer.
XV. Of the ſenſitive Plant.
XVI. Of muſcular Motion.
XVII. The Solar Syſtem according to Copernicus.
XVIII. Terrible Hurricane in South-Carolina.
XIX. An ingenious Letter from a Lady.
XX. Explanation of the Stationers Almanack.
XXI. POETRY: A new Prologue and Epilogue; Birth Day Ode performed at Dublin Caſtle; Character of a true Engliſhman; Agur's Wiſh paraphraſed; Ode on Mercy; Verſes written in a Summer-Houſe; the Friend in Diſgrace; Song ſet to Muſick, &c.
XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Storms; Seſſions at the Old Bailey; Executions, &c. &c. &c.
XXIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XXVII. Catalogue of Books.

With a Beautiful VIEW of WALTON BRIDGE, in Surrey, elegantly engraved, and a curious PLATE of the SOLAR SYSTEM, according to COPERNICUS.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Roſe in Pater-Noſter-Row.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

CONTENTS.

THE cauſe of electricity and vitality explained, in ſome extracts from Mr. Freke's late treatiſe 535
A conjecture concerning the ſenſitive plant ibid. E, and 536
Of the nature and property of fire, from the ſame author 536—538
The ſun the ſource of all the fire in the world 536 A.
Of muſcular motion 538
Reflections on vanity ibid.
An account of Walton bridge 538, 539
A deſcription of it 540
The JOURNAL of a learned and political CLUB, &c. continued 541—549
SPEECH of L. Bæbius Dives, by way of reply, in favour of the bill for reſtraining the making inſurances on foreign ſhips, bound to and from the Eaſt-Indies 541
Reſtraints upon trade, in ſome caſes, juſtified ibid.
The bill chiefly deſigned againſt the Embden Eaſt-India company ibid. &c.
The buſineſs of inſurance largely conſidered 543, &c.
That the Eaſt-India trade cannot be carried on without a company 546
SPEECH of T. Sicinius, againſt the bill ibid. G.
That it is unneceſſary, ineffectual, and miſchievous 548
Two important inquiries ſuggeſted 548 G, 549
Excellency of chriſtianity, and unreaſonableneſs of infidelity 549
Of chaſtity, and the matrimonial ſtate 551
Of ſickneſs and its uſes 552
Extracts from an Account of the emperor of China's gardens at Pekin 553—556
The mock fair there 555
Hippocrates's letter concerning Democritus, being a ſevere ſatire on man 556, 557
Democritus to Hippocrates, after his departure from Abdera, with Hippocrates's anſwer 558
The remonſtrance of *To day*, from the *Adventurer* 558—560
An account of Mr. Colden's new ſyſtem of philoſophy 560—562
Hints about inoculation 562, &c.
An account of the ſolar ſyſtem according to Copernicus 564
Of the primary and ſecondary planets ibid.
Diſtance of the planets from the ſun, and their diameters in Engliſh miles 565
Of the moon and the other ſatellites, with the times of their revolution 565, 566
Of the comets 566
Of the fixed ſtars ibid.
Account of a terrible hurricane at Charles-Town in South-Carolina 567
A letter from a lady 568
POETRY. A ſong, new ſet to muſick 569
An epitaph ibid.
A country dance 570
A prologue on comick poetry ibid.
An epilogue on the comick characters of women ibid.
Ode performed at Dublin caſtle on his majeſty's birth-day 571
The character of a true Engliſhman, by cardinal Howard ibid.
Paraphraſe on Agur's wiſh 572
An ode on mercy ibid.
The friend in diſgrace, a dialogue 573
Verſes written in a ſummer-houſe ibid.
On Miſs Charlot Clayton's birth day, Dec. 11. ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 574
Remarkable meteor at Glaſgow ibid.
Another ſtorm in South Carolina ibid.
Princeſs of Wales's birth-day celebrated ibid.
Clauſe in relation to publick diverſions takes place ibid.
Lord Harcourt and biſhop of Norwich reſign ibid.
Seſſions at the Old Bailey ibid.
Anderſon executed for deſertion ibid.
A murderer executed 575
Terrible ſtorm at Briſtol ibid.
Deſcription of the ſculpture on the royal hoſpital near Portſmouth ibid.
Explanation of the Stationers Almanack ibid.
Errors corrected 575, 576
Marriages and births 576
Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical preferments 577
Promotions civil and military ibid.
Perſons declared bankrupts ibid.
Prices of ſtocks and grain; wind, weather 578
Monthly bill of mortality ibid
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 579
A catalogue of books 580

The Anſwers to the arithmetical and geometrical Queſtions in June, *ſhall be in our* Appendix; *as alſo the pious and charitable Legacies of the late Biſhop of* Glouceſter, *&c.*

☞ RECEIPTS *for collecting the* LAND TAX *and* WINDOW LIGHTS, *are given* Gratis *by* R. BALDWIN, *Bookſeller, at the* Roſe *in* Pater-Noſter-Row.

About the Middle of January *will be Publiſhed,*

AN APPENDIX to the LONDON MAGAZINE for 1752, with a Beautiful FRONTISPIECE, General TITLE, curiouſly engraved, Compleat INDEXES, and ſeveral other Things, neceſſary to be bound up with the Volume.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1752.

The CAUSE *of* ELECTRICITY *and* VITALITY *explained.*

As the Nature, Cauſe, and Effects of Electricity *is now the Subject of Inquiry all over* Europe, *we ſhall give ſome Extracts from what has lately been publiſhed upon it by the ingenious Mr.* FREKE, *Surgeon to St.* Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.*

IN a Treatiſe of his upon the cauſes of electricity, he proves, that the electrical fire and force does not ariſe from any part of the *apparatus* itſelf; becauſe nothing we know of can ſend out of it a quantity of matter, but there muſt be leſs of that matter remaining, after it has been ſo diſcharged; whereas, it cannot be ſhewn, but that the ball of glaſs, after ever ſo many times uſing, remains as fit for the ſame uſe as at firſt. Therefore he ſuppoſes, they are produced from the air they are moved in; which is the more probable, as the moſt ancient and ableſt philoſophers have looked upon the animal and vegetable world as actuated by fire; and that they are nouriſhed by water, and what it contains. If this be allowed, then the air ſeems to be univerſally impregnated with this fire, but ſo diſperſed, as not to hurt the animals in reſpiration; and from the nature of it, he ſuppoſes it to be as ſimilar in its parts, and that theſe parts have as great a propenſity to adhere to one another, as we find the different parts in all natural bodies have. If then theſe fiery particles be forced into a cloſer contact than they are, when uniformly diſperſed thro' all nature, they become lightning, or a fire of more or leſs force, as more or leſs parts of this elementary fire are got together.

This principle being laid down, he confirms it by many effects that fall daily under our obſervation, and by experiments that may be eaſily made; and concludes, that the air, which is violently rubbed betwixt your hands and a glaſs tube, or betwixt a glaſs ball whirled briſkly, and a piece of leather, as they are uſed in electrical experiments, leaves behind it that quantity of agitated fire that cauſes electricity.

After having thus explained the cauſe, he then ſhews,

Firſt, Why in electricity, fire proceeds from an electrical body, ſo as to light into a flame many different compoſitions.

Secondly, Why a tube of glaſs, when rubbed ſo as to be made electrical, will not only attract to it, but repel from it alternately any light body, as leaf-gold, feathers, and the like: And alſo, why it will ſeem to ſend from it a quantity of wind, with a ſinging ſmall noiſe, if you hold it near your ear.

Thirdly, Why when any unelectrified body touches any thing electrified, the electricity breaks off with a ſmart crack, and a ſpark of fire.

Fourthly, Why any number of men, who are joined together by holding a metallick body betwixt them, if one of them touch a piece of iron electrified, ſhall feel a violent concuſſion, in proportion to the largeneſs of the body electrified.

And after having explained and accounted for theſe phænomena in electricity, he obſerves, that what the ancients called *anima mundi*, now ſeems to be this elementary fire, with which every thing in nature as well as the air is more or leſs impregnated, from which conſideration, ſays he, I will venture to give a reaſon for that which has hitherto puzzled every body that has thought about it; which is, why the ſenſitive plant ſhrinks, and, from a turgid and vivid appearance, immediately becomes languid, and hangs its leaves, on the touch of any other body or thing.

Now, from this my conjecture on electricity, if you will ſuppoſe with me, that

as all things, which ſtand in the common nature of this lower world, have this fire equally diſperſed, and have more or leſs of it only as they are in this or that place, where more or leſs of it is offered to be received by them, or as they are in their own natures capable of receiving more of it than others are (as I think has been A ſhewn by the electrical experiments before-mentioned) and then likewiſe ſuppoſe the nature of the ſenſitive plant is to have more of this fire in it than there is in any other plant or thing; then it muſt, by the nature of it, when any of them touches it, impart a great deal of its fire into that thing by which it is touched; becauſe that had leſs of it than was in the ſenſitive plant. Therefore, till the ſenſitive plant has had time to recover its vigour, by receiving from the air more of this fire, its leaves and branches hang in a languid ſtate, from the great loſs of its ſpirit and fire.

To illuſtrate this, if you ſet any ſmall tree in a pot upon a cake of reſin, and C then electrify the tree, even tho' it were a willow, it would grow extremely turgid, ſo as to erect its leaves, to the great wonder of the beholder; and the moment you touch even but one of its leaves, the whole tree becomes as languid as the ſenſitive plant would be, if touched by any body or thing.—This, I think, ſeems to me, to give as great a proof of the truth D of my conjecture of the ſenſitive plant, as the nature of the thing can admit of.

Then with regard to animal life, we may obſerve univerſally, that youth abounds with infinitely more ſpirits than age doth, as well in the human ſpecies as in the brute creation; as it is clearly ſeen in children, compared to adults; as alſo E in lambs, in colts, in kittens, and almoſt all other young, they being much more vigorous than their dams are generally ſeen to be. Now the reflection I would make on this, is, that if life in them, and in all nature, be owing to the ſame fire as cauſes electricity, then, from thence may proceed the danger of lodging old people with young children; who, by F long experience, have been found to draw from young children their natural ſtrength; the old people having in them a leſs proportion of this fire than young ones ſeem to have.

And he concludes this Treatiſe with ſome obſervations on the cauſe of blaſts in mankind, and blights on trees. G

Together with the foregoing Treatiſe, there was lately publiſhed, by the ſame author, another, *on the Nature and Property of Fire*, wherein, after ſhewing that Sir Iſaac Newton, Dr. Boerhaave, and the biſhop of Cloyne, have conſidered fire as the ſole mover, under God, of all nature, he ſuppoſes, that this world is a machine, and that all the creatures of it are kept alive, and in a regular and an invariable order, not liable to contradict its great Contriver's laws; ſo that, of courſe, ſome regular cauſe of theſe effects muſt be invariably ordained.

This cauſe he takes the ſun to be, and therefore calls him the *cor mundi*, as being the conſtant remitter of fire to the earth, and the fountain and only ſource of all the fire in this world; which he proves thus:

That as the rays of light proceeding B from the ſun, by collecting them either with a concave or convex burning-glaſs, produce the ſtrongeſt fire on the earth; ſo one of theſe conſequences muſt follow: Either that the ſtrongeſt power of any thing in the univerſe may derive its force and efficacy from the weaker, which every thing in nature ſhews to be falſe; or elſe, if you grant it me, that the power given by the ſun is ſtronger than any that can be produced by the operations of man, the thing I contend for is proved.

And to prove, that the heat of the ſun is more intenſe, than from any other materials, he quotes Dr. Boerhaave, who ſays, "That fire is every where equally diſperſed; and that the greateſt effect that any fire can perform, is, in a moment's time, to turn a flint into glaſs; which effect (ſays he) is peculiar to Mr. Villette's mirrour."

And, "That a lime-ſtone, which would endure the utmoſt efforts of the hotteſt furnace for many months, being expoſed to the mirrour, inſtantly paſſes with a little hiſs into glaſs."

Our author next proves, that fire is an element not capable of any alteration, increaſe, or diminution; after which he ſays, we may obſerve throughout all nature, that a continued motion and agitation are neceſſary to every being in the univerſe, in order to refreſh it, and repair its decay; as by giving reſpiration to all animals they receive freſh air, which plainly leaves its fire behind to be conveyed over the whole body, in order to give it the warmth and comfort it enjoys; for nothing in nature can have any warmth but what proceeds from fire only.

Then to prove that the ſame fire, which is univerſal in nature, is demonſtrably the ſame which gives life to all creatures on this earth; ſuppoſe, ſays he, any creature: And as a cat is ſuppoſed to be endued with as ſtrong a proportion of life as any other animal, ſuppoſe a cat was placed with a lighted candle, or any other portion

portion of fire, in a certain ſpace of common air, and you will find that the life of the candle, and that of the cat, equally depended on the exiſtence of the fire in the air univerſally diſperſed.

This experiment may be tried, by putting the candle, or ſome fire, with the animal, into a cold oven, the door of which may be ſhut up and luted ſo cloſe, that no more air can be admitted than was there at firſt; and if a glaſs was fixed with ſome putty into it, the obſerver may perceive, that each ſubſiſted by the fire before-mentioned, appertaining to the air in the oven, which before was in common with that in the room to which the oven belonged.

Now if it be found, that as ſoon as the candle or fire is extinct, the cat that inſtant dies; what man, let him be ever ſo much prejudiced, can deny, that they were ſubſiſted by the ſame element? And it is a known fact, that if, inſtead of the animal, you add another candle, they will remain lighted juſt as long, and no longer, as when the candle and cat were there together.

To prove a propenſity to cohere in all ſimilar parts of matter, our author brings the two following examples: I will ſuppoſe, ſays he, two drops of water lying near each other on a woollen cloth; to prove how tenacious water is, you may ſee them each taking the ſhape of a globe, hugging themſelves as cloſe as tho' they had no tendency to any thing in nature but their own claſs, and you will find this verified; for if, by chance, they come to the leaſt contact, the ſmalleſt drop is abſorbed into the biggeſt with as great a rapidity as light paſſes from the ſun.

It is juſt the ſame with ſalts, and all other things, which univerſally float in the common air, as fire does: They both ſhew the propenſity before ſpoken of, to adhere to ſuch parts of the ſame kind as they ſhall meet: For inſtance, you may obſerve, that if nitre once affects a picture, a wall, or the like, the air depoſits its ſalts of that kind where it is invited by the firſt ſimilar parts, and not from the vulgar miſtaken notion, that ſuch a thing produces another thing; which would be no leſs than making one thing a creator of another.

Now the conſequence of what I have ſaid, produces thus much, that if the ſmaller parts of water, or ſalts, are ever liable to be abſorbed by the larger, becauſe of their natural connexion, what doubt can be made, why fire, which is found to be the moſt penetrating, and the moſt ſimilar to itſelf, of any of the elements; why, I ſay, does not fire ſhew, from the foregoing reaſon given for the union of all water, and the like, that it muſt have this adherency likewiſe, that is ſhewn to be in water?

And to prove that fire ever ſubſiſts in the air, he gives the following experiment: Take a round lump of iron as big as your fiſt, heat it in a ſmith's forge, to the degree which is called a welding heat, then take it out of the fire, and with a pair of bellows blow cold air on the before-heated iron; and the conſequence will be, that the iron will melt as effectually, as if it had been acted upon by the moſt fervent fire.

Now if the cauſe before given for melting any metal be the true one, then it will follow, that tho' the lump of iron, when taken out of the forge, has not fire enough in it to ſeparate the cohefion of its parts; yet it plainly from hence appears, that the air abounds, at all times, with ſo much fire, as, when blown into this lump of iron, to leave ſo much more fire behind, as, being joined with the larger quantity of fire which it received from the forge, becomes powerful enough to melt it.

And a little further he ſays, If I can prove, that at all times, and in all places, on the higheſt mountains, and in the loweſt vallies, in garrets and cellars of all houſes, ſo much fire can be collected as will fire gun-powder, which I aver is true: I will leave the world to judge, if there be need of any greater proof of its reſiding in the air.

And he concludes with bringing ſeveral examples for proving, that all things in nature are created with a great attraction of this fire in the air, ſo that, ſays he, if any part of the animal body has leſs of it, in proportion, than there is in the air, it muſt, according to the common laws of nature, be endued with it, whether the animal will or not: But when we come to examine the uſe and contrivance of the organs of reſpiration, we may ſoon be ſatisfied with a wonderful proof, that all animals are, in fact, a fire-engine: For, as ſoon as the lungs have received an inſpiration from the common air, that fire, which is ever found in all air, will be inſtantly diſperſed through the pulmonary veſſels into the blood; and as that blood is ever nouriſhing and refreſhing ſome parts with ſome of it, and imparting its fire through the nerves, from the various motions of the whole, inſtead of a nonſenſical nervous fluid, which never has, nor can be demonſtrated (the nerves not being pervious,) the conſequence muſt follow, that the lungs hereby becoming deprived of their uſual quantity, and deſirous of that

that which every ſtone, and log of wood deſires and receives through the univerſe with the utmoſt greedineſs; why, I ſay, may not the lungs become as active to reach and expand themſelves for more, as often as the lungs are robbed of it, as the leaf-gold is ſhewn to be the receiver of fire from any thing which abounds, and gives it to any thing that has leſs of it?

This will lead me to aſk a queſtion, which has hitherto never been ſolved: It is this: Whence proceeds that heat, which is ever the concomitant of life in all creatures? Allow me but my conjecture, and a power ſufficient for muſcular motion is eſtabliſhed; which is capable of pervading the ſolidity of the nerves with as rapid motion, and ſurely with as great probability, as electrical fire paſſes an iron-wire, to any given length, as ſwift as light.

To which he a little further adds thus: From hence I conclude, as all men know, that the air which has once been breathed through the lungs is no more fit for reſpiration; as is found by attempting to uſe it after having breathed it under the bed-cloaths; and, if you grant what I am contending for, I think I have fully proved, that the air, which is received into the lungs, as often as it is ſo, leaves its fire in the blood.

Now, if any creature has this fire given to the blood, as I think it can be proved it has, I may ſuppoſe, that in the fabrick of the animal there will, as long as life ſhall laſt, be a quantity of this fire reſerved in ſtore, as in a garriſon, to anſwer all the demands, whenever the intelligencers ſhall call for the uſe of it. Indeed, on certain occaſions, it will not anſwer the call ſo quick, after any violent diſcharge of it, as before; for when the body has been too much agitated by any paſſion, or violent motion, it appears to have loſt ſo much of that ſpirit with which it was actuated, as to become languid, like a ſenſitive plant after it has been touched with any other thing; ſo that from thence it requires ſome time to repair it again.

REFLECTIONS *on* VANITY. *By the Marquis of* HALIFAX.

THE world is nothing but vanity cut out into ſeveral ſhapes.

Men often miſtake themſelves, but they never forget themſelves.

A man muſt not ſo entirely fall out with vanity, as not to take its aſſiſtance in the doing great things.

Vanity is like ſome men, who are very uſeful, if they are kept under, and elſe not to be endured.

A little vanity may be allowed in a man's train, but it muſt not ſit down at table with him.

Without ſome ſhare of it, mens talents would be buried like ore, in a mine unwrought.

Men would be leſs eager to gain knowledge, if they did not hope to ſet themſelves out by it.

It ſheweth the narrowneſs of our nature, that a man that intendeth any one thing extreamly, hath not thought enough left for any thing elſe.

Our pride maketh us over-value our ſtock of thought, ſo as to trade much beyond what it is able to make good.

Many aſpire to learn what they can never comprehend, as others pretend to teach what they themſelves do not know.

The vanity of teaching often tempteth a man to forget he is a blockhead.

Self-conceit driveth away the ſuſpecting, how ſcurvily others think of us.

Vanity cannot be a friend to truth, becauſe it is reſtrained by it; and vanity is ſo impatiently deſirous of ſhewing itſelf, that it cannot bear the being croſſed.

An Account *and* Deſcription *of* WALTON BRIDGE. *(See the* VIEW *annexed.)*

THE bridge over the Thames at Walton, was erected in purſuance of powers granted to Samuel Dicker, Eſq; of that place, by an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1747; and the bridge was finiſhed in Auguſt, 1750.

It being foreſeen that an oppoſition would be made to this act, by the barge owners, and others concerned in the navigation, a plan was printed, and given to the members, exhibiting the adjacent country, and ſpot of ground where it was to ſtand, and the dimenſions of the principal arches, which being contrived to make more room for the current of water than there was before, all the objections of that kind were anſwered. But it will not be improper to give the ſubſtance of the printed reaſons for the bill, in anſwer to thoſe and all other objections urged againſt it. Thoſe reaſons were as follows.

1. The utility of bridges in general.

2. That the diſtance between the two next on that river, viz. Kingſton and Chertſey bridges, was greater than between any two from Reading to Kingſton, which is above 55 miles by water.

3. That ferries are ſometimes dilatory, dangerous, and uncertain; and the ferrymen often abuſive, and in the night exacting.

4. That paſſengers are obliged to go three miles about to a place but one mile diſtant.

5.

5. That Shepperton ferry is not paſſable in floods.

6. That as the bridge is to be carried from Cowes-hill on Walton ſide in Surrey, to Windmill-hill in the pariſh of Shepperton, Middleſex, the two higheſt oppoſite banks between London and Windſor, which are never overflowed, the paſſage to A the bridge will be always ſafe.

7. The bridge to leave ſix foot waterway more than before, ſo that no fall or increaſe of motion will be in the ſtream.

8. The bridge to be built on ſuch principles as will obviate all objections as to the navigation, the dimenſions of the middle arch being 132 feet, which is much longer than any weſt country barge, B and 26 feet high in the greateſt flood.

9. The largeſt barges cannot be in danger of ſtriking againſt the ſtone piers (as objected) becauſe they require 4 or 5 feet water, and the piers ſtanding where the water is but 2 feet deep, they will be on ground before they come to the piers *.

10. The objection as to the rapidity of C the river is without foundation, this place being 10 miles above the flow of the tide, and the ſtream is but at the rate of 3 miles in an hour; whereas at Fulham and Weſtminſter it never runs at leſs than the rate of 5.

11. The objection on account of the twiſt of the river has no weight; for it D runs ſtrait here 600 yards, ſo that the largeſt barges may be brought into a ſtrait line with the middle arch 400 yards above the bridge, and will proceed ſo 200 below it. The bargemen with their poles may always manage their barges, and as the bridge cuts the ſtream at right angles they cannot go wrong.

12. This bridge is to be built at the E ſole expence of a private gentleman, who can have nothing but the convenience and welfare of the publick in general, and his neighbours in particular, for his motive, ſince the expence will be ſo great, that there is no probability that the toll at a place ſo far from London can ever repay him. If it will, the uſe of the bridge will be the greater, and the gentleman's F offer more acceptable to the publick.

13. That the publick has a right to the more commodious paſſage of any river, tho' it be ſome prejudice to private perſons who keep ferries.

Laſtly, That it was not neceſſary to get the concurrence of private perſons, as inſinuated in the reaſons againſt the bill, G becauſe Mr. Dicker could not be under any obligation to conſult them, whether he ſhould or ſhould not lay out 10,000l. for the publick utility, eſpecially as the deſign cannot but be executed in a proper manner, ſince it is to be brought before the legiſlative powers for their ſanction, which whether it deſerves or not, depends upon their approving the foregoing reaſons; to which may be further added, that the whole is to be executed, both as to architecture and expence, by natives of this kingdom only, without the aſſiſtance of any foreigner † whatſoever.

It may not be improper to take notice of the conveniencies (which were proved to the committee of the houſe) that would reſult from the carrying into execution this publick-ſpirited undertaking, and the neceſſity for a bridge in this place.

This neceſſity ariſes, in a great meaſure, from the increaſe of buildings and inhabitants in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and parts adjacent, in the counties of Surrey and Middleſex particularly; which require more convenient means of communication, than formerly: And it was obſerved, that there was no bridge betwixt Kingſton and Chertſey, both which are county bridges, and at the diſtance of ten miles from each other; and that the new one propoſed would be in the midway between both, and would be a means to extend the commerce of the two counties, to counties more remote. That villages and ſmall towns are dependent one upon another for the conveniences of life; for further illuſtration, one has a butcher and baker; another a blackſmith and farrier; another a phyſician; another a ſurgeon; another an apothecary; another a brewer, a wheelwright, &c. That manufacturers and labourers of one kind live in one village, thoſe of another kind in another; and as theſe people muſt paſs from one to the other, to make their paſſages eaſy, ſafe, convenient, and quick, is as profitable to their employers, as to the labourers themſelves, who may be enabled to work the proper hours, and go and return at all times. It was ſtill more particularly obſerved, that butchers, as well as others, who live on the Surrey ſide, are to be next morning early at Hounſlow or Smithfield markets, or at fairs, and have been obliged to paſs the ferry over night, and lie out from their homes, in order to avoid the delay and uncertainty of paſſing the next morning, and the danger alſo in dark and foggy mornings, eſpecially as it generally fell out, as well in other ferries as this, that there was no getting over, but at the humour of the ferryman, and ſeldom before 7 or 8 in the morning.

* *For ſecurity of the ſmaller barges (and alſo of the ſtone pier) that they may not be carried againſt the ſtone pier by the ſtream, or for want of care, a ſtrong poſt is erected to keep them off it.*

† *This alludes to M.* Labelye, *the architect for* Weſtminſter *Bridge, who is a* Swiſs.

Then, as Shepperton and Walton have a right of inter-common, as it is called, there was equal danger and trouble in getting ſheep and cattle backwards and forwards in a ferry boat, nor could the cows ſwim over without riſquing being loſt, the banks on one ſide, as at Lalam, and other places, being high. A

The nobility and gentry, many of whoſe ſeats are in theſe parts, muſt find a very agreeable benefit from this laudable undertaking being carried into execution; eſpecially, as the ferries are dilatory, dangerous, and at times impracticable. Shepperton ferry was noted to be particularly ſo: Walton ferry ſtill more ſo: Hampton ferries are long ferries, and, when the wind is high, both troubleſome and dangerous to man and horſe, and all ſorts of carriages. B

Kingſton and Chertſey bridges are narrow and bad.

The road from Kingſton to Walton on the Surrey ſide, is deep and bad, often impaſſable by reaſon of the floods and mills pouring up the water on the river Mole, &c. The road from Walton to Chertſey on the Surrey ſide, is alſo deep, watery, and dangerous. C

Whereas the roads to Kingſton, or Chertſey, from Walton, &c. thro' Middleſex, are not only good, but nearer, and very convenient at all times, either for man, or horſe, or carriages. D

Here follows a deſcription of this bridge at Walton.

It conſiſts of four ſtone piers, between which are 3 large truſs arches of beams, and joiſts of wood, ſtrongly bound together with mortiſes, iron pins, and cramps; under thoſe 3 large arches the water conſtantly runs; beſide which, are 5 other arches of brick work on each ſide, to make the aſcent and deſcent the more eaſy; but there is ſeldom water under any of them, except in great floods, and four of them on the Middleſex ſide are ſtopt up, being on high ground where the floods never reach. E

The middle arch, when viewed by the river ſide, affords an agreeable proſpect of the country, beautifully diverſified with wood and water, which is ſeen thro' it to a conſiderable diſtance, and makes an excellent back landſchape. F

The prodigious compaſs of this great arch, to a perſon below, occaſions a very uncommon ſenſation of awe and ſurprize, as it appears like an over-ſtretch, or an extreme; and his wonder and attention are raiſed, when he proceeds to take notice, that all the timbers are in a falling inclination (there not being diſcoverable one upright piece) and conſiders alſo the very ſmall dimenſions of the piers that ſupport the whole. G

In paſſing up the bridge, when you come paſt the brick work, the vacant interſtices between the timbers yield a variety of proſpects at every ſtep, which when at the center are ſeen to a greater advantage. But tho' each ſide of the road is very well ſecured by the timber and rails to the height of 8 foot; yet as it affords only a parapet of wide lattice work, and the apertures even with the eye are large enough to admit the paſſage of any perſon to go thro', provided he climbs, or is lifted up, and as the water is ſeen thro' every opening at a great depth below, thoſe who are not uſed to ſuch views cannot approach the ſide without ſome little fear.

Theſe openings between the braces and rails might have been eaſily cloſed with boards, but they are left ſo to admit a free paſſage for the wind and air, to keep the timber more ſound, and that any the leaſt decay might be at once perceived, and repaired.

If there be any thing wanting in this bridge, it is only a larger quantity of earth upon it; as a greater weight would not only ſtrengthen its parts, but the earth might be diſpoſed, to leſſen the aſcent and deſcent; for, as at Maidenhead, Kingſton, Datchet, Fulham, and perhaps all other wooden bridges, ſo in this, if a perſon is ſtanding at reſt and attentive, while a horſe or carriage comes haſtily over the wideſt arch, he will perceive ſome motion or ſpring from the elaſticity of the timbers; which cannot be in arches of ſtone or brick; and might be prevented in this at Walton, by a greater preſſure of earth or pavement, which would increaſe its ſolidity, the parts being ſo contrived, and the abutments ſo ſecured, that it is ſuſceptible of any weight. Upon the whole, it is, without doubt, a noble work, and very well worth the trouble of going many miles to take a view of it.

Walton *Bridge is diſtant in meaſured Miles,*

from			from		
London	16	W.	Byfleet	3	N.E.
Richmond	7	W.	Weybridge	2	East
Kingſton	5½	W.	Chertſey	3½	East
Eſher	2½	N.W.	Stains	5½	S.E.
Claremont	3	N.W.	Windſor	10	S.E.
Cobham	4	N.E.	Colnbrook	8	S.E.
Epſom	8	N.W.	Uxbridge	11	S.E.
Leatherhead	8½	N.W.	Harrow	13	South
Darking	11	N.W.	Hounſlow	6	S.W.
Guildford	15	N.E.	Twickenham	5½	S.W.
Ripley	7	N.E.	Hampton	3	S.W.
Woking	8	N.E.	Sunbury	1½	Sou.

JOUR-

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 502.

The next Speech I ſhall ſend you in the Debate, begun in your laſt, was a Reply made by L. Bæbius Dives, *to what had been ſaid againſt his Motion; which was in Subſtance as follows,* viz.

Mr. Preſident,
S I R,

AS there is no gentleman whoſe opinion I have a greater regard for, than for that of the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt, and as his knowledge and integrity are ſo well known, that his opinion muſt always have great weight with every gentleman here, I hope the houſe will give me leave to add a few words to what I have before ſaid in favour of this bill, by way of anſwer to the objections he has been pleaſed to make againſt it. As to the maxim of policy, which he ſays ought always to be followed by a trading nation, I really do not know what maxim he means, unleſs it be that which ſays, that no reſtraint ought ever to be laid upon trade, but that it ought always to be left to purſue its natural courſe. If this be the maxim referred to, the preſent flouriſhing condition of our commerce, manufactures, and navigation muſt convince us, that it is a general maxim, which, like moſt others, admits of a multitude of exceptions; and I hope to ſhew, that this bill is founded upon what has always been thought to be a very juſt, prudent, and neceſſary exception.

Let us but recollect, Sir, the many laws we have for laying reſtraints upon trade, eſpecially thoſe of Edward III. and queen Elizabeth, and we muſt allow, that moſt of our preſent manufactures were owing to reſtraints upon trade; and if we will but look back to the famous act of navigation in the reign of Charles II. or the act paſſed in the ſame reign for making it felony to export ſheep or wool out of the kingdom, we muſt confeſs, that the great improvement of our navigation, as well as manufactures, is chiefly owing to reſtraints laid upon trade. Some of theſe reſtraints may, now that our trade is eſtabliſhed, ſeem to be unneceſſary; but the ſucceſs that attended thoſe reſtraints in the infancy of our trade, muſt point out to us one general exception from this general maxim, which is, that we ought never to allow any of our rivals in trade to make an advantage by our people, or by our native commodities, if by any reſtraint we can confine that advantage to ourſelves, and this exception militates much more powerfully againſt thoſe who may probably be our enemies, than againſt thoſe who in all probability will be our friends and allies in the next war we happen to be engaged in.

It is upon this exception, Sir, that the preſent bill is founded; and upon this exception, it muſt be allowed, that it has as ſolid a foundation as any bill of the ſame nature can have; for as to the prince who is the patron of the infant Eaſt-India company, againſt which this bill ſeems chiefly to be deſigned, we can never expect, that he or any of his ſucceſſors will be our friend, whilſt we have the good fortune to have the preſent royal family upon our throne, or to be in cloſe alliance with the houſe of Auſtria; therefore the Hon. gentleman needs be under no concern about what may, or may not, irritate that prince: Our only concern ought to be, and I

hope always will be, rather to prevent the effects, than to leſſen the motives, of his diſpleaſure; for the latter can never be totally removed, but by ſuch a revolution in our government, as will never be attempted by any man, who has a true regard either for our liberties or our religion.

For this reaſon, Sir, if this bill can any way tend towards preventing the effects of that prince's diſpleaſure, it muſt be allowed to be a good bill; and it muſt be allowed, that next to that of diminiſhing his power, the beſt method for this purpoſe is to prevent its increaſe; but do not we know by experience, that a flouriſhing trade, eſpecially an Eaſt-India trade, adds to the power of every country where it is eſtabliſhed? Can we then balance a moment about doing all that is in our power, for preventing the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a trade in the country of a prince, who in all probability will be one of our moſt inveterate enemies? But this is not all, Sir; the eſtabliſhment of this trade will bid fairer for incroaching upon our own Eaſt-India trade, than any ſuch trade hitherto ſet up in Europe; for every one knows, that Hambourg is the great mart for all thoſe commodities which we bring from India, and which cannot be conſumed here at home; and every gentleman may ſee by a glance of his eye upon the map, that the paſſage from Embden to Hambourg is much eaſier, ſafer, and cheaper, than the paſſage from London to Hambourg. Is it then poſſible to doubt of its being incumbent upon us to reſtrain our own people from contributing towards the eſtabliſhment of this trade? Can any one ſuppoſe, after what the Hon. gentleman himſelf has ſaid, that a ready and cheap acceſs to inſurance upon their ſhips and cargoes, will not promote the eſtabliſhment of this trade?

Sir, I have ſo good an opinion of the underſtanding and judgment of the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, that as it is always with diffidence I oppoſe his ſentiments, ſo I am proud to find them in any caſe the ſame with mine; therefore I was glad to hear him admit, that the buſineſs of inſurance is of great advantage to trade in general, as well as to every particular branch; but ſays he, if there were no ſuch thing as inſurance, there would nevertheleſs be ſome trade, becauſe ſome men would be ſo adventurous as to carry it on at their own ſole riſk. In this I ſhall readily join with him; but then he muſt join with me in admitting, that in ſuch a caſe, men of ſmall fortunes could never with any ſort of prudence embark in any foreign trade; and he did admit, that even merchants of large capitals, could not carry on their commerce with ſuch ſecurity and eaſe as they do at preſent; to which I ſhall add, that if there were no inſurance, even ſuch merchants could not puſh their commerce to ſuch an extent as they do now by this method of inſurance; for a merchant of 20,000l. capital may embark 15,000l. upon one bottom, when he knows, that by inſuring her he cannot loſe above 8 or 10l. per cent. but it would be the height of imprudence in him to embark half that ſum upon one bottom, were he by himſelf alone to run the whole riſk.

But, ſays the Hon. gentleman, our great companies do not inſure at preſent; and it would be the intereſt of the Embden company to ſtand their own inſurers, which we ſhall force them to purſue by paſſing this bill. Sir, I ſhall grant that the great Eaſt-India companies, ſuch as that of Holland, France, and England, do not inſure, nor have any occaſion to do ſo, becauſe the loſs of two or three ſhips would not much affect their capital or credit; but there is not another Eaſt-India company in Europe that does not, and it would be madneſs in the Embden company not to inſure; for, conſidering the

ſmallneſs

ſmallneſs of their capital, the loſs of two or three ſhips without any inſurance, would ruin them paſt recovery. The Hon. gentleman himſelf has told us, that he ſometimes ſtands his own inſurer, but at the ſame time he confeſſes, that he does not always, and even admits that it would have been imprudent in him to riſk all his adventures without inſurance; yet his private fortune is, I believe, alone equal, or very near equal to the Embden company's whole capital: How much more imprudent then would it be in them to riſk all their adventures without inſurance, as their adventures will generally conſiſt of the far greateſt part of their capital, whereas the Hon. gentleman's, I believe, ſeldom, if ever, amounted at once to one year's produce of his eſtate?

Thus, Sir, it appears from what the Hon. gentleman himſelf confeſſes, that it would be imprudent in the Embden company to ſtand their own inſurers; and indeed I ſhould wiſh for nothing more than that they would do ſo. There would then be no occaſion for ſuch a bill as this; for by the firſt ſhip they loſt, they would probably be undone. But I am perſuaded they will always inſure, and the high price they paid here for inſurance upon the firſt ſhip they fitted out, is a proof of their being reſolved always to do ſo, if it be poſſible. That price I ſhall admit was ſo high as to give their rivals a great advantage over them; but if that ſhip returns ſafe, the inſurance upon the next will coſt them no more than the common rate, if this bill be not paſſed into a law. New projects are always deemed hazardous, therefore the inſurance upon ſuch muſt run high, as the inſurers are wholly unacquainted with the knowledge and capacity of the undertakers; but upon the ſafe return of their firſt ſhip, our inſurers will be aſſured of what may be true, but what they could not before know: They will be aſſured that, as the Hon. gentleman ſays, the Embden company's ſhips are as good, as well found and rigged, and as ſkilfully navigated, as the ſhips of our own Eaſt-India company: When they are aſſured of this, they will aſk no higher, or but a very little higher price, than what is paid for inſurance upon our own Eaſt India ſhips; and thus that company will grow to maturity, which, by paſſing this bill, we may probably nip in the bud.

What I have hitherto ſaid, Sir, by way of anſwer to the Hon. gentleman's objections, he ſeemed to be aware of, and therefore he laid the principal ſtreſs of his argument upon informing us, that there were inſurance offices and inſurers in other countries as well as in this, and that inſurances might be made at as cheap a rate, and loſſes as ſpeedily and ſafely recovered, in ſeveral parts of Europe, as here at London. If I had thought ſo, Sir, I ſhould not have troubled you with this bill, nor ſhould I puſh the bill, if I could be convinced of it. I know that there are inſurance offices and inſurers in other countries as well as here; and in ſome one branch, or at ſome one time, it may happen, that an inſurance may be had as cheap, or a little cheaper than here; for as the value of the riſk requires a very nice and difficult calculation, or rather cannot at all be calculated with any certainty, the price of inſurance may be called a faſhion, which like other faſhions, is regulated by thoſe who have the chief character amongſt thoſe who follow it, and they may at one particular time, or in one particularly branch, ſet too high a price here, or the chief inſurers abroad may ſet too low a price there. With reſpect to the inſurance from Jamaica in particular, it may probably happen, that the Dutch ſet ſometimes a leſs price upon it than we do, becauſe they regulate it according to the price from Curaſſow, without

duly conſidering that the navigation from Jamaica is much more dangerous and difficult; for from Curaſſow they have the land breeze to carry them along the northern coaſt of South America, until they get to the eaſtward of all the iſlands, when they may ply to the northward with great eaſe and ſafety; and as their ſhips are generally ſtout ſhips and well manned, the Spaniſh Guarda Coſta's ſeldom chuſe to attack them. But a little experience would ſoon convince the Dutch, that our inſurers put no higher price upon the inſurance of ſhips from Jamaica than the riſk really deſerves.

Then as to the recovery of loſſes, Sir, it is certain, that our inſurers are men of fortunes ſuperior to any in the world; and tho' diſputes may ſometimes happen, yet I am ſure, I may with truth ſay, that they are inferior to no ſet of men whatever for honour and juſtice. When there is a real cauſe for diſpute, it may require ſome time before that diſpute can be determined; but as all ſuch diſputes are uſually determined by a trial at law, the ſuit is not near ſo tedious as ſuch ſuits are in other countries; and to the honour of our judges, I believe, every gentleman will grant, that a man, whether native or foreigner, may depend more upon impartial juſtice in this country than in any country in the world.

Whatever therefore may happen as to particular times, or particular branches of trade, I will ſay, Sir, that inſurances are now in general cheaper and ſafer in England than in any country in Europe; and of this I cannot bring a ſtronger proof than its being notorious, that all the trading countries in Europe now ſend hither for inſurances; for tho' people may for ſome time go to a ſhop they have been long accuſtomed to, without being at the pains to inquire where they may meet with better uſage, yet this will not long continue, if ſuch another ſhop can be found: They will all by degrees make the inquiry; and every one, as ſoon as he has found a ſhop where he is better uſed, will leave that he has been accuſtomed to; therefore I do not in the leaſt doubt, but that many foreigners have made the ſame inquiry which the Hon. gentleman was pleaſed to make; but from their continuing to inſure at London, I muſt ſuppoſe, that very few of them made the ſame diſcovery; for cent. per cent. is ſuch an advantage as every man in his right ſenſes would graſp at, when it can be fairly and honeſtly obtained. For the ſame reaſon, I believe, the Hon. gentleman will no longer ſend to Cork market for Engliſh herrings, tho' in this caſe there may be a conveniency, which may overbalance the difference of the price, becauſe moſt of our Weſt India ſhips, outward bound, take in ſalt beef and other proviſions at Cork, which is generally the chief part of the cargo; and for the ſake of ſtowage, and upon ſeveral other accounts, they may find it neceſſary to delay taking in any herrings till they arrive there. Therefore this can be no proof of people's continuing to go to an accuſtomed ſhop, after they have diſcovered that they may have better uſage elſewhere; and indeed it is ſo contrary to the nature of mankind, eſpecially the trading part, that it can in no caſe be eaſily believed.

For this reaſon, Sir, I muſt ſtill be of opinion, that inſurances even for ſmall ſums are now in general cheaper and ſafer at London than any where elſe; for as to very large ſums, ſuch as that which muſt be inſured upon a trading ſhip bound to the Eaſt-Indies, I very much doubt whether an inſurance can be found any where in Europe, except at London; there being no other city in Europe where there are ſuch numbers of rich moneyed men, which is one of the many advantages we reap from our publick funds, every

ſhilling

ſhilling of which may be called ready money in the proprietor's pocket; whereas a man may be poſſeſſed of a vaſt land eſtate, and yet have very little money at command, to anſwer a loſs, ſhould he begin to deal as an inſurer. It is this command of ready money that has induced ſuch numbers of our people to engage in the buſineſs of inſuring; for beſides our publick offices, there is now, I believe, as great a number of rich men who deal in that way in England, as in all Europe beſide; and I am convinced, that our publick offices and private inſurers in England have a larger ſum of money at command, than all the other inſurers in Europe together; which is another argument for proving, that inſurances muſt be cheaper and ſafer here in the general, than in any other country in Europe: This makes me believe, that it will be very difficult, if not impoſſible, for the Embden company, to find any where a ſafe inſurance for ſuch large ſums as they muſt inſure, if they be deprived of the power of inſuring in England; and if they ſhould find it impoſſible to inſure, they muſt either give over the Eaſt-India trade, or they will run a very great riſk of being undone in a few years. Therefore it is apparent, that by giving up the advantage we might make by inſuring upon their Eaſt-India ſhips, we ſhall have at leaſt a chance, and I think a very good one, of preventing their interfering with us in the Eaſt-India trade.

As to the advantage which the nation reaps by the buſineſs of inſurance, I ſhall moſt readily grant, Sir, that it is very conſiderable; but ſurely it muſt be allowed, that the nation would reap a greater advantage from the trade which is inſured, than it can reap from inſuring upon that trade. Suppoſe an Embden Eaſt-India ſhip to be worth 100,000l. and inſured here at the rate of 16l. per cent. which amounts to 16,000l. we can reckon this whole ſum of 16,000l. clear profit to the nation; but ſuppoſe that, according to the doctrine of chances, we may reckon the clear profit at 50l. per cent. in that caſe the clear profit to the nation would be only 8000l. Now ſuppoſe that by demoliſhing the Embden company, our Eaſt India company ſhould be able to employ yearly 100,000l. more in the Eaſt-India trade than they could otherwiſe, and that by all the money employed in that trade the nation has a clear profit of 50l. per cent. for I muſt obſerve, that a great part of the company's expence is clear profit to the nation, is it not evident that the nation would by this means reap a clear profit of 50,000l. and thus by giving up the opportunity of reaping a clear profit of 8000l. by inſurance, the nation may probably reap a clear profit of 50,000l. by trade. Is not this, Sir, an advantage worth aiming at? Would it not be madneſs in us to riſk the loſs of 50,000l. for the ſake of taking 8000l?

As there is no anſwering or evading arguments from figures, and as the Hon. gentleman, perhaps, foreſaw that they would be brought againſt him, he found himſelf under a neceſſity to exclaim againſt the monopoly of our Eaſt India company, and propoſe a method for laying the trade open. Sir, I am as much as any man can be againſt a monopoly in any trade, which can be carried on without it; and if the Eaſt India company made a bad uſe of their monopoly, I ſhould be as ready as any gentleman in this houſe to make an inquiry into their conduct; but I am fully convinced, that they now do as much as they can for the benefit of the nation as well as their own; and in every branch of trade where forts and ſettlements muſt be eſtabliſhed and maintained, and where great application as well as rich preſents muſt be

be made to foreign potentates or their miniſters, a company with an excluſive privilege muſt be ſet up for carrying on the trade, or the government itſelf muſt be at all that expence. This, Sir, is the caſe with regard to the Eaſt-India trade more than any other: In ſhort, it is impoſſible, and always will be, to carry on that trade without a company; for application muſt often, and almoſt upon every occaſion, be made to ſome of the eaſtern monarchs, and theſe monarchs require ſuch ceremonies, and ſuch ſubmiſſions, that it would be inconſiſtent with the honour of the nation, to have any ſuch application made in the name of the nation, or of the ſovereign. It would give them ſuch a mean opinion of the nation, that it would diſappoint us in every application we found it neceſſary to make: Whereas, when they ſee our company's governors making a figure, as they do and muſt make in the Eaſt-Indies, and are told that this governor is only the ſervant of a few merchants who are the ſubjects, and but low ſubjects, of a great ſovereign in Europe, they form a high opinion of the power and riches of the nation; and think it their honour as well as intereſt to cultivate a friendſhip with us.

This, Sir, makes it neceſſary for us to have always an Eaſt-India company; and that it is ſo, is confirmed by the practice of all the nations in Europe, who have attempted to open a trade to India, as every one of them have for this purpoſe eſtabliſhed an Eaſt-India company. Whether this company ought to be an open or an excluſive company is a queſtion of another nature, and a queſtion that, I am ſure, cannot be determined during this ſeſſion; but as to what has been propoſed by the Hon. gentleman, I think, we may from experience conclude, that a company under ſuch regulations could not long ſubſiſt, or be able to ſupport the forts, ſettlements and embaſſies in the Eaſt-Indies; for what he propoſes is very like what was done in the year 1698, with regard to our African company, which is a trade that never required any embaſſies, or expenſive applications to powerful princes; and yet it is well known, that from that time our African company has daily decayed, and that their forts and ſettlements on that coaſt would have been long ſince abandoned by them, and poſſeſſed by our rivals, if they had not been ſupported by the publick expence. That trade, it is true, is now put upon a different footing, and ſuch a footing as was never heard of before: How it will thrive upon this new footing, I ſhall not pretend to foretel; but I think, we ſhould at leaſt wait until we can ſee how that trade will proſper upon this new footing, before we venture to put our Eaſt-India trade under that or any other new regulation.

To conclude, Sir, I have, I think, clearly ſhewn, that the nation cannot loſe above 8 or 10,000l. by paſſing this bill into a law, and that if we ſhould thereby prevent the eſtabliſhment of the new Eaſt-India company at Embden, and of courſe every future Eaſt-India company, we ſhall gain many hundreds of thouſands. This is ſo plain, and the probability is ſo much in our favour, that I cannot ſuggeſt to myſelf ſo much as a plauſible reaſon why any gentleman ſhould be againſt the motion I have made, and therefore, I hope, as I ſaid before, that my motion will be unanimouſly agreed to.

The laſt who ſpoke in this Debate, was T. Sicinius, *the Purport of whoſe Speech was as follows.*

Mr. Preſident,

SIR,

I SHALL in a very few words ſum up what I have to ſay upon this ſubject, and, indeed, it does not

not require a great many; for all the arguments made uſe of by the Hon. gentleman who ſpoke laſt, not excepting even his arguments from figures, were founded upon ſuppoſitions that cannot reaſonably be ſuppoſed, or upon facts unſupported by any proof, and ſuch too as from the nature of things are highly improbable. He ſet out with ſuppoſing that the prince who is the patron of this Embden company, will always be one of our moſt inveterate enemies: This may be ſo, whilſt we continue in cloſe alliance with the houſe of Auſtria, and that houſe ſeems reſolved to revindicate Sileſia as ſoon as an opportunity offers; but how can the Hon. gentleman know or ſuppoſe, that we ſhall always continue in cloſe alliance with the houſe of Auſtria? For I remember ſince we entered into an alliance with France againſt the houſe of Auſtria; and if we ſhould do ſo again, we might perhaps find this very prince a more firm friend than we at that time found his anceſtor.

The Hon. gentleman next ſuppoſed, Sir, that if the Embden company ſtood their own inſurers, they would be ſoon undone. That this is poſſible, Sir, I ſhall grant; but I muſt inſiſt, that it is highly improbable; for if an inquiry were to be made into the hiſtory of the Eaſt-India trade, I believe, it would appear, that of all the ſhips that have been ſent thither from Europe, within the laſt 50 years, 19 out of 20 have returned ſafe and without any damage; and, I believe, it will be granted, that if but ten of that company's ſhips return ſafe before they loſe one, they will be fully enabled to bear the loſs of that one. But this is not all: We muſt not only ſuppoſe it impoſſible for the Embden company to ſtand their own inſurers, but we muſt ſuppoſe, that if we prevent their inſuring here, it will be impoſſible for them to find inſurers any where elſe for ſuch a large ſum; and to ſuppoſe that all the inſurers in Holland and France, are not able to inſure 100,000l or will not be willing to inſure ſuch a ſum at ſuch an extravagant price as has been already paid here, is, I think, as unreaſonable a ſuppoſition as ever was ſuppoſed. I have ſaid, Sir, an extravagant price; becauſe, if for 50 years paſt not above one ſhip out of 20 has been loſt or damaged, the inſurance, according to the doctrine of chances, ought not to exceed 5l. per cent. and conſequently if our inſurers received 16,000l. for inſuring 100,000l. upon the firſt Embden ſhip bound to India, they had 11,000l. clear profit.

Sir, I do not trouble my head about the queſtion, whether the inſurance be cheaper and ſafer here than in any other part of Europe: If the fact be true, that commiſſions for inſurance are ſent here from all parts of Europe, more frequently than to any other place, (which, by the by, ſtands unſupported by any proof) I ſhall grant that it may be true. But whether it be true or not, can be of no weight in the preſent debate; for if the Embden company can ſtand their own inſurers, or if they can inſure, tho' at a higher price, any where elſe, this bill can no way contribute towards preventing their eſtabliſhment; and their having inſured their firſt ſhip is no proof of their being reſolved always to inſure: It was prudent and cautious in them to inſure their firſt adventure, which, as it is already done, we cannot prevent; but if their firſt ſhip returns ſafe, and makes a good voyage, their profits upon her will enable them to ſtand their own inſurers upon the next; and if two or three more of their ſhips return ſafe before they loſe one, they will probably reſolve to ſtand always their own inſurers.

But

But theſe I have mentioned, Sir, are not all the improbable ſuppoſitions that muſt be ſuppoſed for rendering this bill neceſſary or uſeful. We muſt next ſuppoſe, that this Embden company will, by underſelling us, beat us out of the Hambourg market. This, I ſhall grant, is not very improbable, conſidering the extravagant profits which our monopoly company have always inſiſted on; but to give any weight to this ſuppoſition, we muſt add another which is highly improbable, and that is, that if we prevent the eſtabliſhment of the Embden company, no other company can beat us out of that market. Now, as the French already carry on a very great trade to Hambourg, and as the paſſage from Gottenburg or Copenhagen is but a mere trifle more expenſive than that from Embden to Hambourg, I will ſay, that if the Embden company could beat us out of the Hambourg market for the ſale of Eaſt-India goods, the French, Daniſh, or Swediſh companies will do the ſame, and the two latter lie more convenient for the markets at Peterſburgh, Dantzick, and all the other ports in the Baltick, than that of Embden. Conſequently, either the Embden company can do no injury to our trade, ſhould it be eſtabliſhed, or if it could, our trade will equally ſuffer from ſome other company, ſhould that at Embden be demoliſhed.

This bill is therefore, Sir, either abſolutely unneceſſary, or it will be abſolutely ineffectual: Nay, what is much worſe, it is miſchievous; for if the Embden company continue to inſure their ſhips, we are by this bill to give up a certain clear profit of 10 or 12,000l. a year, perhaps double that ſum, without ſo much as a proſpect of any compenſation; and it will be a ſecond ſtep towards driving from this country the whole buſineſs of inſuring. An inſurance office, Sir, is of the ſame nature with a ſhop: A ſtock of ready money, a ſtock of goods, ſignifies nothing, unleſs you can procure cuſtomers: By our law againſt inſuring French ſhips during the war, we not only forced them to open a ſhop for inſurance, but we drove a great number of our own cuſtomers to their ſhop, and by this bill we are to drive a new number of our own cuſtomers thither; for if this bill paſſes into a law, not only the Embden company, but all the merchants at Embden will reſort to the French ſhops for inſurance: By this means they may gain ſuch a credit, that in a few years France may become the chief market in Europe for inſurance; for I very much fear that, notwithſtanding the late increaſe of our publick debts, which I now find is to be deemed a national advantage: I ſay, I very much fear, that the number of rich men is in the wane in England, and in France upon the increaſe.

In ſhort, Sir, I cannot ſuggeſt to myſelf any one reaſon for the introduction of this bill, but a ſelfiſh humour in our Eaſt India company, who cannot bear being obliged to ſell at 40, or perhaps 30l. per cent. thoſe goods which they have for ſo many years ſold at 50l. per cent. profit; and a ſilly pettiſh humour in ſome others againſt a great prince, only becauſe he ſhews a proper reſentment of ſome projects that were formed againſt him not many years ago, and ſome that are now upon the anvil. But neither of theſe reaſons will, I hope, be ſo far adopted by this houſe, as to induce us to paſs ſuch an unneceſſary, ineffectual, and miſchievous bill. On the contrary, theſe reaſons ſhould induce us to reject the bill with indignation, and to ſet on foot two inquiries of a very different nature. One, in order to diſcover why our Eaſt India company are ſo much afraid of the ſetting up of other Eaſt India companies in Europe; for if they ſold all European

pean goods in India, and all Indian goods in Europe, as cheap as they could poſſibly be ſold, they could not have occaſion to be afraid of any rivals; but that they neither do ſo, nor have ever done ſo, is, I think, manifeſt without any inquiry; firſt, from the general rumour againſt them; ſecondly, from their having an excluſive privilege; and, thirdly, from the many Eaſt-India companies that have been lately ſet up, or attempted to be ſet up. Therefore, without any inquiry I may propheſy, that if we do not ſoon put our Eaſt-India trade upon ſome footing different from what it is on at preſent, we ſhall in a few years neither have a ſettlement, nor a ſhip to ſail, beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

The other inquiry, Sir, which this bill ought to put us upon, is that of inquiring how it comes, that one of the greateſt princes in Germany is now ſo cloſely linked with France; tho' his anceſtors, for a great number of years paſt, were always among the firſt to enter into, and to ſupport with all their might, a confederacy againſt that nation.

Both theſe inquiries, I ſay, Sir, ought to be the conſequence of our having ſuch a bill as this offered to our conſideration; but whatever we may do in either of theſe reſpects, I hope, this houſe will not ſhew itſelf ſo like a Turkiſh divan, as to be governed by the ſelfiſh humour of a company of merchants, or by an inſignificant pettiſh humour of a few courtiers; and therefore, in order to manifeſt our honour and independency, I hope, this bill will be rejected with diſdain.

[*This* JOURNAL *to be continued in our* Appendix.]

☞ *As all the* SPEECHES *made in the* POLITICAL CLUB *are not inſerted in their journal book, any gentleman may ſend a copy or extract of what he ſaid upon any important debate, to the publiſher of this* MAGAZINE, *and it ſhall be inſerted by itſelf, or in its proper place.*

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

The MONITOR. No. 4.

The Excellency of true CHRISTIANITY, *and the Unreaſonableneſs of* INFIDELITY.

WHAT are all the little cavils of infidelity, when examined by the clear and impartial eye of reaſon?—They carry with them their own confutation, and by that means defeat the cauſe they were made uſe of to ſupport: General truths are eaſily diſcovered; and maxims, tho' of a long ſtanding, muſt vaniſh, when reaſon's ſearching eye diſcovers fraud. The chriſtian truths will ſtand the keeneſt teſt; the inquiſitive reaſoner is confounded with conviction; he ſees that theſe are innocently pure, whoſe foundation no crafty ſophiſt's art, no human force can ever ſhake. And will objections be made, becauſe ſome things are not within our reach?—We know enough to make us happy, and to know more while we ſojourn here, perhaps, would make us miſerable. Our ſhort-lived ſenſes, our feeble intellects, however conſiderable they may ſeem to us, muſt die away before the ſplendor of celeſtial majeſty; and muſt be ever unable, while in this body, truly to reaſon upon the nature of ſpiritual exiſtence. Immortality in another ſtate will be ever teeming with new diſcoveries; which it is as impoſſible for us to arrive at the knowledge of here, as it is for the inſect of a day to compaſs human reaſon. In the infinite blaze of ſyſtems that ſurround us, there may be ſome, whoſe inhabitants are far inferior to us in ſenſitive knowledge: Others there may be inhabited by beings, whoſe intuitive knowledge as far exceeds ours, as ours does the dull ſenſation of the moſt inactive animal. How then does it happen that ſome amongſt us will daringly refuſe divine aſſiſtance, when we find ourſelves ſo impotent in our acuteſt reaſonings?—The ſacred record of truth ſtill exiſts unfalſified and unimpeach'd. That ſacred perſon, the ſubject of it, is there painted in ſuch a vivid glow of ſpiritual majeſty, that while we gaze we muſt needs admire, and while we admire we ſurely cannot but believe we ſee. Infinite rewards for poor finite duties are ſuch an advantage, that to reject the offer of the one muſt be totally to deny the great deſign of the other, and to take away the adoration due to God, by deifying our own imperfections. It is difficult to ſay, how we came to rely ſo much upon our frail abilities; it is hard to account for this in man, unleſs we ſay it ſprings from the pride of being thought the moſt ſignificant being in the univerſe. But, alas! are our intellectual capacities more perfect than thoſe of the ages that have lived before us? Has heaven vouchſafed us in this age new and more amazing communications of grace than ever were yet beſtowed? Are the venerable names of Milton, Boyle, Addiſon, remembered now no more?—They gloried in the chriſtian ſcheme; it was their pride to acknowledge their own infirmities, and that heaven's counſels are not within the reach of man. If the chriſtian duties are acknowledged to be founded upon eternal reaſon, ſurely the faith of chriſtians has the greateſt au-

thorities for its ſupport. The whole account of Chriſtianity is ſo engaging, ſo unartful, ſo unexceptionably atteſted, that human reaſon muſt be its own adverſary, if we do not believe in that ſacred perſon, in all he ever did, in all he ever ſaid.

The religious man, whoſe intellectual A
proſpect is unbounded in the Chriſtian faith, fears not the frowns of men, nor dreads the wrath of heaven. In him the true patriot, the ſocial friend, the generous benefactor, are all united. It is not the gloomy aſpect, the ſour untractable temper, the rigid ſeverity of heart, the frequent appearance at publick worſhip, that conſtitute religion. No; it is chearfulneſs of temper, univerſal benevolence, the practice of moral duties, that are the eſſence of true chriſtianity: And tho' publick acts of worſhip are reaſonable, yet they ought always to be poſtponed to the tender conſiderations of my family's wants, or my neighbours's good. Such will be the tenor of his actions who paſſes his life here with honeſt freedom, and who in every circumſtance of it pays his pious debts to heaven. In the cool ſhades of ſolitude and retirement, the religious man has no idle time to ſpare, he uſes every moment. When amidſt the buſy ſwarm of vain images he is engaged in his country's ſervice, every act of duty in him is truly an act of religion. It is not ſo D
with many, who yet in human eſtimation are thought worthy. To riſe in the world's eſteem by little ſordid arts, is the ambition, not of a virtuous mind, but of a cunning ſelfiſhneſs. If we are influenced by worldly motives, it is the fear of loſing ſome natural good that keeps us ſteady: Whereas if we act from principle, the fear E
of doing ill will always riſe in proportion to the love we have for doing well. The boundaries of religious morality and ethnick duties have ever been thus aſcertained. The former is true religion, the latter wordly wiſdom: And indeed the courſe of human affairs is ſuch, that where we ſee them ſometimes ſeparated, it is but to remind us that they are more frequently F
united: Nay, moſt often the latter rides triumphant, and the former is trampled under foot. The religious man then conſiders his duty only as the end of his creation; and frequently falls in the world's eſteem, that he may riſe in the eſteem of his Creator. Though ſtorms may attack G
him from without, the peaceful calm within will ever enable him to outride the tempeſt. We muſt not retire from the buſy ſcene of life too ſoon. There are ſome who place the whole of religion in a retired life, in continual addreſſes to the deity, when they are far removed from the city's noiſe, and the whirl of faction. The chain of exiſtence muſt be preſerved, and not one link ſhould be removed, till it is become no longer ſerviceable. Our ſeveral ſtations have their reſpective provinces, and though our ſhare of action may be but ſmall and inconſiderable, the welfare of the whole ſpecies cannot well exiſt without it; no more than a machine can be ſaid to be in order, when the ſmalleſt wheels do not perform their office. The true Chriſtian will never quit the ſcene of action, till he finds himſelf worn out in the ſervice; and then retirement will be not only ſeaſonable but neceſſary. This world is but the antichamber of heaven; B
where the evils, misfortunes, and uneven paſſages are the furniture we muſt expect to meet with, ſince the accommodations of life at firſt were the beſt in kind, and we have abuſed them by our own ill management. Perhaps the evils we complain of, are but the creatures of peeviſhneſs and diſcontent. Who ſees not that the C
Chriſtian road is a ſmooth and even ſurface, whoſe various paths all lead to happineſs; yet the ſmalleſt deviation brings us into the rapid ſtream of affliction, which we might, if we would, have eaſily avoided. The paths to Chriſtian perfection are certain, plain and eaſy, and he who travels with ſerenity of temper, is not, cannot be unhappy. Such fixed, ſecure, and unalterable rules of conduct, the light of nature never as yet afforded. By ſufferance we muſt, we ought to learn, that reſignation to the will of heaven is, next to acts of virtue, the greateſt duty. When the gales of life are propitious, the ſmiles of virtue ſhould never ſavour of the leaſt arrogance: When they ſwell into a tempeſt, the virtuous mind will ſtill beſpeak a calm, conſcious that preſent evils are the pledges of a future good. Such is the Chriſtian's rule of action, who with uniform and unwearied diligence moves on ſecurely to the realms of bliſs, where all is concord, harmony, and peace.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS your work is likely to outlive any other Monthly Collection, that ever has, or probably will appear, and comes the neareſt the ſpirit of the great Mr. Addiſon of any thing ſince publiſhed; I have ſent you the following Eſſay, which I wiſh may ſuit the taſte of this age; and can aſſure you, nothing from my pen was ever yet tranſplanted in your Collection before, but an Epiſtle on Liberty, to Ralph Allen, Eſq; in your Magazine of

1746,

1746, p. 309; and a paper on Routs in that of April last, (see p. 168.) which I sent to the Covent-Garden Journal.

An ESSAY *on* CHASTITY, *and the* MATRIMONIAL STATE.

IT is very seldom, and with the greatest nicety, I presume to touch on the reigning virtues or vices of our age, because it is so difficult even for the most established writers long to maintain their ground, after they professedly engage in this fruitful and beaten field.

This, possibly, is one of the many reasons, why novels in every shape have of late years ingrossed the whole taste of the publick, of all which (except a few) I shall chuse to say very little, only this, that as few books as men are to be found, in which there is not such a mixture of virtue and vice as requires some pains to separate; which Mr. Addison beautifully treats of in that admirable paper, No. 564, of the Spectator.

Encouraged by this and some other eminent moderns, I shall submit the following quotation from a very virtuous author, to the censure or applause of the publick, with a few observations thereon, adapted to our times, and, I fear, too apropos to every age.

Cornelius Tacitus, in his curious Tract, entitled, *De Moribus Germanorum*, Chap. 18 and 19, of the Dutch edition, by Blaeu, has these beautiful observations on the virtues of that ancient people in the connubial state.

"Matrimony is most strictly, and above all other virtues, observed amongst them; for very few (except only their nobility) have more than one wife. Wives carry no fortunes to the husband there, but he to them. The next of kin are present at the nuptials, when presents are made by the man, not such effeminate toys as the Romans use, but a yoke of oxen, a horse properly furnished, and a suit of armour.

These are the mutual tokens between husband and wife, this the pledge and bond, and, as it were, the sanction of the marriage compact.

The meaning hereof is, that women do not think themselves exempt from all the changes and chances of life, either in war or peace; of which the oxen yoked, the horse and furniture, are proper emblems.

Thus they are to live and die, and their posterity after them. Hence they observe the strictest chastity, untainted with the modish vices of this age, and every gay amusement, and busy not themselves with over nice studies. Hence adulteries are seldom known there, and when committed are punished by the husband, who cuts off the wife's hair, and turns her out of doors in presence of her kindred and all the neighbours; nor is she ever pardoned, or to have another husband.

No one there makes sport of his vices, or complains in general of the age, as we do. This is of all most commendable, that both men and women marry but once; as they have one life only, so they marry but once; and good manners there have the force of good laws in other countries."

To compare these genuine and moral remarks of a heathen historian with these refined ages of christianity, is a task which no consideration could render agreeable, but the hopes thereby of shaming christians into a far superior practise of these virtues of the poor unenlightened heathens. And is it credible, that we who have for so long a course of ages enjoyed the glorious gospel, should be put out of all countenance by these poor ancient people of Germany?

Alas! it is too true; for all the pious care of education, the sanctity of the best parents and preceptors, are not a sufficient bulwark against the pregnant vices of these corrupt times.

Look on the young people of both sexes, who are now entering into polite life, and you will scarce find, even among the best, any who are not bewitched with the idle fashions of the town in all its foolish and ridiculous entertainments.

The debaucheries and impudence of players, the trifling airs and more ridiculous impertinencies of fops of all degrees, and the empty shews of pomp and titles, (however mean and polluted within) catch the eyes of the young and innocent, before they have spent the morning of their lives; and the country, with all the amiable scenes of that sweet retirement, are abandoned for the falser pleasures of the town.

But after all the power of ill example and effrontery, which the amazing progress of vice is now grown to, even in the most exalted station, I shall beg leave to apply to the fair idea of virtue, what the wise man says of a word fitly spoken, that *it is like apples of gold set in pictures of silver*. Who then but would cry out with Cicero in those charming words, *O vitæ philosophia dux, virtutis indagatrix, expultrixque vitiorum; unus enim dies bene & ex præceptis tuis actus peccanti immortalitati est anteponendus!*

Wootton, Somersetshire, Nov. 20, 1752. EUGENIO.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

To the FOOL.

——It is all mens office to ſpeak patience,
To theſe that wring under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue, nor ſufficiency
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf. Shakeſpear.

SIR,

PAIN and ſickneſs are the two great evils, which men are accuſtomed to contemplate with terror: They are, indeed, alarming to the ſoul, but they are not a little heightened by the force of imagination, which often repreſents them to the mind as more formidable than they really are, and gives them an additional ſting to afflict the ſufferer. But however dreadful ſickneſs and pain may be, when contemplated at a diſtance, yet, like the other ſcourges of Providence, they are not permitted to exerciſe their influence without a purpoſe. Men, indeed, are born to ſuffer, but then it is for ſomething; either as a puniſhment for the wanton abuſe of health, or to teach them that in this world there is no real happineſs, no genuine ſecurity, but in virtue.

I hope, Mr. Fool, you will excuſe me, for preſuming a little to interrupt the ſtream of your jocularity, by ſending you a few thoughts on a ſubject, ſerious and important; a ſubject, which I have lately had occaſion to feel; and it may be permitted to thoſe who have been ſick, to have the ſatisfaction to contemplate the danger paſt, which fills the mind with a ſerene kind of joy, like that which the mariner feels, when he has juſt eſcaped the terrors of the deep. Sickneſs, which naturally carries with it a ceſſation of all theſe junctions that heighten pleaſure, alters the perſon, who feels, as it were, from himſelf; while he has no appetite for enjoyment, he is at the ſame time labouring under the ſevere hand of affliction: If his mind continues in full vigour, and is capable of reflection, he then begins to wonder, that all the enjoyments of his paſt life now ceaſe to ſuccour him; nor does he find, that the recollection of them yields him ſo much pleaſure, as they uſed to do in his hours of health. He is then diſpoſed to think, that his former pleaſures were lying vanities, that they only cheated his underſtanding, and that he has been purſuing all his life, the mere ſhadow of felicity, while the ſubſtance was at a diſtance from him. True happineſs is to be meaſured by its intenſeneſs and duration, and if the happineſs which diſguiſes itſelf under the ſpecious ſhew of pleaſure, but which ought in reality to be denominated folly, is reckoned intenſe when felt; he, who languiſhes on a ſick bed, to his experience knows, that it is without duration, for it is now fled, like the hours of yeſterday, and can no more be recalled, *than the years beyond the flood.* All men who have any reliſh for friendſhip, ſet the greateſt value upon that friend, who does not forſake them in the hours of diſtreſs; and all men, who have an uncorrupted reliſh for pleaſure, ought to place the higheſt value upon that which yields the moſt comfortable reflections, when it can no longer be enjoyed. This is one grand purpoſe intended by Providence in inflicting the calamity of ſickneſs. Men, whoſe paſſions would not permit them to reſt, but lured them from one toy to another, in the vain purſuit of what was never to be found, ſhut their ears againſt the voice of admonition, and charmed their eyes with fanciful illuſions, which, as Shakeſpear finely expreſſes it, have no more baſis *than the fabrick of a viſion,* are now obliged to ſuffer awhile an eclipſe of gaiety, and in place of running the giddy rounds of frolick, and midnight revelry, muſt languiſh awhile in obſcurity; and happy for them, if in this period, they begin to think; for that purpoſe was it intended, to gain time for recollection. They for awhile make a truce with their appetites: They are to examine their tendency and force, and ought to conſider, whether any thing has been gained by their irregular indulgence, and whether they could not wiſh, that many of the ſcenes of delight, falſly reckoned ſo, had never been ſhewn, or that they had never taken pleaſure in them.

It was a ſaying of cardinal Wolſey, when he found himſelf abandoned by the king, and ready to be ſacrificed to the reſentment of the nobles: *O! that I had ſerved my God, with as much fidelity as I have my king, he would not have forſaken me in my diſtreſs.* The cardinal had fallen from the higheſt pinnacle of greatneſs, which he had maintained with unſufferable haughtineſs and ſuperiority; but what did all his ſplendid wretchedneſs amount to, when it only expoſed him to unnumbered enemies, who at laſt produced his ruin?

As it is with poverty, ſo is it often with ſickneſs; it ſerves to diſcover to a man his extreme inſignificance, and how little his exiſtence adds to the general weal, or pleaſure of ſociety. To-day, if he ſparkles at a party of pleaſure, and to-morrow is thrown upon a bed of agony, his abſence but little affects thoſe who remain; they think of him as a thing that is

is paſt, a flower that yeſterday bloomed, but now is withered; and as he came to give them pleaſure, or to join with them in it, he is caſt out of their thoughts as an impertinent intruder, and is no more minded than the loathſome weed, which is trodden under foot. He receives little comfort from thoſe gewgaws of a day, who but lately ſhone with him; and the butterflies which buzzed around him, know him no more. They cannot chuſe to viſit the chambers of the ſick, there is no incantation there; they fly from it, as from a peſtilence, and have not ſouls formed for ſympathy; and as it is natural for every one, who thinks he is departing from this world, to caſt one *longing lingering look behind*, he has not from them the comfort of a falling tear; he dies unlamented, nor is there one pious drop at cloſing his eyes.

If ſickneſs then thus ſerves to diſcover to a man the real eſtimate of his importance, and the infidelity or cold indifference of his companions, it ought to teach him to place his happineſs in that which will never forſake him, and that alone is virtue. It ought to teach him, that they who encourage him in a courſe of licentiouſneſs, will be the firſt to forſake him; and for ſuch aſſociations as theſe, a man pays very dear, who barters his innocence.

Sickneſs likewiſe teaches us how to eſtimate health; with what care it ought to be preſerved, and how fooliſh thoſe are who ſell this bleſſing for a bauble. I am no friend to a ſettled gloomineſs of temper: A man ought to be chearful, to maintain an evenneſs of ſpirit, love his friends, and doat upon his favourites; but this ſhould be done with the grand reſerve of never ſacrificing virtue to gaiety, and for the tranſitory flaſhes of art and pleaſantry, the laſting qualities of goodnature, ſincerity, and honour.

DRACO.

Some EXTRACTS *from* An Account of the Emperor of China's Gardens at Pekin, *lately tranſlated and publiſhed here, from a Letter ſent Home by a* French *Miſſionary, now employed to paint the Apartments in thoſe Gardens.*

THE miſſionary, after giving an account of his journey to Pekin, and having told us that there was nothing worth attention to be met with in that whole journey of near 2000 miles, proceeds thus:

However I muſt except out of this rule, the palace of the emperor of Pekin, and his pleaſure-houſes; for in them every thing is truly great and beautiful, both as to the deſign and the execution; and they ſtruck me the more, becauſe I had never ſeen any thing that bore any manner of reſemblance to them, in any part of the world that I had been in before.

The palace is, at leaſt, as big as Dijon*; and conſiſts of a great number of different pieces of building; detached from one another, but diſpoſed with a great deal of ſymmetry and beauty. They are ſeparated from one another by vaſt courts, plantations of trees, and flower-gardens. The principal front of all theſe buildings ſhines with gilding, varniſh-work, and paintings; and the inſide is furniſhed and adorned with all the moſt beautiful and valuable things that could be got in China, the Indies, and even from Europe.

As for the pleaſure-houſes, they are really charming. They ſtand in a vaſt compaſs of ground. They have raiſed hills, from 20 to 60 foot high; which form a great number of little valleys between them. The bottoms of theſe valleys are watered with clear ſtreams; which run on till they join together, and form larger pieces of water and lakes. They paſs theſe ſtreams, lakes, and rivers, in beautiful and magnificent boats. I have ſeen one, in particular, 78 foot long, and 24 foot broad; with a very handſome houſe raiſed upon it. In each of theſe valleys, there are houſes about the banks of the water, very well diſpoſed; with their different courts, open and cloſe porticos, parterres, gardens, and caſcades; which, when viewed all together, have an admirable effect upon the eye.

They go from one of the valleys to another, not by formal ſtrait walks, as in Europe; but by various turnings and windings, adorned on the ſides with little pavilions and charming grottos; and each of theſe valleys is diverſify'd from all the reſt, both by their manner of laying out the ground, and in the ſtructure and diſpoſition of its buildings.

All the riſings and hills are ſprinkled with trees; and particularly with flowering-trees, which are here very common. The ſides of the canals, or leſſer ſtreams, are not faced, (as they are with us,) with ſmooth ſtone, and in a ſtrait line; but look rude and ruſtick, with different pieces of rock, ſome of which jut out, and others recede inwards; and are placed with ſo much art, that you would take it to be the work of nature. In ſome parts the water is wide, in others narrow; here it ſerpentizes, and there ſpreads away, as if it were really puſhed off by the hills and rocks. The banks are ſprinkled with flowers; which riſe up even thro' the hollows in the rock-work, as if they had been

* *The capital of Burgundy in France, between three and four miles round.*

been produced there naturally. They have a great variety of them, for every ſeaſon of the year.

Beyond theſe ſtreams there are always walks, or rather paths, paved with ſmall ſtones; which lead from one valley to another. Theſe paths too are irregular; and ſometimes wind along the banks of A the water, and at others run out wide from them.

And after giving a deſcription of the pleaſure-houſes, he ſays:

Every valley, as I told you before, has its pleaſure-houſe; ſmall indeed, in reſpect to the whole incloſure; but yet large enough to be capable of receiving the B greateſt nobleman in Europe, with all his retinue. Several of theſe houſes are built of cedar; which they bring, with great expence, at the diſtance of 1500 miles from this place. And now how many of theſe palaces do you think there may be, in all the valleys of the incloſure? There are above 200 of them; without reckoning as many other houſes C for the eunuchs; for they are the perſons who have the care of each palace, and their houſes are always juſt by them; generally, at no more than five or ſix feet diſtance. Theſe houſes of the eunuchs are very plain; and for that reaſon are always concealed, either by ſome projection of the walls, or by the interpoſition D of their artificial hills.

Over the running ſtreams there are bridges, at proper diſtances, to make the more eaſy communication from one place to another. Theſe are moſt commonly either of brick or free-ſtone, and ſometimes of wood; but are all raiſed high enough for the boats to paſs conveniently under them. They are fenced with balliſters finely wrought, and adorned with works in relievo; but all of them varied from one another, both in their ornaments, and deſign.

Do not imagine to yourſelf, that theſe bridges run on, like ours, in ſtrait lines; on the contrary, they generally wind about and ſerpentize to ſuch a degree, that ſome of them, which, if they went on regularly, would be no more than 30 or 40 foot long, turn ſo often and ſo much as to make their whole length 100 or 200 foot. You ſee ſome of them which, (either in the midſt, or at their ends,) have little pavilions for people to reſt themſelves in; ſupported ſometimes by four, ſometimes by eight, and ſometimes by ſixteen co- G lumns. They are uſually on ſuch of the bridges, as afford the moſt engaging proſpects. At the ends of other of the bridges there are triumphal arches, either of wood, or white marble; formed in a very pretty manner, but very different from any thing that I have ever ſeen in Europe.

I have already told you, that theſe little ſtreams, or rivers, are carried on to ſupply ſeveral larger pieces of water, and lakes. One of theſe lakes is very near five miles round; and they call it a meer, or ſea. This is one of the moſt beautiful parts in the whole pleaſure-ground. On the banks, are ſeveral pieces of building; ſeparated from each other by the rivulets, and artificial hills abovementioned.

But what is the moſt charming thing of all, is an iſland or rock in the middle of this ſea; raiſed, in a natural and ruſtick manner, about ſix foot above the ſurface of the water. On this rock there is a little palace; which, however, contains an hundred different apartments. It has four fronts; and is built with inexpreſſible beauty and taſte; the ſight of it ſtrikes one with admiration. From it you have a view of all the palaces, ſcattered at proper diſtances round the ſhore of this ſea; all the hills, that terminate about it; all the rivulets, which tend thither, either to diſcharge their waters into it, or to receive them from it; all the bridges, either at the mouths or ends of theſe rivulets; all the pavilions, and triumphal arches, that adorn any of theſe bridges; and all the groves, that are planted to ſeparate and ſcreen the different palaces, and to prevent the inhabitants of them from being overlooked by one another.

The banks of this charming water are infinitely varied: There are no two parts of it alike. Here you ſee keys of ſmooth ſtone; with porticoes, walks, and paths, running down to them from the palaces that ſurround the lake; there, others of E rock-work; that fall into ſteps, contrived with the greateſt art that can be conceived; here, natural terraces with winding ſteps at each end, to go up to the palaces that are built upon them; and above theſe, other terraces, and other palaces, that riſe higher and higher, and form a ſort of amphitheatre. There again a grove of F flowering-trees preſents itſelf to your eye; and a little farther, you ſee a ſpread of wild foreſt-trees, and ſuch as grow only on the moſt barren mountains; then, perhaps, vaſt timber-trees with their under-wood; then, trees from all foreign countries; and then, ſome all blooming with flowers, and others all loaden with fruits of different kinds.

There are alſo on the banks of this lake a great number of network-houſes, and pavilions; half on the land, and half running into the lake, for all ſorts of water-fowl; as farther on upon the ſhore, you meet frequently with menageries for diſ-

ferent

ferent ſorts of creatures; and even little parks, for the chace. But of all this ſort of things, the Chineſe are moſt particularly fond of a kind of fiſh, the greater part of which are of a colour as brilliant as gold; others, of a ſilver colour; and others of different ſhades of red, green, blue, purple, and black; and ſome, of all ſorts of colours mixt together. There are ſeveral reſervoirs for theſe fiſh, in all parts of the garden; but the moſt conſiderable of them all is at this lake. It takes up a very large ſpace; and is all ſurrounded with a lattice-work of braſs-wire; in which the openings are ſo very fine and ſmall, as to prevent the fiſh from wandering into the main waters.

Then he gives us an account of their juſts or turnaments, of their fire-works, and of the emperor's chief palace, ſituated juſt within the great gate of theſe gardens; and goes on thus:

From this palace, a road, which is almoſt ſtrait, leads you to a little town in the midſt of the whole incloſure. It is ſquare, and each ſide is near a mile long. It has four gates, anſwering the four principal points of the compaſs, with towers, walls, parapets, and battlements. It has its ſtreets, ſquares, temples, exchanges, markets, ſhops, tribunals, palaces, and a port for veſſels. In one word, every thing that is at Pekin in large, is there repreſented in miniature.

And after ſome remarks upon this town, and the emperor's retired way of living, he adds as follows:

This town therefore, in theſe two laſt reigns (for it was this emperor's father who ordered it to be built) has been appropriated for the eunuchs to act in it, at ſeveral times in the year, all the commerce, marketings, arts, trades, buſtle, and hurry, and even all the rogueries, uſual in great cities. At the appointed times, each eunuch puts on the dreſs of the profeſſion or part which is aſſigned to him. One is a ſhopkeeper, and another an artiſan; this is an officer, and that a common ſoldier: One has a wheel-barrow given him to drive about the ſtreets; another, as a porter, carries a baſket on his ſhoulders. In a word, every one has the diſtinguiſhing mark of his employment. The veſſels arrive at the port; the ſhops are opened, and the goods are expoſed for ſale. There is one quarter for thoſe who ſell ſilks, and another for thoſe who ſell cloth; one ſtreet for porcelain, and another for varniſh-works. You may be ſupplied with whatever you want. This man ſells furniture of all ſorts; that baths and ornaments for the ladies; and a third has all kinds of books for the learned and curious. There are coffee-houſes too, and taverns of all ſorts, good and bad; beſide a number of people that cry different fruits about the ſtreets, and a great variety of refreſhing liquors. The mercers, as you paſs their ſhops, catch you by the ſleeve, and preſs you to buy ſome of their goods. It is all a place of liberty and licence; and you can ſcarce diſtinguiſh the emperor himſelf from the meaneſt of his ſubjects. Every body bauls out what he has to ſell; ſome quarrel, others fight: And you have all the confuſion of a fair about you. The publick officers come and arreſt the quarrellers, carry them before the judges in the courts for juſtice; the cauſe is tried in form, the offender condemned to be baſtinado'd, and the ſentence is put in execution; and that ſo effectually, that the diverſion of the emperor ſometimes coſts the poor actor a great deal of real pain.

The myſtery of thieving is not forgot in this general repreſentation. That noble employ is aſſigned to a conſiderable number of the cleavereſt eunuchs, who perform their parts admirably well. If any of them is caught in the fact, he is brought to ſhame, and condemned (at leaſt they go thro' the form of comdemning him) to be ſtigmatized, baſtinado'd, or baniſhed, according to the heinouſneſs of the crime, and the nature of the theft. If they ſteal cleaverly, they have the laugh on their ſide; they are applauded, and the ſufferer is without redreſs. However, at the end of the fair, every thing of this kind is reſtored to the proper owner.

This fair (as I told you before) is kept only for the entertainment of the emperor, the empreſs, and his miſtreſſes. It is very unuſual for any of the princes, or grandees, to be admitted to ſee it: And when any have that favour, it is not till after the women are all retired to their ſeveral apartments. The goods which are expoſed and ſold here, belong chiefly to the merchants of Pekin, who put them into the hands of the eunuchs, to be ſold in reality: So that the bargains here are far from being all pretended ones. In particular, the emperor himſelf always buys a great many things; and you may be ſure, they aſk him enough for them. Several of the ladies too make their bargains, and ſo do ſome of the eunuchs. All this trafficking, if there was nothing of real mixed with it, would want a great deal of that earneſtneſs and life, which now make the buſtle the more active, and the diverſion it gives the greater.

To this ſcene of commerce, ſometimes ſucceeds a very different one, that of

agriculture. There is a quarter within the ſame incloſure, which is ſet apart for this purpoſe. There you ſee fields, meadows, farm-houſes, and little ſcattered cottages, with oxen, ploughs, and all the neceſſaries for huſbandry. There they ſow wheat, rice, pulſe, and all other ſorts of grain. They make their harveſt, and carry in the produce of their grounds. In a word, they here imitate every thing that is done in the country; and in every thing expreſs a rural ſimplicity, and all the plain manners of a country life, as nearly as they poſſibly can.

He then gives us a deſcription of the Chineſe great feaſt, called The Feaſt of the Lanthorns; and concludes with a very curious account of the manners of that famous people, which is very entertaining, but too long for us to inſert in our Magazine.

Having in our Magazine *of* Auguſt *laſt, p.* 346, 347, *given our Readers the Letter from the Senate of* Abdera *to* Hippocrates, *entreating him to come and cure* Democritus *of Madneſs, together with* Hippocrates's *Anſwer, we ſhall here inſert the following, to compleat the Story.*

Hippocrates *to his Friend* Damagetus, *concerning the Condition he found* Democritus *in: Being a ſevere Satyr upon Man.*

I FOUND my patient juſt as I expected. He is not mad, but rather they that thought him ſo. He is exceeding wiſe, and has taught me wiſdom. As ſoon as I came to Abdera, the people flocked about me in great numbers to welcome me, and when I refuſed to go to any houſe, till I had ſeen Democritus, they ran before me, calling out upon Jupiter to aſſiſt me. I comforted them, by telling them, that it being the ſeaſon of the Eteſian winds, his diſeaſe could not laſt long. They conducted me behind a tower upon a hill, whence I could plainly ſee the habitation of this philoſopher, about the middle of the deſcent. He was then without doors ſitting upon a ſtone, under a low plantane-tree, with a book upon his knee, and ſeveral others, with diſſected bodies lying about him. His habit was a ſqualid coarſe rug. He appeared wan and lean, and had a long beard. I obſerved he ſometimes wrote haſtily, then paused and conſidered, after which he went and pored on the diſſected animals, and in a little time returned to his ſeat. The Abderites told me, with tears in their eyes, that I might well perceive what condition he was in by his actions. I bad them be patient, and I would go down and feel his pulſe. When I approached, he was pondering upon ſome weighty matter, which made me to wait till he had done. It was not long before he ſaw me, when he ſaluted me in theſe words, Hail ſtranger! I anſwered, Hail alſo Democritus, thou wiſeſt of men! Upon this, he made an apology for calling me ſtranger, and ſaid he ſhould not have done ſo, had he but known my name, which he therefore aſked me. I told him, I was Hippocrates the phyſician. Then you are (replied he) the glory of the Æſculapians, whoſe fame has reached even me. What brought you hither, I beſeech you? (continued he) But firſt ſit down. This ſeat (proceeded he) you may obſerve is very pleaſant and ſecure; wherein it is preferable to thrones, which are all ſubject to envy. As ſoon as I was ſate, he aſked me, If it was publick or private buſineſs that occaſioned my coming. I told him, it was purely to ſee him. Then (replied he) let my houſe be your home. I anſwered, I had already been entertained by one Philopœmen, whom I aſked him if he knew. What, the ſon of Damon (replied he) I know him very well, he lives hard by the Hermæan fountain. The ſame (anſwered I) he has been my old acquaintance. But I pray, Democritus (ſaid I, farther to try him) what is that you are writing? To which, after ſome pauſe, he replied, A treatiſe of madneſs, with its cauſes and cures; for the better diſcovery of which, I have diſſected all thoſe animals you ſee there, and that not out of hatred to the works of the gods, but to diſcover the ſeat of choler, which moſt commonly occaſions this malady. Truly (quoth I) Democritus, you enjoy that quiet in your life, which I cannot arrive at. And why not? (anſwered he) Becauſe (ſaid I) many things interrupt that pleaſure I ſhould otherwiſe have. Hereupon he fell into a great fit of laughter; and upon my aſking the reaſon, laughed more than before; which the Abderites obſerving aloof off, they beat their heads and tore their hair for grief. I preſſed him earneſtly to know what I had ſaid, that was ſo very ridiculous. He anſwered me only, that if I could make it otherwiſe, I ſhould effect a greater wonder than ever I did yet. What (ſaid I) is it not abſurd to laugh at ſad and ſerious matters? True (ſaid he) but I find you do not rightly apprehend the occaſion of my laughter, which when you come to do, I doubt not but you will think your ſelf obliged to teach me phyſick in requital of the knowledge I ſhall teach you. You think (continued he, looking ſtedfaſtly upon me) that I laugh at [illegible] go[illegible]

good and ill, but I muſt acquaint you, it is man only is the object of my mirth. Fooliſh man that plays the child in all his actions, undergoes great toil and hazard for no benefit, travels to the end of the world, and ſearches the utmoſt depth of it, for what, when obtained, does but add to his diſquiet. He digs into, and rends his mother's bowels, by the hands of ſlaves, whereof ſome live there, as in their native ſoil, and others are buried there. They are continually employed in ſifting one ſand from another, to extract the trifling treaſure. Is it not man alſo that marries, and ſoon after procures a divorce? That gets children, and diſinherits them when he has done? That purchaſes land to ſell again, and that wars upon his neighbour, to ruin himſelf? To what endleſs changes and chances is he ſubject? When he is poor, he deſires riches, and when he has them, either hoards them up, or laviſhes them away. He violates the laws of nature and friendſhip by contention. Both parents and friends are at continual variance with each other, about nothing. What is really valuable, is deſpiſed, whilſt that which is of no worth is beſt valued. Man always eſteems moſt what is hardeſt to come at. When he is at ſea, he longs for the pleaſures of the land; and when at land, for thoſe of the ſea. In war he commends valour, and yet is at the ſame time a ſlave to ſloth and luxury. How could you therefore, Hippocrates, reprove me for laughing at theſe enormities? Men generally laugh at another's follies, and not at their own. They that think themſelves ſober, laugh at thoſe that ſeem to be drunk. All this (replied I) is true, but it muſt be imputed to the innate mutability of man's mind, and is rather to be pitied, than ridiculed: For, O Democritus, (continued I) what man is there that, when he marries, thinks of a divorce, or when he begets children, intends to diſinherit them? None can foreſee what ſhall happen to them, and every one flatters himſelf with hopes of ſucceſs. You yet miſunderſtand me (replied Democritus;) I blame not their weakneſs, but their will. They have it in their power to do better. If they would but conſider the common mutability of things, that alone were enough to make them wiſe. Thoſe that had the uſe of their reaſon would never look upon the matters of this world as fixed and ſettled. But if, on the contrary, a man would rightly weigh what he attempts, and endeavour to underſtand himſelf and his ability, he would not let his deſires be ſo exorbitant, but follow nature, out of whoſe ſtore he might be plentifully nouriſhed and ſupplied. As a fat body is more liable to diſeaſes, than a lean, ſo is an high eſtate ever in moſt danger of falling. Great minds are beſt known in extremities. This is, Hippocrates, the true reaſon of my laughter. Man's behaviour, as to virtue, (proceeded he) is yet worſe than all that has been ſaid. He affects lying, follows pleaſure, and diſobeys the laws. My laughing condemns his inconſiderateneſs, whereas he alone, of all creatures, is qualified to foreſee futurities. His mutability is ſuch, that he firſt hates a thing, and then applies himſelf to it; finds fault with navigation, and then puts to ſea; ſpeaks againſt huſbandry, and then falls a ploughing; gets divorced from one wife, and then marries another; diſinherits his children, and afterwards begets more, ſo that he never remains conſtant in any one condition whatſoever. Princes commend a private life, private perſons a publick. Stateſmen are for being tradeſmen, as the more innocent calling; and, on the contrary, tradeſmen ſtateſmen, out of envy to their power and grandeur. Some are governed by incontinence, others by avarice. Ambition carries a third ſort into the air, and then lets them fall down headlong to their deſtruction. Some do good, and after repent of it, and having violated the laws of friendſhip, turn all their commendable actions into enmity. Wherein do theſe differ from beaſts, or rather in what brutalities do they not exceed them? What lion will bury gold, or what wolf or tyger contend for more ſuſtenance than he has occaſion for? Both nights and days, however, are ſcarce ſufficient for man to riot in. All brutes have there ſeaſons of coition, but man's luſt laſts the year round. How could I, Hippocrates, forbear to laugh at him that laments the loſs of his goods, and yet expoſes them to all the hazards of the ocean? Why ſhould he blame the ſea that ſwallows the veſſel he had ſurcharged with merchandize? I muſt confeſs, ſuch ſorts of people entitle themſelves, in ſome measure, to our pity; yet they deſerve not the help of phyſick, ſince the founder of it, Eſculapius, was ſtruck dead with thunder for his kindneſs to one man. I might well be thought mad for looking after the ſeat of madneſs in animals, when it is beſt to be found in man, who is infirmity from his very cradle. When firſt born, he is wholly helpleſs; as he grows up, looſe and ungovernable; when at man's eſtate, vicious and intemperate; and when going to his grave, altogether miſerable. Some men are continually employed in ſtriſe, others in whoredoms, rapes, drunkenneſs and gluttony; ſome

in avarice, and others in prodigality; ſo that if the walls of our neighbours houſes were but tranſparent, we ſhould diſcover ſome quarrelling, ſome debauching, ſome ſwilling, others gormandizing; ſome vomiting, ſome raking up wealth, and others ſcattering it abroad. Moſt deſpiſe what they enjoy, and covet what is out of their reach. Some ſet their minds on horſes, ſome on women, others on dogs; ſome on ſtone, or wood; others affect command, but very few obedience. The delight of ſome is in the field, of others in the forum, and of ſome at the theatre, to ſee their own frailties repreſented and expoſed. Men are naturally ſo inconſtant, that I queſtion whether your art can equally pleaſe all; for it is certain the ſick are no ſooner cured, than they aſcribe the cauſe of it either to the gods or chance. Nay, ſome are of that untoward diſpoſition, that they will be angry at their having occaſion for your help.—This ſaid, changing his ſmiles into a divine look, his long diſcourſe ended. I told him I would carry all his excellent inſtructions to Coos, where, no doubt, I ſhould be applauded for my journey, tho' I came on a fool's errand. After this, we parted, and I returned to the Abderites, whom having thanked for the opportunity they had given me of ſeeing Democritus, I departed, and left them under no ſmall confuſion, to think of the folly they had committed. Farewel.

DEMOCRITUS *to* HIPPOCRATES, *after his Departure from* Abdera.

YOU came to Abdera (Hippocrates) to cure me of madneſs, at the inſtigation of a fooliſh people who thought ſtudy and contemplation ſo. At that time I was writing concerning the fabrick of the world. As ſoon as you underſtood me well, you juſtly excuſed me from the imputation of frenzy, and laid it wholly on the ſtupid Abderites. I have dived into the depth of nature, and found out the cauſes of all things, witneſs the books I have written. If you therefore, Hippocrates, had adminiſtred hellebore to me, as being mad, you had made me ſo indeed, which would have brought a reflection on your art; for that root given to a ſound perſon, clouds his intellect, and confounds his underſtanding. If you had found me only contemplating, and that in an odd poſture, you might have had ſome colour for crediting what had been ſuggeſted to you; but finding me quite contrary in rational action, you had no reaſon to have ſuch thoughts of me. A phyſician is not to judge of the affections and paſſions of men, by the eye only. He muſt penetrate the inward cauſes, which is the ſureſt way to diſcover the diſeaſe. Farewel.

HIPPOCRATES's *Anſwer.*

IN matters of phyſick, ſucceſs is not commended in the artiſt, but altogether attributed to the gods; but where the art fails, the gods are excuſed, and the phyſician only blamed. For my part, I muſt own, I am yet oftentimes to ſeek in medicine; neither was Eſculapius himſelf, that invented it, arrived at the perfection of it. Your letter condemns hellebore, and that with reaſon in your caſe; for tho' I was ſent for to cure a mad-man, yet did I ſoon find you quite otherwiſe, and do acknowledge you to be the beſt interpreter of nature, and to have no occaſion for phyſick. Since this accident has begot an acquaintance betwixt us, I deſire a frequent correſpondence with you. I have ſent you a treatiſe of hellebore. Farewel.

The ADVENTURER, *Dec.* 12.

——*Ille potens ſui*
Lætuſque deget, cui licet in diem
Dixiſſe, vixi: ——HOR.

To the ADVENTURER.

SIR,

IT is the fate of all who do not live in neceſſary or accidental obſcurity, who neither paſs undiſtinguiſhed thro' the vale of poverty, nor hide themſelves in the groves of ſolitude, to have a numerous acquaintance and few friends.

An acquaintance is a being, who meets us with a ſmile and a ſalute, who tells us in the ſame breath, that he is glad and ſorry for the moſt trivial good and ill that befals us, and yet who turns from us without regret, who ſcarce wiſhes to ſee us again, who forſakes us in hopeleſs ſickneſs, or adverſity, and when we die remembers us no more. A friend is he with whom our intereſt is united, upon whoſe participation all our pleaſures depend; who ſooths us in the fretfulneſs of diſeaſe, and chears us in the gloom of a priſon; to whom when we die even our remains are ſacred, who follows them with tears to the grave, and preſerves our image in his heart. A friend our calamities may grieve, and our wants may impoveriſh, but neglect only can offend, and unkindneſs alienate. Is it not therefore aſtoniſhing, that a friend ſhould ever be alienated or offended? And can there be a ſtronger inſtance of the folly and caprice of mankind, than their withholding from thoſe upon whom their happineſs is confeſſed to depend, that civility which they laviſh upon others, without hope of any higher reward than a trivial and mo-

mentary

mentary gratification of their vanity, by an echo of their compliments and a return of their obeyſance?

Of this caprice there are none who have more cauſe to complain than myſelf. That I am a perſon of ſome importance, has never yet been diſputed: I am allowed to have great power to pleaſe and to inſtruct; I always contribute to the felicity of thoſe by whom I am well treated; and, I muſt confeſs, that I am never abuſed without leaving marks of my reſentment behind me.

I am generally regarded as a friend; and there are few who could think of parting with me for the laſt time, without the utmoſt regret, ſolicitude and reluctance. I know, wherever I come, that I have been the object of deſire and hope; and that the pleaſure which I am expected to diffuſe, has, like all others, been enjoyed by anticipation. By the young and gay, thoſe who are entering the world either as a ſcene of buſineſs or pleaſure, I am frequently deſired with ſuch impatience, that altho' every moment brings on wrinkles and decrepitude with irreſiſtible rapidity, they would be willing that the time of my abſence ſhould be annihilated, and the approach of wrinkles and decrepitude rendered yet more precipitate. There cannot, ſurely, be ſtronger evidence than this of my influence upon their happineſs, or of their affection for me; and yet the tranſport with which I am at firſt received, quickly ſubſides; they appear to grow weary of my company; they would again ſhorten life to haſten the hour of my departure, and they reflect upon the length of my viſit with regret.

To the aged, I confeſs, I am not able to procure equal advantages; and yet there are ſome of theſe who have been remarkable for their virtue, among whom I experience more conſtant reciprocations of friendſhip. I never heard that they expreſſed an impatient expectation of me when abſent, nor do they receive me with rapture when I come; but while I ſtay they treat me with complacency and good humour; and in proportion as their firſt addreſs is leſs violent, the whole tenor of their conduct is more equal: They ſuffer me to leave them in an evening without importunity to prolong my viſit, and think of my departure with indifference.

You will, perhaps, imagine, that I am diſtinguiſhed by ſome ſtrange ſingularity, of which the uncommon treatment that I receive is a conſequence. As few can judge with impartiality of their own character, none are believed merely upon their own evidence who affirm it to be good: I will therefore deſcribe to you the manner in which I am received by perſons of very different ſtations, capacities, and employments.

In ſummer I riſe very early, and the firſt perſon that I ſee is a peaſant at his work, who generally regards me with a ſmile, tho' he ſeldom participates of my bounty. His labour is ſcarce ever ſuſpended while I am with him; yet he always talks of me with complacency, and never treats me with neglect or indecorum, except, perhaps, on a holiday, when he has been tippling; and this I can eaſily overlook, tho' he commonly receives a hint of his fault the next morning, that he may be more upon his guard for the future.

But tho' in the country I have reaſon to be beſt ſatisfied with the behaviour of thoſe whom I firſt ſee, yet in my early walks in town I am almoſt ſure to be inſulted. As ſoon as the wretch, who has paſſed the night at a tavern or a gaming-table, perceives me at a diſtance, he begins to mutter curſes againſt me, tho' he knows they will be fulfilled upon himſelf, and is impatient till he can bar his door, and hide himſelf in bed.

I have one ſiſter, and tho' her complexion is very dark, yet ſhe is not without her charms; ſhe is, I confeſs, ſaid to look beſt by candlelight, in her jewels, and at a publick place, where the ſplendor of her dreſs and the multiplicity of other objects, prevent too minute an examination of her perſon. Some good judges have fancied, tho' perhaps a little whimſically, that there is ſomething inexpreſſibly pleaſing in her by moonlight, a kind of placid eaſe, a gentle languor which ſoftens her features, and gives new grace to her manner: They ſay too, that ſhe is beſt diſpoſed to be agreeable company in a walk, under the chequered ſhade of a grove, along the green banks of a river, or upon the ſandy beach by the ſea.

My ſiſter's principles in many particulars differ from mine; but there has been always ſuch a harmony between us, that ſhe ſeldom ſmiles upon thoſe who have ſuffered me to paſs with a contemptuous negligence; much leſs does ſhe uſe her influence, which is very great, to procure any advantage for thoſe who drive me from their preſence with outrage and abuſe; and yet none are more aſſiduous in their addreſſes, nor intrude longer upon her privacy, than thoſe who are moſt implacably my enemies.

She is generally better received by the poor than the rich; and indeed ſhe ſeldom viſits the the indigent and the wretched without bringing ſomething for their re-

lief; yet thoſe who are moſt ſolicitous to engage her in parties of pleaſure, and are ſeen longeſt in her company, are always ſuſpected of ſome evil deſign.

You will perhaps think there is ſomething enigmatical in all this; and leſt you ſhould not be able to diſcover my true character ſufficiently to engage you in my intereſt, I will give you a ſhort hiſtory of the incidents that have happened to me during the laſt eight hours.

It is now 4 o'clock in the afternoon: about 7 I roſe; ſoon after, as I was walking by the dial in Covent-Garden, I was perceived by a man well dreſſed, who appeared to have been ſleeping under one of the ſheds, and whom a watchman had juſt told that I was approaching: After attempting to ſwear ſeveral oaths, and ſtaggering a few paces, he ſcowled at me under his hat, and inſulted me indirectly, by telling the watchman as well as he could, that he had ſat in company with my ſiſter till he became too drunk to find his way home, which nevertheleſs he had attempted; and that he hated the ſight of me as he hated the devil; he then deſired that a coach or chair might be immediately called to carry him from my preſence.

About nine I viſited a young lady who could not ſee me, becauſe ſhe was but juſt returned from a rout. I went next to a ſtudent in the Temple, who received me with great joy; but told me, that he was going to dine with a gentleman, whoſe daughter he had long courted, and who at length, by the interpoſition of friends, had been perſuaded to conſent to the match, tho' ſeveral others had offered a larger ſettlement. From this interview I had no deſire to detain him; and about 12 I found a young prodigal, to whom I had afforded many opportunities of felicity, which he neglected to improve, and whom I had ſcarce ever left without having convinced him, that he was waſting life in the ſearch of pleaſure, which he could never find; he looked upon me with a countenance full of ſuſpicion, dread, and perplexity, and ſeemed to wiſh, that I had delayed my viſit, or been excluded by his ſervant, imagining, as I have ſince heard, that a bailiff was behind me. After dinner, I again met my friend the ſtudent; but he who had ſo lately received me with extacy, now leared at me with a ſullen diſcontent, and if it had been in his power would have deſtroyed me, for no other reaſon than becauſe the old gentleman whom he had viſited, had changed his mind.

You may, perhaps, be told, that I am myſelf inconſtant and capricious; that I am never the ſame perſon 48 hours together; and that no man knows whether at my next viſit I ſhall bring him good or evil: But identity of perſon might with equal truth be denied of the *Adventurer*, and of every other being upon earth; for all animal bodies are in a ſtate of perpetual decay and renovation: So ridiculous a ſlander does not indeed deſerve a ſerious reply; and I believe you are now ready to anſwer every other cavil of my enemies, by convincing the world, that it is their own fault if I do not always leave them wiſer and better than I find them; and whoever has thro' life continued to become gradually wiſer and better, has obtained a ſource of divine felicity, a well of living water, which, like the widow's oil, ſhall increaſe as it is poured out, and which, tho' it was ſupplied by time, eternity ſhall not exhauſt.

I hope, Sir, your paper will be a means of procuring me better treatment; and that you will yourſelf be ſolicitous to ſecure the friendſhip of

Your humble ſervant,

TO-DAY.

An ACCOUNT *of a new* SYSTEM *of* PHILOSOPHY.

A new Syſtem of Philoſophy has been lately publiſhed, intitled, The Principles of Action in Matter, the Gravitation of Bodies, and the Motion of the Planets, explained from thoſe Principles. *By* Cadwallader Colden, *Eſq*; *But as the Book is wrote in an analytical Method, as all ſuch Books ought to be, it would be as ridiculous to give an Abſtract of it, or any Extracts from it, as it would be to give an Abſtract of, or any Extracts from a Demonſtration in* Euclid; *becauſe no ſucceeding Step, or Paragraph, can be underſtood, without being Maſter of all the preceding. Therefore we ſhall only give our Readers a general Idea of the Principles upon which this Syſtem is founded, and this we ſhall do in the Author's own Words, from his Preface, as follows:*

IT is laid down as a principle, that all the primary or ſimple ideas we have of things external to us, ariſe from the impreſſions or actions of theſe things on our ſenſes: And therefore, that the properties and qualities of things are nothing elſe but their various actions, or modes of acting, either ſimple or complicated: That the knowledge we have of things is no other than the perception of theſe actions, of their different degrees and different modes, and of the ratios of theſe differences to each other.

That

That all ſimple beings or things have one ſingle action, or manner of acting, eſſential to them; without which we have no conception of that thing.

That there are two, and perhaps only two, eſſential different modes of action, in material beings. The one a power, by which the thing in which this action ſubſiſts does reſiſt all change of its preſent ſtate: The other a power, by which the thing in which the action of moving ſubſiſts is continually changing its preſent ſtate, or ſituation, by motion, and gives motion to every other thing which at any time moves. A

It is a ſelf-evident propoſition, that nothing acts where it is not: Therefore, if any thing exert any action at a diſtance, this action muſt be communicated to that diſtance, by ſome medium from the place of the acting thing, to the place where the action is communicated. The mutual apparent attraction of bodies, at a diſtance from each other, ſhews the neceſſity of the exiſtence of ſuch a medium. This medium makes a third kind of matter, eſſentially different from the other two, by its equally receiving the action, or manner of acting, either of the reſiſting, or of the moving power, and by its reacting thoſe actions with the ſame degree of force or action it received them. From the nature of this medium (commonly called æther) or from the neceſſary conſequences of receiving and reacting theſe contrary modes of action, the apparent mutual attraction of bodies at a diſtance from each other, and gravitation is explained, and the ſeveral phænomena thence ariſing. B C D

Every thing, to which any action is eſſential, muſt exert that action equally in all directions; becauſe nothing can be conceived in the thing itſelf to hinder it, in one direction more than in another: Then the direction of motion in the moving power, towards any one point more than towards any other point, muſt be by ſomething external, by the reſiſtance in that particular direction being leſs than in any other. E F

Several arguments are produced in this eſſay, to demonſtrate, that light is the ſubſtance or thing to which the power of moving is eſſential: And to thoſe therein mentioned, among which the principal is the demonſtrating in what manner the motion of the planets and comets ariſe from thence, this other argument may be added, that we can have no conception of light without motion, of which any one may convince himſelf by a proper attention. For example, if light be ſuppoſed to be compoſed of ſmall globular bodies at reſt, this ſuppoſition gives no idea of light or colours, it conveys no idea of any thing in common with the ideas raiſed in our mind by the action of light. G

It is expected, that the great authority which Sir Iſaac Newton has juſtly obtained, will give a ſtrong prejudice, and, perhaps, for ſome time not to be ſurmounted, againſt the introductory part of the third chapter: Wherein it is denied, that if a planet loſe its motion, by its gravitation in moving from the perihelion to the aphelion, and increaſe its velocity from the ſame cauſe only, in moving from the aphelion to the perihelion: I ſay, it is denied that, if the increaſe of velocity be from this cauſe only, that the planet by this increaſe of motion, be it never ſo great, can acquire any direction ſo as to make it recede from the ſun. For ſince the direction of the motion, by which the planet's velocity is increaſed, is towards the ſun, the greater the velocity, with more force it muſt move towards the ſun, and a greater force it muſt require to turn it out of this direction; but no other force is ſuppoſed to move it from the ſun, beſides the increaſe of the velocity towards the ſun, by gravitation, nor any other force, to alter the direction; then the force of direction, and the direction itſelf towards the ſun, muſt continually increaſe, in place of growing leſs, or turning from the ſun.

But if the motion of the planet be cauſed by the emiſſion of light from the ſun, then this chapter will ſhew how the direction of the motion of the planets comes to alter, both in the aphelion and perihelion. It will be ſhewn, that by the two contrary actions, viz. of light from the ſun, and apparent attraction towards the ſun, there muſt be a certain diſtance from the ſun, at which theſe oppoſite actions are equal: At which diſtance, if the planet were not endowed with the power of reſiſting, or of continuing any action which it receives, it would continually move in a circle round the ſun. But as the planet, by its reſiſting power, continues any motion it receives, it gains a motion thereby of the nature of a projectile motion, by which it will recede from the ſun, and accede towards the ſun by turns, with a kind of oſcillatory motion; the center of which motion is in the circle of the planet's mean motion, and is ſuppoſed to move in that circle, ſo as to be always in the line connecting the centers of the ſun and planet. An idea of this projectile and oſcillatory motion in the planet may be conceived, by ſuppoſing a ball to be

projected perpendicularly to the horizon, and a hole being made thro' the center of the earth, that this ball, by the force of gravitation, and the velocity it acquires thereby, in its return paſſes quite thro' the earth, and aſcends on the oppoſite ſide of the earth, preciſely as far from the earth's center, as it did by its firſt A projection, and continues thus perpetually to oſcillate. The principal difference in the perception of theſe two oſcillatory motions of the planet and ball, is, that in that of the ball the center of oſcillation is imagined to be at reſt, in the other the center is continually moving forward in the circumference of a circle, of which the ſun is the center. B

It will be ſhewn how a planet acquires this projectile motion, that this motion added to the centripetal motion from gravitation, is preciſely equal to the centrifugal motion from the action of light in the perihelion; therefore, that the planet cannot approach nearer to the ſun, and that in this point the planet's motion in C its orbit is perpendicular to the line connecting the centers of the ſun and planet: In like manner, that the centrifugal force from the emiſſion of light added to the projectile force, is preciſely equal to the centripetal force in the aphelion; therefore, that the planet cannot recede farther from the ſun, and that the planet's motion in its orbit is again, in this point, D perpendicular to the line connecting the centers of the ſun and planet. Again, for the ſame reaſon, that the motion of the projectile, as before ſuppoſed, is the ſwifter the nearer it is to the center of the earth, the velocity of the planet's projectile motion will be greater the nearer the planet is to the circle of its mean motion: And then the direction of the planet's mean motion in its orbit will make E the moſt acute or obtuſe angle with the line connecting the centers of the ſun and planet, or the planet will then go with the greateſt velocity from its circular motion. For tho' the centripetal and centrifugal forces would be equal at the planet's mean diſtance, were the planet not endowed with the power of continuing F every impreſſion or action it receives, yet, from this power, the projectile force added to the centrifugal in the planet's receding from the ſun, and added to the centripetal in the planet's acceding towards the ſun, makes the greateſt difference between the centripetal and centrifugal actions at G the planet's mean diſtance from the ſun.

The following we received laſt Month, and mentioned the Receipt of it in our laſt Magazine; *and tho' it has ſince appeared in another Collection, yet at the earneſt Deſire of our Correſpondent, we have here inſerted it.*

Hints about INOCULATION.

THAT inoculation of the ſmall-pox is a diſcovery of great importance to mankind, as a means of preſerving multitudes of lives, which would otherwiſe be loſt by that dreadful diſtemper, is, I think, proved by ſufficient experience beyond all controverſy. And I doubt not but in time it will come to be practiſed among all ranks of people thro' the nation. But I beg leave to obſerve, that before it can come into general uſe, it muſt be done in a leſs expenſive way. The charge of it, as it is now managed, muſt neceſſarily exclude a great part, nay, I may ſay, the greateſt part of mankind, from the benefit of it. The poor in general are abſolutely cut off from all ſhare in it, except only thoſe few, who can be ſo happy as to be admitted into that laudable foundation, the Inoculating-Hoſpital, and the children of the Foundling-Hoſpital, which are the only places in the kingdom, ſo far as I know, where inoculation is performed upon the foot of charity. It is, indeed, much to be wiſhed, there were charities for this purpoſe in all parts of the kingdom. This would effectually introduce the practice among the common people, and in time we ſhould be at no loſs to get ſervants who have had the ſmall-pox, which is now found ſo difficult. And not only the very poor people, but multitudes of others, many farmers and tradeſmen, cannot be at the expence of ſo much a head for their whole family, as is at preſent demanded, merely for the operation of inoculating, beſides the other additional charges, which muſt neceſſarily accrue. Thouſands of theſe, tho' they approve of the thing, muſt be deprived of the advantage of ſo uſeful a diſcovery, and run the hazard of their family having the diſtemper in the natural way. And others, tho' they can perhaps pay the charges without hurting their affairs, yet, thinking the preſent demand unreaſonable, are apt to neglect or defer the uſe of thoſe means, which they allow to be ſo ſalutary. Whereas many of both ſorts, if they could have it done for what the mere operation (if I may call it an operation) really deſerves, would very gladly embrace ſo favourable an opportunity of leſſening the danger almoſt beyond compariſon, and of getting rid of the fears of that diſtemper. When I ſay, what the mere operation deſerves, I mean the bare making the inciſion or ſcratch, and applying the lint or thread which has been dipped in the ſmall-pox matter. And

ſurely,

ſurely, this is the greateſt triſle that ever was called by the name of an operation in ſurgery, as it is ſo ſoon and ſo eaſily done, and is abſolutely void of all danger in the performance, and hardly requires any ſkill at all; which every one may be ſenſible of, who has ever once been preſent at the doing of it. Indeed, as to the rich, they may pay what they pleaſe, whatever their own generoſity, or the cuſtom of their ſtation requires, as they do for bleeding, and in other inſtances. But ſuch extraordinary pay, or rather preſents, ſhould not be made a rule for people in moderate or low circumſtances, in the caſe of inoculation, any more than it is in bleeding. It is what the thing really deſerves, in proportion to the pay for other operations, that we are conſidering, not what has ſometimes been paid for it. And where the operator is deſired to attend and dreſs the inciſions all along, ſuch attendance is undoubtedly to be paid for, according to the cuſtom of places and perſons, agreeably to the old rule, that the labourer is worthy of his hire. But then this attendance, as it is not neceſſary, ſo likewiſe is it not cuſtomary with the common people in other caſes. How many wounds and ſores, much more difficult to manage than the inciſions of inoculation, do they dreſs themſelves, or get ſome friend or neighbour to dreſs for them, either without any ſurgeon ever ſeeing them at all, or elſe with his ſeeing the caſe once in a while, and giving directions how they ſhould proceed from time to time? This often is, and muſt be the caſe, eſpecially in the country, where both poverty, and diſtance from the ſurgeon, ſo frequently make it neceſſary. Therefore they can very well dreſs in this caſe, if the ſurgeon only juſt makes the inciſions, furniſhes them with dreſſings, and gives them directions how to manage. Which when they have been a little uſed to, they will find not only much eaſier, as I ſaid, than many wounds and ſores they undertake, but even leſs difficult than ſome iſſues, or the dreſſing of bliſters, which, in the country at leaſt, falls to the ſhare of nurſes or friends, and very rarely to the apothecary or ſurgeon. Or if any thing very extraordinary ſhould occur, which will very rarely happen, the operator might be conſulted.

The operator then being releaſed from the trouble of attendance, ſhould not be paid for that, but only for what he really does, and in proportion to his cuſtomary pay in other caſes. And as the operation is unſpeakably leſs than bleeding, why ſhould he demand any more for it, than he would expect from the ſame perſon for bleeding, together with a proper recompence for his time and trouble in procuring the matter, and in giving directions about dreſſing, and for the dreſſings which he furniſhes? Bleeding may be ſometimes a matter of nicety, and, at the beſt, requires much more care and ſkill, than making the inciſions for inoculation. Bleeding is, indeed, an old and familiar operation, which every body is uſed to, and almoſt every body performs; whereas inoculation is ſtill a new thing in many parts of the country. But even in ſuch places, if a few people ſhould attempt to make a myſtery of it, in order to monopolize the practice to themſelves, and demand what they pleaſe for doing it, ſuch a ſcheme cannot laſt long. The myſtery muſt ſoon be unfolded, as the ſecret will diſcover itſelf to all people who have common ſenſe, and uſe their eyes, the very firſt time they ſee the operation performed. Theſe people will be ſenſible, that no peculiar art is required, but that every man can do it alike, or at leaſt that every man, who is to be truſted to bleed, may very ſafely be truſted to make the inciſions for inoculation, if he has but once ſeen them done. Thus the affair muſt ſoon come into many hands, at leaſt of every apothecary, ſince they all bleed in the country, as well as of every ſurgeon. When it becomes thus general, the pay will, without doubt, be lowered, as the price of man-midwifery muſt be, when that comes to be practiſed by every country ſurgeon and apothecary in England. Or if all the ſurgeons and apothecaries in the nation can be ſuppoſed to demand as much for inoculation as is now paid, the practice muſt deſcend yet lower, and come into the hands, not only of barbers, and every one that bleeds, but alſo of many who dare not think of opening a vein; of all the ſurgeoneſſes of every village and country pariſh, of nurſes, and even of every notable houſewife, who has the courage to take hold of a lancet, or make a ſcratch with a needle, or any other way make the ſmalleſt ſuperficial wound in the ſkin. Nor will theſe people be in danger of doing harm, or making any material blunder in the operation itſelf. And the whole undertaking will be unſpeakably leſs to nurſes, than what they already freely engage in; I mean, the management of the ſmall-pox in the natural way, upon their own ſkill. And as they will ſee at leaſt ten times the ſucceſs from inoculation, to what they meet with in the natural way, they will be emboldened to proceed in their new practice, and endeavour to engroſs it all to themſelves. And I may venture to foretel, that they

will

will prevail with a large proportion of the common ignorant people, already prejudiced in their favour in this diſtemper, to commit themſelves to their care. But tho' I ſaid, that even ſuch practitioners as theſe will not run any hazard by the mere operation, yet I think it is to be apprehended, that very conſiderable A miſchief may ariſe from their inability to judge of the fitneſs of ſubjects for the operation; as alſo to diſcern the difference of conſtitutions, which will require the directions for preparation to be varied accordingly. For thoſe rules, which would be right for one age and conſtitution, would be wrong and hurtful for another. Thus in ſome perſons, it is highly proper B to bleed before inoculation; in others, it is much more proper and ſafe to omit it. The directions for diet alſo ſhould be adapted to the conſtitution, as that which would be right for one, would be improper and injurious to another. In like manner, ſhould the method of purging before inoculation be regulated, as no one C method will be ſuitable to all: Only in general it is agreed, that the purging ſhould be moderate, and with a gentle kind of medicines. As to any other medicines, beſides purging ones, by way of preparation, they are not neceſſary, except, perhaps, in ſome very few particular patients; and are not uſed in common by practitioners of the greateſt note. And D indeed, I may obſerve by the way, as a great happineſs belonging to inoculation, that medicines are very rarely wanted during the courſe of the diſeaſe, when it is procured in this way, and therefore are but ſeldom preſcribed. Extraordinary caſes muſt be treated accordingly, And thoſe few, who happen to have the diſtemper E in a bad way from inoculation, will need ſome of the ſame aſſiſtance from medicines, tho' commonly not near ſo much as thoſe who have it in the natural way: But in general, proper purging, in the time of preparation, and at the end of the diſtemper, is all that is required from medicines.

As then all the ſkill, that is neceſſary F concerning inoculation, conſiſts in ſuch a knowledge, as will enable to judge rightly of the conſtitution, and the proper method of preparation for every particular patient: If this province is committed to the care of competent judges, it is of little importance who performs the operation.

Let every patient therefore, refer this G judgment to ſuch as he has the beſt opinion of, and whom he would truſt with the care of his health in other caſes.

And if the preſent operators would ſhew a proper regard to the general good, if they deſire to keep a conſiderable ſhare of the practice, and prevent its falling into the loweſt hands, eſpecially in the country: Let them perform it out of charity to the poor, on moderate terms to others in proportion to their circumſtances, and leave it to the rich to reward them as generouſly as they pleaſe.

The SOLAR SYSTEM *according to* COPERNICUS.

(See the PLATE *neatly engraved.)*

THE earth we live upon, has been generally thought to be the center of the univerſe, and to be fixed and immoveable. Pythagoras indeed among the ancients, taught the contrary; but his opinion, for want of being thoroughly canvaſſed by learned and ingenious men, grew into diſrepute, and was for many centuries totally neglected. About 250 years ago, it was again revived by Copernicus, a native of Thorn in Pruſſia; and has ſince, by our great Newton, been eſtabliſhed on ſuch clear and ſolid principles, that it is now univerſally received.

According to this ſyſtem, the ſun is placed in the center, from whence it never moves; tho' from ſome obſervations made on its ſpots, it is found to turn round on its own axis, from weſt to eaſt, in about twenty-five days. Round about him, at unequal diſtances, ſix opaque ſpherical bodies continually revolve; and the circular lines in which they revolve are called their orbits. Theſe are called the primary planets. That which is neareſt to the ſun, is called Mercury; the next Venus; then our Earth; the next beyond is Mars; after him Jupiter, and the moſt diſtant of all is Saturn. Saturn, Jupiter and Mars, are called ſuperior planets, becauſe their circuits are beyond the earth's orbit, or at a greater diſtance from the ſun. Mercury and Venus are called inferior planets, becauſe their circuits are within that orbit, or nearer to the ſun.

Beſides theſe, there are diſcovered in this ſyſtem, ten other bodies, which move about ſome of theſe primary planets, in the ſame manner as they move round the ſun. Theſe are called ſecondary planets. The moſt conſpicuous of them is the Moon, which moves round our earth; four move in like manner round Jupiter, and five round Saturn.

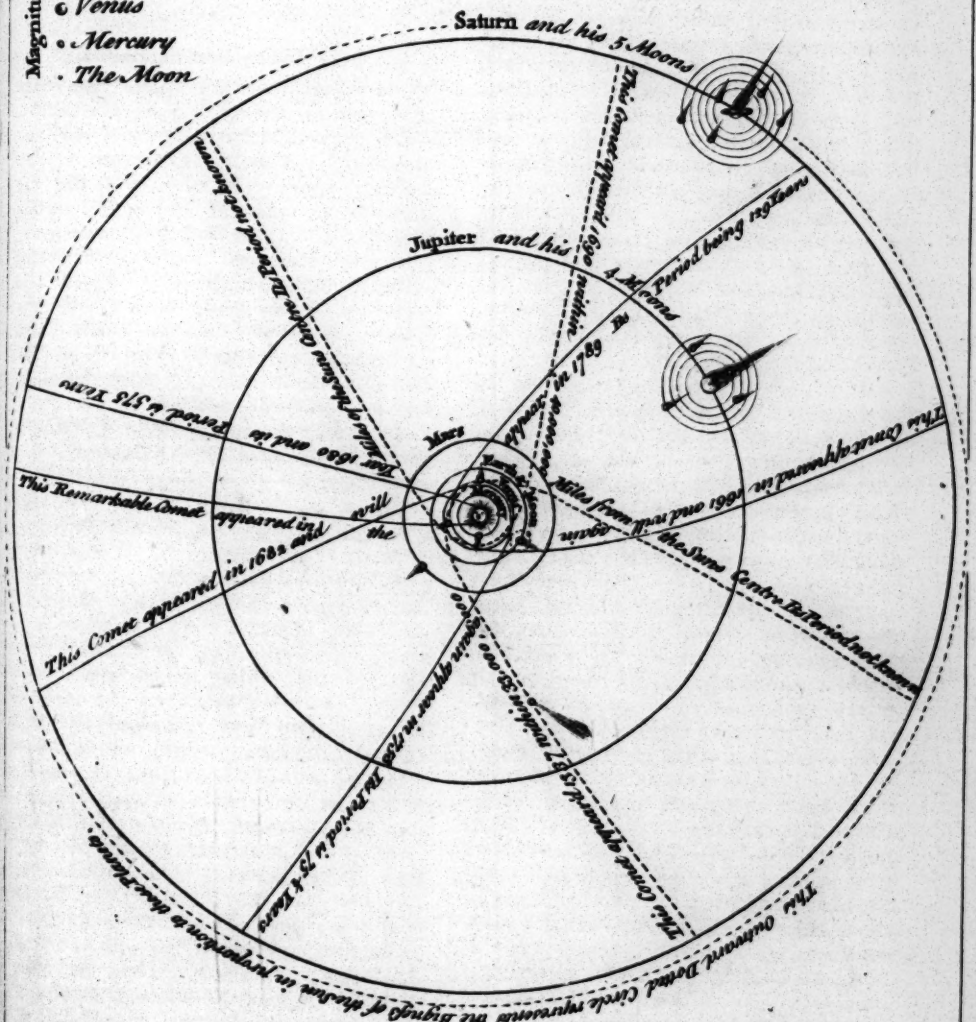
The ſame planet is not always equally diſtant from the ſun; becauſe each of the primary planets move round the ſun in a line, which forms an ellipſis or oval; but if the diſtance of the earth from the ſun be divided into ten equal parts, the mean

diſtance

The SOLAR SYSTEM
with the Orbits of 5 Remarkable COMETS.

The Orbits of the Planets are drawn according to their mean distance from the Sun; and the Planets themselves in the Proportions they bear to each other.

Magnitudes
- Mars
- The Earth
- Venus
- Mercury
- The Moon





Jupiter
and his Belts



Saturn
and his Double Ring


19
45
FEB

diſtance of Saturn from the ſun, will be ninety-five ſuch parts, of Jupiter fifty-two, of Mars fifteen, of Venus ſeven, and of Mercury four. Now the diſtance of the earth from the ſun, is found to be about ſeventy-ſix millions of Engliſh miles; if therefore we multiply one tenth part of this diſtance, which is 7,600,000 miles, by 95, it will give the diſtance of Saturn from the ſun in Engliſh miles; if by 52, it will give the diſtance of Jupiter; if by 15, of Mars; if by 7, of Venus, and if by 4, of Mercury.

But from a round calculation, the diſtance of each planet from the ſun in Engliſh miles, is about

Mercury	—	32	Millions of miles.
Venus	—	59	
Earth	—	76	
Mars	—	123	
Jupiter	—	424	
Saturn	—	777	

The diſtance of the moon from the earth, is about thirty of the earth's diameters, or 240,000 miles. Its proportion to the earth in magnitude, is as 5 to 258; that is, it is more than fifty times leſs than the earth. The ſun is about a million of times bigger than the earth.

The diameters of the ſun, the earth, and each of the planets, in Engliſh miles, are nearly as follows:

Saturn	—	67,900	Miles.
Jupiter	—	81,200	
Mars	—	4,444	
Earth	—	7,900	
Moon	—	2,175	
Venus	—	7,900	
Mercury	—	2,460	
Sun	—	764,300	

All theſe planets, both primary and ſecondary, being opaque bodies, and receiving all their light from the ſun, as well as making their great revolutions round him, are, for theſe reaſons, looked upon as dependants on him, and make up all together, what is called the ſolar ſyſtem.

All theſe planets move one way, from weſt to eaſt; and of the primary planets, the moſt remote is the longeſt in finiſhing its courſe round the ſun. The period of Saturn falls ſhort only ſixteen days of twenty-nine years and a half; the period of Jupiter is twelve years, wanting about fifty days; the period of Mars, is within forty-three days of two years; the revolution of the earth is what we call one year, which conſiſts of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes; the period of Venus is performed in about two hundred and twenty-four days and a half; and of Mercury, in about eighty-eight days.

Such of theſe bodies as revolve round their own axis, perform that revolution in the following times. The ſun, in ſomething more than twenty-five days; Mars, in one day and forty minutes; the Earth, in twenty-three hours fifty-ſix minutes, and 4 ſeconds, which we call a day; and Jupiter in ten hours; the moon revolves about her axis in the ſame time that ſhe makes her courſe round the earth, which is near what we call a month. It is very probable, that Mercury and Saturn alſo revolve round their own axes, as all parts of their ſurfaces cannot otherwiſe receive the light and heat of the ſun, which, in all probability, are as neceſſary and convenient to them, as we find them to be to the earth. The certainty of this revolution in the other planets, is proved by the appearance and diſappearance of certain ſpots on their ſurfaces, which riſing firſt on one ſide or edge of the planet's diſk, move by degrees to the middle, and ſo on till they reach the oppoſite edge, where they ſet and diſappear; and after they have been hid for about the ſame ſpace of time that they were viſible, they again appear to riſe in, or near, the ſame place as they did at firſt. Now by reaſon of Mercury's nearneſs to the ſun, and of Saturn's great diſtance from him, no obſervations of this kind have hitherto been made on them, and therefore their diurnal motion, or revolution round their own axis, though probable, is not yet abſolutely determined.

Of the ſix primary planets, it hath not been obſerved that more than three are attended with ſecondaries, moons, or ſatellites, viz. the Earth, Jupiter, and Saturn.

The moon is a ſecondary planet to the earth, and performs her revolution round it in 27 days, 7 hours, and 43 minutes, at the diſtance of about 60 ſemidiameters and an half of the earth from its center; and in the ſpace of a year is carried along with the earth round the ſun; but every revolution of the moon ſeems to be longer than it is, becauſe whilſt ſhe is performing her courſe round the earth, the earth has performed near a 12th part of its courſe round the ſun.

Jupiter has four ſatellites attending him; the firſt, or innermoſt of which performs its revolution in about one day eighteen hours and a half, at a diſtance from the center of that planet, equal to about 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ ſemidiameters of Jupiter's body. The next ſatellite revolves round Jupiter in about three days 13 $\frac{1}{3}$ hours, at the diſtance from Jupiter of about nine of that planet's ſemidiameters. The third performs its period nearly in ſeven days three hours and three quarters, at the diſ-

tance of about 14 ½ ſemidiameters. The fourth, which is the outermoſt, makes its period in about ſixteen days ſixteen hours and a half, at the diſtance of about 25 ½ ſemidiameters.

Saturn has five ſatellites attending him, which perform their periods round him as follow: The innermoſt is diſtant about A 4 ½ of Saturn's ſemidiameter, and revolves round him in about 1 day 21 ½ hours. The next is diſtant about 5 ½ ſemidiameters, and makes its period in two days 17 ½ hours. The third is about eight ſemidiameters diſtant, and performs its revolution in near four days twelve hours and a half. The fourth is near 18 ½ ſemi- B diameters diſtant, and moves round Saturn in about 15 days 22 ½ hours. The outermoſt is removed to the diſtance of 56 ſemidiameters, and makes its revolution in about 79 days 7 ½ hours. Beſides theſe ſatellites, there belongs to Saturn another body of a very ſingular kind; this C is a ſhining, broad, and flat ring, which encompaſſeth the planet round about, without adhering in any place to its body. But what laws this ring is ſubject to, or what uſes it may ſerve, are yet unknown.

Beſides the planets, there are other bodies which may be ſaid to belong to the ſolar ſyſtem, and are called comets; for they likewiſe move round the ſun; but D the orbits they move in are ſo elliptical, that is to ſay, ſuch a long oval, that they can be ſeen by us only in their perihelia, or when they come to that end of their orbit which has the ſun for its center. They likewiſe are opaque ſpherical bodies, receiving their light and heat from the ſun; and ſome of them go E round him at ſuch a ſmall diſtance, that they muſt acquire a degree of heat more intenſe than can poſſibly by us be imagined or deſcribed. The number of them is not known, nor perhaps ever will; but by late obſervations the times of ſome of their revolutions have been calculated; and for what we know, ſome one of them F may put an end to the preſent ſtate of things in this earth; for as they cut or croſs the orbit of the earth at leaſt twice, if the earth ſhould be in that part of its orbit, or very near it, when the comet croſſes, it would occaſion a moſt terrible revolution; and it was computed that the comet which appeared in 1680, came within half the ſun's diameter of us, that G is to ſay, within 382,150 miles of us.

Far beyond this ſolar ſyſtem are placed the fixed ſtars, at ſuch an immenſe diſtance, that the beſt teleſcopes repreſent them as points; theſe are called fixed ſtars, becauſe from all ages they have not been obſerved to change their ſituation. Hence, ſays Mr. Wells, it is uſual to denote the place of any of the intermediate celeſtial bodies, by aſſigning what part of the ſphere of the fixed ſtars they appear to us to be in, or more properly under. And accordingly it is uſual to diſtinguiſh that tract of the ſphere of the fixed ſtars, under which all the planets move, by the aſteriſms or conſtellations that lie in that tract; which being fancied to repreſent ſeveral things, are therefore called ſigns; and becauſe the things repreſented by them are moſt of them Zodia *, or animals, hence all this tract is ſtiled the Zodiack. Now the orbit wherein the earth performs its annual period (and which the ſun ſeems to move round every year) runs under the very middle of the Zodiack, whence this middle part of the Zodiack is of ſpecial note in aſtronomy, and is therefore diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar name, being called the Ecliptick. This, as well as the whole Zodiack, is divided into twelve parts, diſtinguiſhed by the conſtellation or ſign, to which each part was formerly aſſigned. The names and characters of theſe ſigns are as follow:

Aries,	Libra,
♈	♎
Taurus,	Scorpio,
♉	♏
Gemini,	Sagittarius,
♊	♐
Cancer,	Capricornus,
♋	♑
Leo,	Aquarius,
♌	♒
Virgo,	Piſces,
♍	♓

From the obſervations of thoſe who have endeavoured to find the parallax of the earth's orbit, it may be demonſtrated that the neareſt of the fixed ſtars are at leaſt 100,000 times farther from us, than we are from the ſun. Nay, ſo inconceivable is the ſpace betwixt us and them, that aſtronomers have computed the diſtance of Sirius, or the dog-ſtar, which is thought to be the neareſt, to be no leſs than 2,200,000,000,000 miles, that is, two billions and two hundred thouſand millions of miles. So that a cannon-ball in its ſwifteſt motion, would be above ſix hundred thouſand years in travelling to it.

If a ſpectator was placed as near to any fixed ſtar as we are to the ſun, that ſtar, would in all probability, appear to him as big as the ſun appears to us, and our ſun would ſeem no bigger than a fixed ſtar. Since the ſun therefore differs in nothing from

* *Zodia is a Greek word, ſignifying living creatures.*

from a fixed ſtar, why may not the fixed ſtars be reckoned as ſo many ſuns, and every ſtar be ſuppoſed the center to a ſyſtem of inhabited planets and worlds like ours? For who can conceive, that all thoſe noble and majeſtick globes were only intended as lights and ornaments to this diminutive ball which we inhabit? A

We ſhall conclude with obſerving, that the axis of the earth makes a right angle with the plane of its orbit, but the plane of its orbit inclines to, or does not make a right angle with the axis of the ſun; conſequently, for one half of the year the north pole of the earth muſt be nearer the ſun than the ſouth pole, and for the other half of the year, the ſouth pole B muſt be nearer the ſun than the north pole. This is the cauſe of thoſe different ſeaſons which we call ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter, in all parts of the earth towards the two poles, and the reaſon why in the ſouthern and northern hemiſpheres, thoſe ſeaſons are directly oppoſite or contrary to each other, being al- C ways ſummer in one when it is winter in the other, &c.

By Letters from Charles-Town, *in* South-Carolina, *dated* Sept. 19, *we had the following Account of a moſt violent and terrible Hurricane, that happened there on the* 15*th of the ſaid Month; which has reduced that town to a very melancholy State.* D

ON the 14th in the evening, it began to blow very hard, the wind being at N. E. and the ſky looked wild and threatening: It continued blowing from the ſame point, with little variation, till about four o'clock in the morning of the 15th, at which time it became more violent, and rained, increaſing very faſt E till about nine, when the flood came in with ſurprizing impetuoſity, filling the harbour in a few minutes: Before eleven o'clock, all the veſſels in the harbour were on ſhore, except the Hornet man of war, which rode it out by cutting away her main-maſt; all the wharfs and bridges were ruined, and every houſe, ſtore-houſe, &c. upon them, beaten down, F and carried away (with all the goods, &c. therein) as were alſo many houſes in the town, and abundance of roofs, chimnies, &c. Almoſt all the tiled or ſlated houſes were uncovered, and great quantities of merchandize, &c. in the ſtores on the Bay-ſtreet, damaged, by their doors being burſt open: The town was likewiſe G overflowed, the tide or ſea having roſe upwards of ten feet above the high-water mark at ſpring-tides, and nothing was now to be ſeen but ruins of houſes, canoes, wrecks of pettiauguas, and boats, maſts, yards, incredible quantities of all ſorts of timber, barrels, ſtaves, ſhingles, houſhold and other goods, floating and driving with great violence thro' the ſtreets, and round about the town. The inhabitants finding themſelves in the midſt of a tempeſtuous ſea, the wind ſtill continuing, the tide (according to its common courſe) being expected to flow till after one o'clock, and many of the people being already up to their necks in water in their houſes, began now to think of nothing but certain death: But [here we muſt record as ſignal an inſtance of the immediate interpoſition of the Divine Providence, as ever appeared] they were ſoon delivered from their apprehenſions; for, about ten minutes after eleven o'clock, the wind veered to the E. S. E. S. and S. W. very quick, and then (tho' it continued its violence, and the ſea beat and daſhed every where with amazing impetuoſity) the waters fell above five feet in the ſpace of ten minutes, without which unexpected and ſudden fall, every houſe and inhabitant in this town muſt, in all probability, have periſhed: And before three o'clock the hurricane was entirely over. Many people were drowned, and others much hurt by the fall of houſes.

At Sullivan's iſland, the peſt-houſe was carried away, and of 15 people that were there, 9 were loſt; the reſt ſaved themſelves by adhering to ſome of the rafters of the houſe when it fell, upon which they were driven aſhore ſome miles beyond the iſland, at Hobcaw. At fort Johnſon the barracks were beat down, moſt of the guns diſmounted, and their carriages carried away. At Craven's and Granville's baſtions, and the batteries about this town, the cannon were likewiſe diſmounted: The Mermaid man of war, which had juſt gone up to Hobcaw, to heave down, was drove aſhore not far from the careening-place.

To this is added a long account of ſhips, ſchooners, ſloops, boats, pettiauguas, ſnows, brigantines, &c. that were either wreck'd, daſh'd to pieces, or drove aſhore there, and ſome into woods, ſome into corn fields, and others far into the marſhes, on and about James iſland, Wappoo, &c. And after this are the following paragraphs.

For about 30 miles round Charles-Town, there is hardly a plantation that has not loſt every out-houſe upon it.—All our roads are ſo filled with trees blown and broke town, that travelling is rendered extremely difficult; and hardly a fence was left ſtanding in the town or country.—Our loſs in fine timber-trees is almoſt incredible; and we have ſuffered greatly alſo in the loſs of cattle, ſheep, hogs, and all kinds of proviſion.

Capt. Dorrington met with a violent ſtorm, about 7 leagues to the eaſtward of this place, on Wedneſday laſt, that continued till the next afternoon, in which his ſhip loſt all her maſts, ſails and rigging, had one of her ſides beat in, and five ſeamen, one negro, with all her boats, &c. waſhed overboard.

To this we ſhall add the following extract of a letter from Charles-Town, of Sept. 26.

Since my laſt, the loſs by the late hurricane appears to be more dreadful than it was formerly repreſented. I ſhall now only inform you, that James iſland, from whence we uſed to receive all our proviſions for this town, is entirely deſtroyed. It is at preſent impoſſible to form any judgment of the damage done to the merchants in this town, or of the loſs ſuſtained in the country. What with the drought in the ſummer that ſcorched up all the high land rice, as well as a great deal of the low, and now the hurricane coming upon that which was ſtanding, and ready to be cut down, the crops this year muſt be very poor.

A Letter to the Hon. Miſs. LOVELACE, *from Mrs.* JONES, *with Extracts from whoſe* Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe, *we have ſometimes entertained our Readers.*

March 5, 1735.

YOU'VE now ſurpris'd and oblig'd me beyond my expectation; a thing not very uſual among one's betters, who, 'tis ſaid, ſeldom ſurpriſe people that way. Indeed you have this in common with other people of quality, that you always raiſe our expectations very high; but then you generally manage it ſo, as if you thought it incumbent upon you to anſwer them. How this whimſical notion came into your head, I can't pretend to account for; but this I know, that the ideas I had conceiv'd of you before I had the honour to correſpond with you, were of ſuch a nature, that if you did anſwer them, 'twas more than I expected.
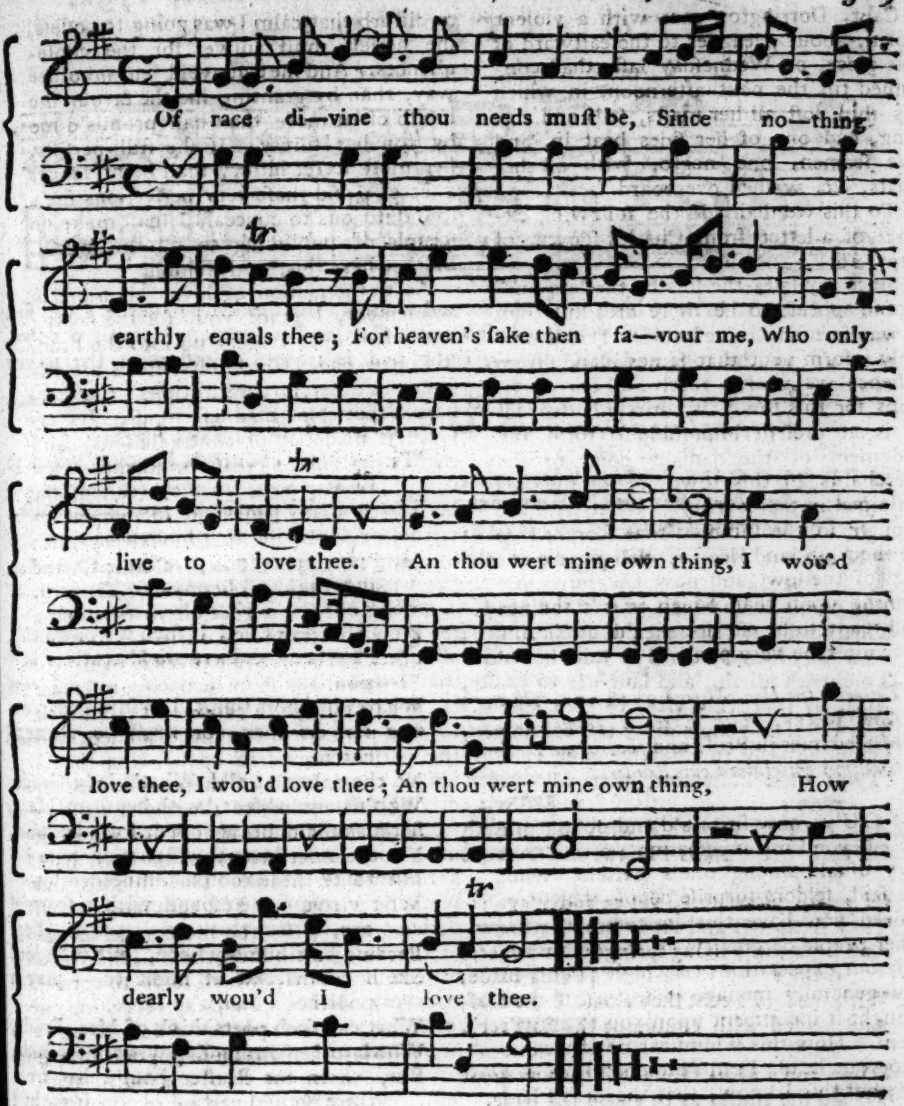
I've no other way of acknowledging your laſt favour, but by ſitting down to thank you for it as ſoon as you anſwer'd my nonſenſe of February. Why you had not that ſo ſoon as 'twas dated, was owing to my uſual ſtrength of memory: I ſat down in a violent hurry to write it, ſeal'd it, lock'd it up in my bureau, and forgot it.

Be it known to your provoking friend behind the curtain, that dangers are not to be trifled with, even tho' they are at a diſtance: That people whoſe ſenſations are as quick as mine, are not apt to forget; but that ſince ſhe has begun afreſh to diſturb that calm I was going to poſſeſs, ſhe herſelf muſt anſwer for the conſequences. And ſhe can avoid 'em no other way, than by granting me the favour ſhe has ſo often more than half promis'd me by you her ſurety. If ſhe ſtill perſiſts, her moſt ſecret hiſtory ſhall be no longer a ſecret; and thoſe very perfections ſhe's ſo induſtrious to conceal, I ſhall make no ſcruple of publiſhing to all the world. Bid her hear this, and tremble.

As to the paſſion of love, 'tis a pretty amuſement, I grant you, for the heart; but when once it gets up into the head, 'tis bitter bad. Not but its effects are different in different conſtitutions; tho' perhaps a ſpecies of madneſs in all. Its eſſence is made up of contradictions, and there's nothing ſo great, or ſo mean that it will not attempt. In the breaſt of the hero, 'tis many times an incitement to virtue, or ſomething that looks very much like it. In little ſouls, it creeps, and fawns, and lies, and betrays. 'Tis well, if among our ſex it goes off in rhyming; for if once we can ſettle ourſelves to write about it, I reckon the danger is over. All that I would adviſe in ſuch circumſtances is, not to publiſh juſt in the fit; but wait till the paroxyſm is a little abated, and the patient begins to cool. Not that I am of the opinion of thoſe, who are for driving this, or any of the tender paſſions from the human breaſt. They are all of uſe; and, under proper regulations, have a right to be heard. They ſmooth and temper the rough and fiercer ones, (which perhaps are by far the more miſchievous of the two) introduce thoſe friendly and benign ſenſations, which ſerve to correct our very virtues; and by relaxing, or ſoftening the movements we have in common with other machines, pour all the powers of harmony thro' the ſoul. With 'em, we are ſometimes more than human; without 'em, ſavages. But becauſe I've call'd the paſſion of love a ſort of madneſs, I ſhall give you Mr. Dryden's ſentiments; who never fails of the moſt maſterly images, whenever he touches this affection.

Love is that madneſs, which all lovers have;
But yet 'tis ſweet and pleaſant ſo to rave.
'Tis an enchantment, where the reaſon's bound;
But paradiſe is in th' enchanted ground.
A palace void of envy, care and ſtrife,
Where gentle hours delude ſo much of life.
To take theſe charms away and ſet me free,
Is but to lead me into miſery;
And prudence, of whoſe cure ſo much you boaſt,
Reſtores the pains which that ſweet folly loſt.

Conqueſt of Granada.



2.

The gods one thing peculiar have,
To ruin none whom they can ſave:
Oh! for their ſake ſupport a ſlave,
Who only lives to love thee.
An thou wert, &c.

3.

To merit I no claim can make,
But that I love, and for thy ſake
What man can do I'll undertake,
So dearly do I love thee.
An thou wert, &c.

4.
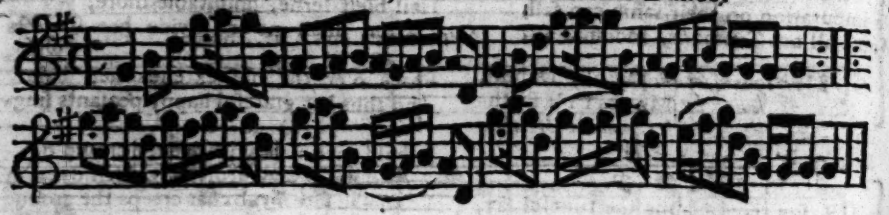
My paſſion, conſtant as the ſun,
Flames ſtronger ſtill, will ne'er have done,
Till fates my thread of life have ſpun,
Which breathing out, I'll love thee.
An thou wert, &c.

An EPITAPH.

A Heart to mercy as to zeal inclin'd,
As well a gentle as a prudent mind;
Still free to pardon, cautious to offend,
A tender parent, and a faithful friend.
All parts perform'd, ſhe willingly withdrew,
Turn'd from the world, and bid her friends adieu.
Ah thou! (if ſpirits or regard or know,
The ſigh of friendſhip, or a daughter's woe)
Mix'd with thoſe tears that waſh the ſacred ſhrine,
Accept the tribute of a grateful line.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

It's Three o'Clock, we'll have another Dance.



The firſt man back to back with the ſecond woman, then to his partner ⁖ ; the firſt woman back to back with the ſecond man, then to her partner ⁖ ; gallop down, then up to the top, and caſt off ⁖, right and left quite round with the ſecond couple ⁖.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* DECEMBER, 1752.

A PROLOGUE *on* COMIC POETRY, *ſpoke before Mr.* ADDISON's Drummer, *or* The Haunted Houſe, *by Mr.* RYAN.

IN antient Greece, the parent of the ſtage,
The comic muſe began to laſh the age:
Then ſordid av'rice, then detraction, fled;
And folly ſcarcely dar'd to raiſe her head.
To cheriſh mirth, and laughter to excite,
And, by reproving vice, to give delight,
The Grecian genius drew the comic pen,
Offenſive only to offenſive men:
'Twas then Philemon, then Menander, writ;
And the ſtate flouriſh'd with the growth of wit:
On their great plans Plautus and Terence roſe,
Of mirth promoters, yet to folly foes:
They Attic wit and Attic humour knew,
And from thoſe living ſprings their ſubjects drew:
With the fool's coat they cloath'd the bluſt'ring blade,
And loaded with contempt the flatt'rer's trade:
Scipio and Lælius thought it then as great
To aid the muſes as to guard the ſtate.
In England, when the ſhameleſs comic band
Spread their contagion with a hoſtile hand,
Too groſs their wit for wiſdom to endure,
In bus'neſs and in ſtile alike impure,
Old Bickerſtaff began, in manners nice,
To raiſe the laugh without the aids of vice:
Our bard, a claſſic candidate for fame,
Strove to retrieve with him the comic name:
In George's reign theſe pleaſing ſcenes he drew,
Which the great cenſor might with pleaſure view:
No little arts he us'd to force applauſe,
Where wit and humour join'd in virtue's cauſe.
To Britiſh wit, to Britiſh virtue, juſt,
Pay the fair tribute to your poet's duſt;
'Tis to your country's honour, when ye raiſe
The grateful incenſe of judicious praiſe.

An EPILOGUE *on the* Comic Characters of Women, *ſpoke by Mrs.* BLAND.

SOME poets ſay, if ſuch we poets call,
That women have no characters at all: *
Whatever others think, I'm ſure ſuch creatures
Can not be men, or muſt be women-haters.
No characters at all! What's lady Grace,
Who's never abſent, with her formal face,
Soon as the doors are open, from her pew,
Yet the next hour to aſſignation true?
Muſt lady Pride too paſs unheeded by,
Who views her huſband with a ſcornful eye,
Becauſe he's humbly born, but with lord
She'll condeſcend at night to — play a pool?
What can ſuch poets think of Mrs. Prude,
Who ſays the fanning Zephyrs are too rude,
But, when Sir Bluſter haul'd her from the light,
Was too good-natur'd to reprove the knight?
One character has fill'd the comic ſcene,
Enough to give to gentle minds the ſpleen:
When youthful Chloe, lovelier than the roſe,
Sweet and as chaſte as when untouch'd it blows,
Neglectful of her charms and fairer name,
Sees the ſun riſing on a loſing game,
What heart ſo hard as not to mourn her late fate,
And wiſh her fame retriev'd before too late!
To ſee what anguiſh ſhakes her tender ſoul,
When Flora ſweeps the table with a vole,
What breaſt ſo ſteel'd as grief cannot invade,
To ſee the havock on her beauties made?

But

* *This ungrammatical expreſſion had not been uſed here, if it was not a quotation from a late popular poet.*

But theſe are faults which diſtant climes may own,
To Britiſh maids and Britiſh wives unknown:
No imputation on their fame can fall,
Where all are Trumans, Indianas all.

An ODE *performed at the Caſtle of* Dublin, *on* Nov. 10. *being his* MAJESTY's Birth-Day. *By the Special Command of their Excellencies the* Lords Juſtices.

RECIT.

OUR ſov'reign claims the tuneful lay,
Due to his glorious natal day;
Prepare, to loſty ſtrains aſpire,
Sound the trumpet, ſtrike the lyre.

AIR.

Blow, blow the blaſt, triumphant fame,
Let hills reſound
The joyous ſound,
Our mighty monarch's name.

RECIT.

Hail! great defender of our rights and laws,
Who drew the ſword in ſacred freedom's cauſe.
Fair white-rob'd-peace by thee ſalutes the ſhore,
The furies of Bellona are no more;
Bleſt, happy change; ſince we can now relate
Our ſorrows paſt, as benefits of fate.

AIR.

Wake the ſoul-enchanting lute,
The warbling lyre, the breathing flute,
And touch the viol into ſound;
With joy let every voice proclaim
Great George, the fav'rite ſon of fame,
With all exalted virtues crown'd.
Sacred wiſdom, heavenly gueſt,
And juſtice, attribute divine,
Fix their empire in his breaſt,
And bid the finiſh'd hero ſhine. *Da Capo.*

RECIT.

Hail voice of freedom, thus we firmly prove
Our gratitude in loyalty and love.

AIR.

Hence cares away on this great day,
Hibernia's ſons ſhall raiſe their voice:
Through earth's wide bound,
Shall George reſound,
Our theme by duty and by choice.

RECIT.

Nor are his godlike thoughts confin'd
To us alone, but all mankind:
Their forceful bleſſings make their way,
Diffuſive as the ſolar ray;
And as the ſureſt means to bleſs,
Blend with his own, our happineſs.

AIR.

Freedom, delight of human kind,
In peace thy uſeful ſweets are found;
Improvement then employs the mind,
And ſpears are into plow-ſhares ground;
The ſoldier now to ſafety brought,
Manures the land for which he fought.

RECIT.

Hail bleſt Ierne, hoſpitable ſhore,
Faction ſhall ne'er divide her ſubjects more;
Peace o'er the iſle extends her balmy wing,
And thus her grateful happy peaſants ſing.

DUET.

Behold each vale with plenty crown'd,
And hung with fruit of golden dye,
From the low ſhrub that creeps the ground
To the tall oak that braves the ſky.
The proſp'rous harveſt claims our care,
The bleſs'd rewards of toil we ſhare.

RECIT.

To George our king renew the ſtrain,
Theſe are the bleſſings of his reign.

CHORUS.

Blow, blow the blaſt, triumphant fame,
Let hills reſound
The joyous ſound,
Our mighty monarch's name.

The Character *of a* True ENGLISHMAN, *by Cardinal* HOWARD. *Written originally in* Italian, *and addreſſed to the* POPE *at* Rome, *by* PASQUIN.

THE free-born Engliſh, generous and wiſe,
Hate chains, but do not government deſpiſe.
Rights of the crown, tributes, and taxes, they,
When legally exacted, freely pay.
Force they abhor, and wrongs they ſcorn to bear,
More guided by their judgment than their fear;
Juſtice, with them, was never held ſevere.
There pow'r by tyranny was never got;
Laws might, perhaps, enſlave 'em; force cannot.
Kings are leſs ſafe in their unbounded will,
Join'd with the wretched pow'r of doing ill;
Forſaken moſt, when they're moſt abſolute:
Laws guard the man, and only bind the brute.
To force that guard with its worſt foe to join
Can never be a prudent king's deſign;
What prince would change to be a Catiline?
Break his own laws! ſhake an unqueſtion'd throne!
Conſpire with vaſſals to uſurp his own!
Let France grow proud beneath the tyrant's luſt,
While th' rack'd people crawl, and lick the duſt:
The manly genius of this iſle diſdains
All tinſel ſlavery, or golden chains.
England to ſervile yoke could never bow:
What conqu'rors ne'er preſum'd, who dares do now?

In

In vain your holineſs do's rack your brain:
No ſon of yours that happy iſle can gain.
Arm'd with true goſpel, and undated law,
They guard themſelves, and keep the world in awe. [can ſit,
While Charles ſurvives, and parliaments
They ſcorn your Tories ſwords and jeſuits wit.

Paraphraſe *on* AGUR's Wiſh.

———*Give me neither riches nor poverty.*

O Thou, whoſe dictates rule this penſile ball!
Who didſt privation into being call!
With bounteous grace thy ſervant's pray'r allow,
Attend, propitious, to my humble vow.
Some comfort give, that in the bounded ſpace
Of human life, may chear its fleeting race:
Permit, great God! my happy mean to lie,
Far from indecent want and penury;
Reſtrain my open hands and ready tongue,
From impious murmurs and injurious wrong. [train
Keep me remote from riches, and their
Of empty pleaſures, inſolent and vain:
Leſt my full ſoul, amid her flowing ſtore,
Forget, at once, her Maker and the poor;
Or leſt the fire of youth, when I rejoice,
In wealth and grandeur, ſilence virtue's voice;
Impoſe on reaſon by a poor pretence,
Make vice for wit, and folly paſs for ſenſe:
Unthinking, whence that wit and reaſon flow'd,
Can man reflect, and then forget his God?
As thy wiſe bounty has diſpos'd my fate,
Above the vulgar, and below the great,
To future years proportion'd bleſſings grant,
Remov'd alike from luxury and want;
That peaceful wiſhes, and deſires ſuppreſs'd
By thy eternal laws, may rule my breaſt.
So ſhall the ſeries of my future days
Attend thy ſervice and proclaim thy praiſe.

The following from Mrs. Leapor's *Poems is a very proper Subject for this ſolemn Seaſon.*

An ODE *on* MERCY: *In Imitation of Part of the* 145*th* Pſalm.

1.

'TIS mercy calls—awake, my grateful ſtring;
Ye worlds of nature, liſten while I ſing;
'Tis not his dire avenging rod,
I ſing the mercies of a God;
Hark, ye warblers of the ſky,
Rivers glide ſerenely by;
Or rather in the ſacred chorus join,
Till our united voices reach the ſeats divine.

2.

Where injur'd ſaints, that us'd to mourn below, [glow;
Find their glad breaſts with joys eternal
Where thouſand tongues inceſſant cry,
Glory be to God on high;
Dominion, power, praiſe, and then
Mercy to the ſons of men.
Heav'n hears delighted, and the joyful ſound [regions round.
Swell'd with celeſtial muſick ſpreads the

3.

The Lord, though ſeated far beyond the ſky,
Yet ſees the wretched with a pitying eye;
That power knows our ſecret fear,
The lonely ſigh, or ſilent tear;
He ſees the widows ſtreaming eye,
And hears the hungry orphans cry.
Depending worlds his ſacred bounty ſhare,
All creatures find a part of their Creator's care.

4.

His juſtice next employs the heavenly ſtring, [ſing;
And hymning angels tremble while they
The Lord is juſt and holy, then
O weep ye thoughtleſs ſons of men:
For who can from his anger fly,
Or ſhun the frown of God moſt high?
Yet ſhall the ſigh, or penitential groan,
Mount like the ſeraph's wing, and reach the ſacred throne.

5.

Hear this, ye pious but dejected minds,
Whom errors darken, or whom weakneſs binds;
Liſt from the duſt your mournful eye,
And know the Lord your help is nigh; [roll,
Theſe ſorrows from your breaſts ſhall
And comfort bleſs the humble ſoul;
Let chearful hope in every boſom ſpring,
For boundleſs mercy dwells with heaven's immortal king.

6.

Come then, ye worlds, with mingled voices raiſe
A ſong of mean, but not ungrateful praiſe;
Tho' the dull numbers rudely flow,
And our cold hearts but faintly glow,
Our raptures own a leſs degree,
Yet cherubs ſing, and ſo ſhou'd we.
The Almighty hears, and gives us leave to call [Lord of all.
On him the judge, the guide and ſacred

7.

All you that bend beneath the ſtroke of time, [healthy prime,
And you whoſe cheeks confeſs their
Your Maker and Preſerver praiſe,
For early and for length of days;
The pious and the grateful ſong,
Shall liſp upon the infant's tongue,
While heav'nly mercy ſooths the mourner's care, [not deſpair.
And bids the innocent rejoice, the ſinner

THE

The FRIEND *in Diſgrace.*
A DIALOGUE. *By the ſame.*

LYCANDER.

DAMON, why ſo cold and ſerious?
Wherefore that reluctant bow?
Why ſo haughty and imperious?
Say, have you forgot me now?
Tho' array'd in coarſe attire,
You may read Lycander's face;
For 'tis him (my gentle 'ſquire)
Juſtled in a homely caſe.
True, no ſhining ſlaves ſurround me,
And my brows with ſorrow bend;
Fortune left me as ſhe found me,
Yet let Damon own his friend.

DAMON.

Sir, your ſervant, and all that, Sir;
But indeed I am in haſte;
Surely (pray keep on your hat, Sir)
I have ſomewhere ſeen your face.

LYCANDER.

Am I grown ſo great a ſtranger?
Yet 'tis hardly half a year,
Since you vow'd (in ev'ry danger)
Not your life was half ſo dear.
Sure the court is mighty lulling,
(Not the ſtreams of Lethe more)
Ev'n the groom and dirty ſcullion,
Know not thoſe they lov'd before.
So on that fatal day you did
The levee of his grace attend;
You of your memory was rid,
I of my fortune and my friend.

DAMON.

'Tis buſ'neſs, Sir, that fills my head,
Believe me now I cannot ſtay;
I'll order half a pint of red,
And if you'll drink it, Sir, you may.

Written in the Year 1650, *in my Garden in the Country, being a very hot and pleaſant Summer, on* June 27, *in my Summer-Houſe.*

QUivering fears, heart-tearing cares,
Anxious ſighs, untimely tears,
Fly, fly to courts,
Fly to fond worldly ſports;
Where ſtrain'd Sardonick ſmiles are gloſſing ſtill,
And grief is forc'd to laugh againſt her will:
Where mirth's but mummery,
And ſorrows only real be.
Fly from our country paſtimes! fly
Sad troop of human miſery!
Come ſerene looks,
Clear as the chryſtal brooks,
Or the pure azur'd heaven, that ſmiles to ſee
The rich attendance of our poverty;
Peace and a ſecure mind,
Which all men ſeek, we only find.
Abuſed mortals, did you know
Where joy, heart's eaſe, and comforts grow,
You'd ſcorn proud tow'rs,
And ſeek them in theſe bow'rs;
Where winds ſometimes our woods perhaps may ſhake,
But bluſt'ring care cou'd never tempeſt make,
Nor murmurs e'er come nigh us,
Save of fountains that glide by us.
Here's no fantaſtick maſk, or dance,
But of our kids that friſk and prance;
Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs upon the green,
Two harmleſs lambs are butting one the other,
Which done, both bleating run each to his mother:
And wounds are never found,
Save what the plow-ſhare gives the ground.
Here are no falſe entrapping baits
To haſten too, too haſty fates;
Unleſs it be
The fond credulity
Of ſilly fiſh, which worldling-like, ſtill look
Upon the bait, but never on the hook;
Nor envy, unleſs among
The birds for prize of their ſweet ſong.
Go, let the diving Negro ſeek
For gems hid in ſome forlorn creek;
We all pearls ſcorn,
Save what the dewy morn
Congeals upon each little ſpire of graſs,
Which careleſs ſhepherds beat down as they paſs:
And gold ne'er here appears,
Save what the yellow Ceres bears.
Bleſt ſilent groves, O may ye be
For ever mirth's beſt nurſery:
May pure contents
For ever pitch their tents
Upon theſe downs, theſe meads, theſe rocks, theſe mountains,
And peace ſtill ſlumber by theſe purling fountains;
Which we may ev'ry year
Find, when we come to ſojourn here.

On Miſs CHARLOT CLAYTON's BIRTH-DAY, *being the* 11*th of* December. *(See p.* 236.)

SINCE this day comes but once a year,
Let ev'ry joy with it appear.
Come then, and let us laugh and ſport,
And merry be it, tho' 'tis ſhort.
Nor will I, Stella, now adviſe;
A word's ſufficient to the wiſe.
Yet beauty's reign, the learned ſay,
Is ſhorter than the ſhorteſt day.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

WE had an account from Glaſgow, that on Nov. 25, about four in the afternoon, a remarkable meteor, conſiſting of a large ball of fire and a long tail, paſſed over that place: Its direction was from the north-eaſt to the ſouth-weſt; and after having, for a ſhort ſpace of time, exhibited in its tail the various colours of the rainbow in the moſt beautiful manner, it ſeemed to expand, and burſt into a thouſand ſparks of fire; it was immediately followed by a great ſhower of hail.

On the 28th, the Hon. col. Cornwallis, late governor of Nova-Scotia, arrived in town from that province.

The Rev. Dr. Cobden, about this time, reſigned his place of chaplainſhip to his majeſty.

We gave an account of the terrible hurricane, on Sept. 15, at Charles-Town in South-Carolina, p. 567; ſince which we had the following advice from the ſame place, dated Oct. 3. On Saturday laſt, which was the 30th of September, we had another moſt violent ſtorm, which has done infinitely more damage to the country than that which happened on the 14th and 15th paſt, tho' not ſo much to Charles-Town. It happened on an ebb tide, otherwiſe every ſoul muſt have inevitably periſhed, as it continued from two o'clock in the afternoon till four the next morning. The accounts from all parts of the country are extremely diſmal.

On Nov. 30, the anniverſary of the birth of her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 34th year of her age.

FRIDAY, Dec. 1.

This was the day when all publick places of entertainment (except the theatres) which were not licenſed by the juſtices at the laſt Michaelmas ſeſſions of Middleſex, or Weſtminſter, were obliged to be ſhut up; otherwiſe the perſons keeping them would render themſelves liable to very ſevere penalties, by an excellent law paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament. (See an Abſtract of it, p. 178.)

TUESDAY, 5.

The earl of Harcourt reſigned his employment as governor to his royal highneſs the prince of Wales and prince Edward; and about the ſame time the biſhop of Norwich reſigned his place of preceptorſhip to their royal highneſſes.

FRIDAY, 8.

The ſeſſions ended at the Old-Bailey, when the ſix following malefactors received ſentence of death, viz. William Clark, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for forging and publiſhing an order for the payment of 287l. 15s. 9d. with intent to defraud: William Croſs, for ſtealing a box with goods to the value of about 120l. in the dwelling-houſe of Robert Hall, in Eagle-ſtreet, St. James's, the property of Edward Price: William Lee, for ſtealing a ſilver watch, thirteen 36s. pieces, one guinea and a half, and 50s. in ſilver, in the dwelling houſe of Elizabeth Waters, in Sun-Tavern Fields: William Morris, for robbing John Burt of 7s. near the Saracen's Head on Snow-Hill; he behaved very obſtinate, and after the proſecutor had given his evidence, would not ſpeak, nor hold up his hand when the jury gave their verdict: Anne Fox, for ſtealing goods in a dwelling-houſe: And Abraham Ward, for the murder of Elizabeth Saunders, who received ſentence immediately on his conviction.

MONDAY, 11.

This day Thomas Anderſon, who was condemned by a court martial at Worceſter for deſertion, was executed at a place called Kingſland, about a mile from Shrewſbury. He was conducted thither, attended by the troops with their officers, together with the mayor of Shrewſbury, and proper attendants. When he came there he addreſſed the major, &c. in a very handſome ſpeech; after that, addreſſed himſelf to his brother ſoldiers in very affectionate terms, particularly to the perſons who were appointed to ſhoot him, aſſuring them he forgave them, and deſired they would pray for him: He then kneeled down on a white cloth ſpread on the ground, and prayed a conſiderable time; then addreſſing himſelf to the major again, deſired him to diſtribute a ſmall favour he would leave to the perſons that were to ſhoot him, and took a purſe of money out of his pocket, and laid it on his coffin, deſiring them to accept of that ſum as a token of his reſpect and forgiveneſs. After that he took off his hat and wig, and laid them on his coffin (which with the ſhroud, lay cloſe to him) then put on a white cap (tied with a black ribband)

band) and drew it over his face; he then took a handkerchief, and held up his hand, and after praying privately for about five minutes, dropped the handkerchief as a ſignal for the ſoldiers to fire, which three of them immediately did; and three more were ready to have fired, in caſe there had been occaſion. One bullet went quite thro' his left breaſt, and the other two thro' his right breaſt; but life being ſtill perceived in him, a fourth perſon ſhot him thro' the head, which entirely diſpatched him. The ſoldiers then marched round him, one by one; after which a pair of gloves and a black neck ribband were delivered to each of the ſix ſoldiers, agreeable to Mr. Anderſon's requeſt. This being done, he was undreſſed, and his body put into the coffin, and then into a hearſe, which carried it to St. Mary's church-yard, where it was interred.—A vaſt concourſe of people attended his execution; and it is not to be conceived with what courage and reſolution he behaved to the very laſt moment,—dying as became a chriſtian and a ſoldier, agreeable to the expreſſions of moſt of the gentlemen who were preſent at his execution.

The ſame day, Abraham Ward was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence, for the murder of Elizabeth Saunders, and his body delivered at Surgeons-hall, to be anatomized. His behaviour was quite agreeable to his circumſtances. A young man ſat by him in the cart, and prayed inceſſantly with him, during the whole paſſage from Newgate to Tyburn. It is very remarkable, that he was full ten minutes in viſible agitation, after being turned off, which is four times more than is ordinary in like caſes.

Briſtol, Dec. 16. Laſt Tueſday we had a terrible ſtorm of thunder, lightening, rain and hail, attended with hard gales of wind. One of the claps of thunder was exceeding loud between five and ſix in the evening, and the lightening at the ſame time very much ſurprized many people in the ſtreets and houſes. A great ball of fire was ſeen to iſſue from the clouds, which ſhot with great ſwiftneſs to the northward. Several people on the road, coming to this city, were ſtruck with ſuch a panick, that they got off their horſes to ſhelter themſelves from the tempeſt. It is thought, that the lightening came with ſuch large flaſhes, as to exceed any thing of the kind ever ſeen here before.

About this time was a very numerous meeting of citizens, at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, for conſidering how to apply for a redreſs of grievances, in regard to ſundry oaths of office; when a committee of 18 gentlemen were appointed for that purpoſe, who are to examine the preſent form of oaths, and to lay before a general meeting a proper method of applying for redreſs.

The following is a deſcription of a grand pitch pediment, wrought with ſculptures out of ſolid Portland ſtone, 48 feet ſix inches in length, and 11 feet in depth, deſigned by Mr. Thomas Pearce, carver, belonging to his majeſty's dock-yard, near Portſmouth, at the front of the Royal Hoſpital, at Haſler, near this town, which was opened the 12th inſtant.

In the center is his majeſty's coat of arms in its proper attitudes; the royal garter, motto, crown, and royal letters; on the dexter ſide navigation is repreſented by a female figure with a ſhip's rudder in her left hand; in her right hand a large cruſe, out of which ſhe pours balſamick medicines on a diſabled ſeaman's wounds; over her head is the north ſtar, under her feet a mariner's compaſs; further in the angle appears the ſtern of a ſhip; quite in the angle is the ſoft wind Zephyrus, a group of ſhells tied together, and a necklace of pearls; on the ſiniſter ſide is a female figure, repreſenting trade or commerce, ſitting on bales of goods and cheſts corded up; ſhe is diſtributing plenty of corn, fruits and flowers, ſhewing the great benevolence of the government to their ſick and wounded mariners; farther in the angle is a ſea bird bringing an eel in its mouth to a ſailor in diſtreſs; quite in the angle is the rough wind Boreas and a group of ſhells; in the corner of the angle are ſhells, &c. on the ſhore where the figures in this group ſit.

The headpiece on the Stationers Almanack for 1753, exhibits the ſtory of Sir William Walworth's killing Wat Tyler the rebel, in Smithfield, at the head of a mob of 100,000 men; who had taken up arms under his conduct, on account of the rigorous proceedings of the king's farmers in collecting the poll-tax; in remembrance of this good ſervice done by Sir William Walworth, the king (Richard II.) knighted him, and ordained, that the mayor of London, ſhould ever after bear the title of Lord, and that a dagger ſhould be added to the city arms, which before were a plain croſs.

In our laſt, p. 514, we inſerted a judicious letter from the London Gazetteer, on the importance of making wills; wherein, however, ſomething is aſſerted concerning the late Mr. Colſton of Briſtol, which is ſince ſaid to be falſe, the affair ſtanding thus: The gentleman who is ſaid to be no relation to Mr. Colſton, was the neareſt he had of his name, and his couſin; Mr. Colſton had no nephew, only one neice, and one grand-neice: To the two latter he left a moiety of his eſtate, and the grand neice dying under age, that moiety came to his neice

and her three daughters; the other moiety he left to his near relation of his name, and in caſe of his death without iſſue (which was the contingency that happened) then he deviſed it over to his neice and her three children; ſo that the whole centered in his three grand-neices and heirs, except legacies left to all his relations however remote, and large legacies left to the ſeveral hoſpitals and other publick charities.

A gentleman having kindly obliged us with ſome corrections in relation to our account of the South-Sea company, we think proper to inſert them in his own words, as follows:

SIR,

In the *London Magazine* for *Nov.* 1752, p. 508, col. 2, A, B, it is ſaid that "The South-Sea company is under the direction of a governor, ſub-governor, deputy-governor and *twenty-four* directors — who are *annually* elected by the general court." But if you will pleaſe to enquire at the South-Sea houſe, I believe you will find that *at preſent* there are *thirty* directors, elected only *once in three years*. Indeed, after the time is expired for which the preſent ſet of directors are choſe, then elections are to be made *annually*, and the number of directors is to be reduced to *fifteen*.

In the ſame column, at C, D, we are told that the ſtatute of the 8th of Q. Anne enacts, that no perſon ſhould be elected *governor*, *ſub-governor*, or *director* of this corporation, during the time that he is concerned in the direction of the Bank, or of the Eaſt-India company. Here, I imagine, the *deputy-governor* is omitted thro' miſtake; for I ſhould think there was the ſame reaſon for reſtraining *him*, as well as the *others*, from being concerned in the Bank, or Eaſt-India company.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Nov. 20. EDWARD Blount, Eſq; ſon and heir apparent to Sir Edward Blount, Bart. to Miſs Molyneux, an heireſs.

30. Richard Perryn, Eſq; barriſter at law, of the Inner-Temple, to Miſs Browne.

Dec. 7. Richard Fleming, Eſq; of the ſix clerks office, to Miſs Stukely, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stukely..

Mr. Joſeph Janſon, merchant, at the Quakers Meeting-houſe, to Miſs Sarah Halſey, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Halſey, of Thames-ſtreet.

John Anſell, of Miſſenden-Abbey, in Bucks, Eſq; to Miſs Plaiſtowe.

8. Joſeph Hucknell, Eſq; of Putney, to Miſs Jenkins, of Sackville-ſtreet.

9. Samuel Stackhouſe, Eſq; of Leiceſter, to Miſs Bonett, of Broad-ſtreet.

11. Hon. Robert Jocelyn, Eſq; ſon to the lord chancellor of Ireland, one of the lords juſtices of that kingdom, to the Hon. Miſs Hamilton, daughter to lord viſc. Limerick.

12. Rt. Hon. the earl of Scarborough, to Miſs Saville, ſiſter of Sir George Saville, Bart.

14. Peter Provoſt, Eſq; to Miſs Ayliffe, daughter of Mr. deputy Ayliffe.

Bembo Matthews, Eſq; ſon of the late governor Matthews, to Miſs Buckle.

Edmund Pytts, Eſq; knight of the ſhire for Worceſterſhire, to Anne counteſs dowager of Coventry.

15. Capt. Hammond, commander of a ſhip in the Streights trade, to Miſs Woolf, daughter of capt. Woolf, of Rotherhithe, a 10,000l. fortune.

17. Robert Shower, Eſq; to Miſs Hawkins, of Folkſtone, in Kent.

Nov. 26. The lady of the Hon. capt. Powlet, delivered of a daughter.

30. Counteſs of Egremont, of a daughter.

The lady of Everard Arundell, Eſq; of a daughter.

Dec. 9. The lady of Thomas Duncombe, Eſq; daughter of the earl of Carliſle, of a daughter.

10. The lady of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. knight of the ſhire for Middleſex, of a ſon.

Lady dowager Bulkeley, of a ſon.

Counteſs of Lauderdale, of a ſon, in Scotland.

22. The lady of Peter Burrel, jun. Eſq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

REV. Strickland Gough, M. A. rector of Swafield, and vicar of Swinſtead, in Lincolnſhire.

Nov. 24. John Maiſon, Eſq; at Dover, many years agent victualler to the navy.

Mrs. Margaret Anneſley, in Ireland, aged 122.

27. Houlton Woolley, of Clapham, Eſq;

29. Rt. Hon. the lord Digby, of the kingdom of Ireland, at his ſeat at Coleſhill, in Warwickſhire, in the 92d year of his age.

John Godfrey, Eſq; who ſerved the office of high ſheriff of Cambridgeſhire in 1747.

Dec. 4. George Thornborrow, Eſq; of Laytonſtone, in Eſſex, deputy collector of the cuſtoms outwards in the port of London.

John Marſh, Eſq; near Canterbury, formerly an eminent counſellor at law.

5. Godfrey Thornton, Eſq; one of the directors of the Bank.

Mr.

Mr. John Fowler, who for upwards of 30 years was office-keeper and meſſenger to the office of treaſurer of the chamber at Whitehall.

6. Sir Anthony Weſtcombe, Bart. deputy muſter-maſter-general of his majeſty's forces.

Lady Archibald Hamilton, at Paris.

8. Henry Powell, Eſq; clerk of his majeſty's acatery, houſekeeper of Richmond lodge, and head lamp-lighter to his majeſty.

9. Mrs. Tichburn, ſiſter to the late counteſs of Sunderland.

William Baynton, Eſq; in Warwickſhire, by whoſe death a conſiderable fortune comes to Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. alderman of this city.

11. Seaton Delavall, Eſq; father to Francis Blake Delavall, Eſq; member of parliament for Hindon, in Wilts.

13. Capt. Robert Kellſey, one of the elder brothers of the Trinity-Houſe, of the yellow jaundice.

Rev. Mr. John Gregory, chanter of Glouceſter cathedral, and deputy chancellor of that dioceſe.

14. Hon. Robert Eyre, Eſq; (ſon of the late lord chief juſtice) one of the commiſſioners of the exciſe, and filazer to the court of common pleas in London and Middleſex.

Mr. Samuel Travers, late of this city, merchant.

Lady Margaret Herbert, ſiſter to the late earl of Pembroke, and aunt to the preſent earl.

Rev. Dr. Atwood, archdeacon of Taunton, in Somerſetſhire.

17. Thomas Pugh, Eſq; barriſter at law.

Rev. Mr. Robert Millar, miniſter of Paiſley, in North-Britain, author of the Hiſtory of the Propagation of Chriſtianity, and of the Hiſtory of the Church under the Old Teſtament.

20. William Ward, Eſq; maſter-cook of his majeſty's houſhold kitchen.

Joſiah Spearman, Eſq; at Plaiſtow, in Eſſex, in the 72d year of his age, who had been blind from his infancy.

21. Mr. Robert Halſey, formerly an eminent cheeſemonger in Newgate-market.

Lady Blunt, widow of the late Sir John Blunt, one of the South-Sea directors in the fatal year 1720.

27. Luke Benny, Eſq; barriſter at law.

28. James Mereſt, Eſq; clerk aſſiſtant to the Right Hon. the houſe of peers.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Wormington, preſented by the lord Craven, to the living of Staunton Lacy, in Shropſhire. — Childers Twentyman, M. A. by the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell, to the living of Rolſton, in Nottinghamſhire.—Joſhua Gardner, M. A. to the vicarage of Trevan, otherwiſe Trevanion, in Cornwall. —William Rawlins, M. A. by the lord chancellor, to the vicarage of Barrowe, in Somerſetſhire. — Mr. Stuart, choſen Wedneſday morning's lecturer of St. Antholin's, in Watling-ſtreet.—Mr. Henry Boyle preſented to the rectory of Evelyn, in Shropſhire.—Mr. John Wigmore, by the biſhop of Wincheſter, to the living of Farnham, in Surrey.—Mr. Young, by the dean and chapter of Canterbury, to the rectory of St. Michael Royal, upon College-hill.—Richard Newton, D. D. made canon of Chriſt-church, in Oxford.

PROMOTIONS Civil *and* Military.

RT. Hon. George earl of Macclesfield, elected preſident of the Royal Society, in the room of Martin Folkes, Eſq; who reſigned on account of his ill ſtate of health.—Major Irwin, made lieut. col. of col. Whiteford's reg. of foot in Ireland. — Mr. Henry Watkins, made enſign in col. Parſons's reg. of invalids at Portſmouth.—John Arnold Hollingworth, Eſq; made an enſign in col. Poole's reg. of foot.—Mr. George Bernier, made one of the clerks in the annuity office in the Exchequer.—James Johnſon, Eſq; made a cornet in the reg. of Grey's dragoons.—John Willes, Eſq; appointed by his father the lord chief juſtice Willes, filazer for London and Middleſex.—Rt. Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, made governor to their royal highneſſes the prince of Wales and prince Edward. — John Yorke, Eſq; promoted to the office or place of chafewax in chancery.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

JOHN Winde, of St. Anne's, Weſtminſter, wine-merchant, and dealer. —Iſaac Stevens, otherwiſe Stephens, of Birmingham, dealer in bricks, and maltſter.—Charles Taylor, now or late of St. James's, Weſtminſter, linen-draper.—John Carrack of Newgate-ſtreet, hoſier. —Thomas Parkinſon, late of Howden, in Yorkſhire, grocer, woollen-draper and cornfactor.—John Sibthorpe, late of the pariſh of St. Bridget, otherwiſe St. Brides, diſtiller.—Joſeph Wight, of Allhallows the great, London, undertaker.—Joſeph Poole, of Tower-ſtreet, oilman.—Moſes Lindo, of St. Mary Axe, merchant.—Thomas Anſdell, of Liverpool, ſhipwright.—Theodore Wackerbath, of Milk-yard in Gravel-lane, in the pariſh of St. George in the Eaſt, ſugar refiner.—John Adams, now or late of Daventry, carrier, and dealer.

PRICES

PRICES *of* STOCKS *in* DECEMBER, BILL *of* MORTALITY, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annu. old	South Sea Ann. new	B. Annu. 1746.	B. Annu. 1747-8-9	3 p. Cent. B. Annu.	S. S. An. 1751.	Ind. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	142	194 1/2 3/4	122 5/8	107 1/2 5/8	108 1/8	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 3/4	105 1/4	7l. 14s	1 12 6	N. E.	frosty fair
2	142 1/8			107 1/2	108	107	107	105 1/8	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 15 0	N. fresh	cold rain
3	Sunday											N.W.byN.	cloudy
4	142 1/4 142	194 1/4		107 1/2		107 1/8	107 1/8	105 1/8 1/4	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 15 0	N. fresh	rain
5	142 141 7/8	194 1/2		107 5/8 3/4	108 1/8 3/4	107 1/8	107 1/8	105 1/4 7/8	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 12 6	W.	foggy
6	142 1/8 141 7/8			107 3/4	108 1/8 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	105 1/8 106	105 1/2	7l. 13s	1 12 6	S. W.	cold fog
7	143 5/8 1/4	194 1/2 192			108 1/4 1/2 5/8	107 106 7/8	107 106 7/8	105 5/8	105 5/8	7l. 12s	1 10 6	N. N. W.	foggy
8	142	194 3/4 7/8	122 3/4	107 3/4 7/8	108 1/8	107 1/4 1/4	107 1/4 1/4	106	105 3/4	7l. 14s	1 12 6	W. N. W.	foggy fair
9	142			107 7/8	108 1/2	107 3/8	107 3/8	106	105 1/4	7l. 14s	1 15 0	N. W.	rain fair
10	Sunday											W. S. W.	fair rain
11	142	195		107 7/8	108 1/8	107 3/8 1/2	107 3/8 1/2	106	105 3/4 7/8	7l. 14s	1 12 6	W. S. W.	cloudy
12	142 1/8 5/8	194 3/4	122 3/4	107 7/8	108 5/8	107 3/8 1/2	107 3/8 1/2	106	105 3/4 7/8	7l. 15s	1 15 0	S. W. hard	stormy
13	143 1/8 143	195 1/4	123	107 7/8		107 3/8 1/2	107 3/8 1/2	106 1/4	105 1/8	7l. 15s	1 12 6	N. W.	fair cold
14	143 142 7/8	195 1/2		108 1/8	108 5/8 3/4	107 1/2 5/8	107 1/2 5/8	106 1/8 1/4	106	7l. 15s	1 15 0	S. W.	wind rain
15	143 142 7/8	195 1/2		108 1/8	108 5/8 3/4	107 1/2 5/8	107 1/2 5/8	106 1/8 1/4	106	7l. 15s	1 15 0	S. S. W.	fair rain
16	143 1/4	195 1/2				107 7/8	107 7/8	106 1/4 3/8	106 1/8	7l. 15s	1 15 0	N.W.byN.	fair
17	Sunday											S.W.byW.	rain wind
18	143 5/8	195 5/8		108 1/8		107 7/8 108	107 7/8 108	106 1/8	106 1/8	7l. 15s	1 15 0	W. S. W.	very stor.
19	143 1/2 1/4	195 5/8 1/2	123 7/8	108 1/8	108 7/8	107 7/8 108	107 7/8 108	106 1/4		7l. 15s	1 15 0	W. by N.	fair cold
20	142 1/4		123 1/2	108 1/8	108 7/8 109	108	108			7l. 17s	1 15 0	S. W. hard	wind rain
21	143 1/4	196		108 1/8		107 7/8	107 7/8			7l. 14s	1 15 0	S. W. hard	rain
22	144		123 1/2	108 1/2		107 7/8 1/4	107 7/8 1/4			7l. 14s	1 15 0	S. S. W.	fair cold
23						107 1/4 7/8	107 1/4 7/8			7l. 14s	1 15 0	S. W. by S.	frost rain
24	Sunday											W. S. W.	rain
25	Chri. day											N. W. hard	fair
26						107 1/4 7/8	107 1/4 7/8			7l. 14s	1 15 0	S. W.	rain
27						107 1/4 7/8	107 1/4 7/8			7l. 14s	1 15 0	N. E. by N.	snow
28						107 1/4 7/8	107 1/4 7/8			7l. 14s	1 15 0	N. E.	frost
29						107 1/4 7/8	107 1/4 7/8			7l. 14s	1 15 0	E. N. E.	frost
30						107 1/4 7/8	107 1/4 7/8			7l. 14s	1 15 0	N.	cloudy
31	Sunday											N. E.	cloudy

Bill of Mortality from Nov. 21. to Dec. 26.

Christ.	Males 685	Femal. 670	1355
Buried	Males 859	Femal. 934	1793
Died under 2 Years old			661
Between 2 and 5			186
5 and 10			60
10 and 20			47
20 and 30			125
30 and 40			174
40 and 50			172
50 and 60			146
60 and 70			105
70 and 80			76
80 and 90			33
90 and 100			8
			1793
Buried: Within the Walls			129
Without the Walls			418
In Mid. and Surrey			813
City & Sub. West.			433
			1793
Weekly Nov. 28			343
Dec. 5			373
12			362
19			413
26			302
			1793

Wheaten Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.
Tares 19s. to 23s. per Quar.

Price of corn

Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 30s to 32s qu	08l. 15s load	09l. 14s load	09l. 10s load	09l. 17s load	10l. 10s load	34s to 46 qr	30s to 42 qr	5s 0d bush.	4s to 4 8d bush.
Barley 15s to 18s 6d.	17s to 00 qr	20s to 00 qr	17s to 19 qr	00s to 19 qr	16s to 17	16s to 23	17s to 20	2s 03d	2s 4d to 2 6d
Oats 10s 0d to 12s	16s to 16 6d	16s to 15	16s to 15s	14s to 17	15s to 14 6d	14s to 15	16s to 16	1s 6d to 2s	1s 04d to 1s 6d
Beans 16s to 19s 0d	25s to 24 0d	20s to 24	26s to 26s	22s to 24	28s to 30	30s to 32	24s to 28	2s 3d to 0s	2s 8d to 3s

PARIS, Nov. 17. By the military ſtate of the troops of this kingdom for the year 1753, it appears, that the infantry of the king's houſhold will conſiſt of 6510, and the cavalry of 3096: The French foot of 90360, ten Regiments of Swiſs, making 14400, twelve German regiments 7604; two Italian regiments 1065; eight Iriſh regiments 3720; eight different corps of light troops, making 1940; the body of artillery 4100; the French horſe 14520; three German regiments of horſe 720; a regiment of Iriſh horſe 240; the dragoons 7680; 800 huſſars; to which add 55000 militia, makes the total of the French troops 211755 men.

—— Nov. 27. The 21ſt of this month a grand council was held at Verſailles, in which a new petition of the biſhops was deliberated upon: They thereby required three things: 1ſt, The diſannulling of the arret of parliament of the 18th of April laſt, as derogating from the authority of the church. 2dly, The eſtabliſhment of certificates of confeſſion. 3dly, Reparation of honour to be made by the parliament to the archbiſhop of Paris, for having called that prelate a promoter of ſchiſm. The deliberation continued till ſix o'clock in the evening. The king deferred going to dinner, becauſe his majeſty was deſirous of having the affair determined, and the arret ſigned, before he roſe.

By this arret, which certainly does not correſpond with the firſt ideas that the publick had formed, the arret of parliament of the 18th of April is diſannulled, not as derogatory to the authority of the church, as the prelates had demanded by their petition, but as derogatory to the royal authority; becauſe the king had reſerved to himſelf the cognizance of the affair, upon which the parliament iſſued that arret, and which they ought not to have done, without his majeſty's conſent. By the ſame determination, the biſhops are authoriſed to cauſe the bull Unigenitus to be received, but it is not to be qualified as a law of the church and ſtate. Moreover, the parliament is declared competent to take cognizance of theſe kind of matters. As to the reparation demanded by the biſhops for the imputation of ſchiſm thrown upon the archbiſhop of Paris, nothing is done relating to that article.

Madrid, Oct. 31. Moſt of the ſhips of the line, which the king has of late ordered to be built, are in a condition to be equipped; from whence it is reckoned that we have at preſent, in the ſeveral ports of the kingdom, 18 ſhips of the line of battle, and ſeveral frigates, in readineſs to put to ſea on the firſt notice; and it is confidently given out, that before the end of the winter, the king's navy will conſiſt of 64 ſhips of 60 guns or upwards, and 28 frigates; ſo that we ſeem to be aiming at the title of a maritime power, without conſidering that ſhips without ſeamen are like forts without gariſons, expenſive without any uſe to the owner, but of great prejudice if taken by an enemy.

Liſbon, Oct. 24. The king has reſolved to eſtabliſh a new colony at Maranhaon upon the confines of Spaniſh America; and in order to people it, a certain number of men and women are to be taken out of the priſons in this kingdom, and ſent thither; they are to have a town built them, and a certain diſtrict of land allotted for them to cultivate.

Bologna, Nov. 14. The pains which the pope has taken to reconcile the Pretender and cardinal York have anſwered his wiſhes. The conditions propoſed for their reconciliation being agreed to by both parties, cardinal York came here from Ferrara to take his leave of the nobility, after which he ſet out for Rome.

We hear from Turin, that the king has renewed the edict which forbids his ſubjects to leave their eſtates to monaſteries; which edict moreover declares, that all annuities, or other ſums whatſoever, that are payable yearly by ſuch monaſteries to private perſons during their lives, out of eſtates which have been left them for thoſe purpoſes, ſhall, after the deceaſe of ſuch perſons, be paid to the crown.

At Vienna there has likewiſe been an ordonnance lately publiſhed, requiring the clergy to make out, for the uſe of the archbiſhop's conſiſtorial court, an exact account of what livings they are now poſſeſſed of, where thoſe livings are ſituated, how much they produce yearly, what taxes they are liable to, and in whoſe gift they now are; together with the names of the preſent incumbents, and how long they have enjoyed their reſpective benefices.

In Sweden they are taking all the methods they can think of for improving their trade. To all perſons that will ſettle on the coaſts of that kingdom and apply themſelves to the fiſheries, they not only grant an exemption from taxes and the quartering of ſoldiers, but alſo they furniſh them with timber and other materials to build houſes. And to all foreign proteſtants who will come to ſettle at Landſcrone, and erect manufactories there, they have granted an exemption from all taxes but the poll-tax, for ten years, beſides ſeveral other privileges.

DIVI-

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. AN Illuſtration of the Book of Common Prayer. By F. Warner, A. M. In Numbers, pr. 6d. each. Hodges.

2. A Specimen of a Liturgy deſigned for the Uſe of a private Congregation, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

3. A Defence of the Eſſay on Spirit, pr. 1s. Noon.

4. * Practical Diſcourſe on God's Sovereignty. By Eliſha Coles, pr. 2s. 6d. Longman.

5. The Queſtion anſwered, whether ſaving Faith in Chriſt is a Duty. By A. Jackſon, pr. 6d. Ward.

6. A Charge to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Cleveland. By F. Blackburne, M. A. pr. 6d. Knapton.

7. A plain Account of Juſtification, pr. 4d. Chaſe, at Norwich.

GEOMETRY *and* HISTORY.

8. Geometry Theoretical and Practical. By W. Halfpenny, pr. 3s. Brindley.

9. Turner's Mathematical Exerciſes. No. 5. pr. 1s. Morgan.

10. An Hiſtory of Animals: Containing Deſcriptions of the Birds, Beaſts, Fiſhes, and Inſects. By John Hill, M. D. Price two Guineas the ſmall Paper bound, and five Guineas the large Paper colour'd half bound. Oſborne.

11. A Diſſertation on the Magnitude of the Year, pr. 1s. Paterſon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. Memoirs of the Life and Miniſterial Conduct, with ſome free Remarks on the political Writings of the late Lord Viſc. Bolingbroke. Beautifully printed on a ſmall Paper, 8vo. pr. 2s. 6d. ſewed, and 3s. bound. Baldwin.

13. The Hiſtory of the National Debt and Taxes, Part IV. and laſt, pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper.

14. Reflections on the Expediency of opening the Trade to Turkey, pr. 3d. Trye.

15. A View of thoſe who have voted for and againſt the Proteſtant Religion in Ireland, pr. 1s. Cooper.

16. A Letter to Andrew Stone, Eſq; pr. 6d.

17. The School of Man, pr. 3s. L. Davis.

18. Jacobitiſm Triumphant, pr. 1s. Ruſſel.

19. A ſhort Hiſtory of the Duke of Ormond, pr. 1s. Cooper.

20. Free Thoughts on the Starch Duty. By John Brooks, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

21. * The Minute Philoſopher. By the Biſhop of Cloyne, pr. 5s. Tonſon.

22. The Protical Son: A ſecond Welſh Preachment, pr. 6d. Mountfort.

23. The preſent State of the Britiſh Cuſtoms. By T. Daniel, pr. 10s. 6d. Payne.

24. The Tradeſman's univerſal Director, pr. 6s. Hitch.

25. A Diſcourſe proper to be read at St. J——s's, pr. 6d. Corbett.

26. A particular Account of the Emperor of China's Gardens at Pekin, pr. 1s. Dodſley. (See p. 553.)

27. A new Grammar, in French, Engliſh, and Spaniſh. By Jacob Da Coſta, pr. 4s. Comyns.

28. Propoſals for redreſſing the Grievances of the Nation, pr. 6d. Cooper.

29. Hiſtorical Collections of the noble Families of Cavendiſh, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle. By A. Collins, Eſq; Withers.

30. An Eſſay on Education. By S. Butler, pr. 1s. 6d.

31. The Juſtice of Peace's Companion. By T. Pearce, pr. 2s. Owen.

32. The Country Gentleman's Companion. In 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Trye.

POETRY *and* ENTERTAINMENT.

33. The Works of John Sheffield Duke of Buckingham. In 2 Vols. ſmall 8vo. pr. 6s. Browne.

34. The Hiſtory of Dickey Gotham and Doll Clod. In 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Cooper.

35. The Contrivances, pr. 6d. Jefferies.

36. The Hiſtory of Betty Barnes. In 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Wilſon.

37. The Hiſtory of Jemmy and Jenny Jeſſamy. In 3 Vols. pr. 9s. Gardner.

38. The Letters of Madam de Maintenon, pr. 3s. Robinſon.

39. The Memoirs of Fidelio and Harriot, pr. 3s. Manby.

40. Paradiſe Regain'd. By John Milton; with Notes of various Authors. In one Vol. 4to. By T. Newton, D. D. pr. 10s. in Sheets. Tonſon.

41. On the Omniſcience of the Supreme Being. By C. Smart, M. A. pr. 6d. Newbery.

42. * The Works of Shakeſpear. In 8 Vols. 12mo. By Mr. Theobald. Knapton.

43. A Prologue on Comic Poetry, pr. 1s. Purſer. (See p. 570.)

44. Various Eſſays. By S. Sola, pr. 2s. 6d. ſewed. Owen.

45. Four Ethic Epiſtles, pr. 6d. Paterſon.

SERMONS.

46. The Principles of natural and revealed Religion: In a Courſe of Sermons. By Mr. Warburton. Vol. I. pr. 5s. Knapton.

47. A Caution to free and accepted Maſons: In a Sermon preached at St. Mildred's in the Poultry, Oct. 26, 1752. pr. 6d. James.

48. A Defence of the ſacred Hiſtory of the Old Teſtament: In a Sermon. By A. Le Moine, pr. 6d. Nourſe.

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE.

MDCCLII.

In our MAGAZINE for JANUARY, 1753,

The JOURNAL of the POLITICAL CLUB will be continued, with a DEBATE upon the *Saxon* Subſidy.

Some curious Extracts *from a famous* TREATISE *on the* TEETH.

As the Tooth-ach is a very general, and a very troubleſome Diſtemper, we ſhall give our Readers ſome Extracts from a famous Treatiſe on the Teeth, their Diſorders and Cure, *lately wrote in* Latin *by Dr.* HOFFMAN, *Phyſician to his preſent Majeſty the King of* PRUSSIA, *and now publiſhed in* Engliſh.

AFTER giving a moſt curious deſcription of the teeth, and of the communication between them and other parts of the body by means of the ſmall veſſels, the doctor conſiders the nature and cauſe of their ſeveral diſorders, and firſt, that which is called a caries. This diſorder, he ſays, is uſually derived from ſome external cauſe, and declares itſelf by a ſmall black ſpeck or orifice, eſpecially in the maxillary teeth, or grinders, which in a ſhort time pervades through the cortical ſubſtance, and excavates the oſſeous parts, by which the whole tooth comes to be ſo waſted, that it falls away by pieces. And the next he conſiders, is that commonly called the tartar, which is a hard cruſt that comes by degrees, and adheres to the teeth and gums, ſo as to occaſion a blackneſs, and indicates a caries.

The doctor next conſiders thoſe diſorders of the teeth, which ariſe from

from a weakneſs or defect in the nerves, particularly that commonly called the tooth-ach, which generally proceeds from a decayed tooth; but ſometimes a perſon may be affected with it, whoſe teeth are perfectly ſound, when it is uſually attended with ſuch ſymptoms as denote a kind of gout in the teeth, a diſorder which women in their pregnancy are more particularly ſubject to. And upon this ſubject he likewiſe conſiders the torture which infants ſuffer in cutting their teeth.

The next in order, ſays the doctor, are the caſes ariſing from the defect of the nerves and laxneſs of the ligaments, and of theſe the firſt is called vacillation, or a looſeneſs of the teeth, which proceeds either from a defect in the tooth itſelf, or in the gum; and here he ſhews, that nothing is more prejudicial to the teeth than mercury.

He next proceeds to the numbneſs of the teeth, which, he ſays, cauſes a peculiar ſort of uneaſineſs, and happens when the membrane inveſting the teeth is in ſome meaſure deprived of ſenſe. And as to the agacement of the teeth, or their being ſet on edge, he ſays, it is a convulſive motion, from a reciprocal contraction of the abductory and adductory muſcles in the cheeks, which is cauſed by intenſe cold, pains by worms, &c.

Having thus conſidered the various ailments of the teeth, and their cauſes, he next prepoſes what he thinks the moſt effectual preventives and remedies; and as their cauſes are different, he preſcribes a different remedy for each, which ſhews the vanity of any general noſtrum. As to the practice of tooth drawing, he writes thus:

"The extraction or drawing of the teeth comes next under conſideration, it being ſometimes of no manner of ſervice, ſometimes dangerous, and ſometimes highly neceſſary. It is of no ſervice, when by a concretion of foul humours, the inflammation and exculceration is not confined to the tooth or jaw, but has over-run the neighbouring region; alſo when there appears no defect in the tooth, no benefit can accrue from drawing it. As little neceſſary is it in a tooth-ach preceding from a caries, becauſe, as has been intimated, any further caries or pain may be prevented, and the tooth ſaved by the application of an actual cautery; there is danger in drawing out the canini, on account of their deep and broad roots, to which are alſo annexed a ramification of a nerve iſſuing through an aperture in the orbit, and thus an inflammation in the eyes, or violent head-achs, may be the conſequence. In the extraction of firm teeth there is alſo danger of ſuch an hemorrhage, or flux of blood, eſpecially to thoſe of a plethorick habit, or in the approach of the menſes, or to thoſe who are afflicted with the ſcurvy or fever, as may prove fatal. Neither ſhould a tooth be drawn at the time of the head-ach, or when the head is ſurcharged with blood, or when the body is under any exceſſive pain, becauſe in ſuch an irritation of nature, the ſymptoms will be greatly inflamed by the evulſion. If an extraordinary flux of blood follows upon the drawing of a tooth, it will be proper to apply the *caput mortuum* of vitriol.

The extraction of the molares is particularly dangerous, eſpecially of the ſecond and third in the upper jaw, not only as a larger laceration of the fleſh is to be apprehended from their three roots, but the jaw-bone itſelf may irreparably ſuffer; of which the following relation is a remarkable inſtance. Not long ago I was honoured with a viſit from a lady of great diſtinction, complaining of an ulcer in that part of her upper jaw, which had been filled by her ſecond molar tooth drawn a twelve-month before, and that the vacuity not being cloſe, ſhe was troubled

troubled with a continual defluxion of a ſerous matter into her mouth. This vacuity admitted the probe above two inches, and upon my applying balſam of Peru, or any other odoriferous medicament, in order to its cloſing, ſhe ſmelt it no leſs than if it had been tranſmitted through her noſtrils: She further obſerved, that when her noſe was dry, the efflux of matter through that cavity augmented; and, *vice verſa*, when that efflux decreaſed, the naſal excretions were more copious. Her rank enabled her to have her caſe diſcuſſed in a conſultation of ſeveral eminent phyſicians, profeſſors and ſurgeons, who all unanimouſly agreed that it was an ulcer, and accordingly recommended the hot bath, deſiccative decoctions and purgations, together with the outward application of balſams, vulneraries, and aſtringents, but to no manner of effect. After this, the ſurgeons declared for an inciſion; this they were poſitive would do the buſineſs, but how they would have performed it, I was at a loſs to gueſs. When ſhe had gone through theſe particulars and had applied to me for relief, I immediately ſignified to her, that it was no ulcer, but that by the forcible extraction of the tooth her upper jaw was damaged, and the noted ſinus or cavern, ſo accurately deſcribed by the celebrated Highmore, having a compact tunick for the ſecretion of the mucus, and iſſuing into the noſtrils, was laid open; and this conjecture was verified by the lady's own words, that the root of the tooth brought with it a piece of ſomething ſolid and very porous; upon which I immediately ſhewed my illuſtrious patient, in the head of a ſkeleton, the extreme tenuity of the ſocket of the ſecond tooth, near that part of the cavity with which the tooth is connected, and how, upon ſuch a laceration of it, the probe might reach ſo far as the orbit of the eye, alſo how it ſtopped at the noſtrils; therefore, concluding that a perfect cure was impracticable, and eſpecially as the lady was advanced in years, and that her caſe admitted neither of any chirurgical operation or any internal medicament, I only preſcribed the cloſe ſtoppage of the cavity with lead, that the air, being debarred its uſual free admiſſion, might not increaſe the corroſive putrefaction; and with this plain eaſy remedy, and frequently ſnuffing up the *balſamum vitæ*, ſhe has been rid of a nauſeous, troubleſome, and dangerous ailment.

Tooth-drawing in ulcers, whether proceeding from the breaking of any tumefied inflammation of the gum or jaw, occaſioning a caries, or from a decayed putrid tooth not drawn in time, is neceſſary, to give vent to the ſanious matter. That the ſanious matter ſhould have an outlet is of the greateſt concern, its acridity and corroſiveneſs being increaſed by ſtagnation. It frequently happens, that together with the tooth the callus is alſo brought away, and a copious flux of blood iſſues from the ulcer, whereby a compleat cure is greatly facilitated."

And he concludes his treatiſe thus: "As to dentifrics, it is a wrong practice to uſe any harſh powders, as thoſe of calcined flints, pumice ſtones, corals, &c. for whitening the teeth, as their aſperity naturally diminiſhes the dental ſubſtance. If dentifrics muſt be uſed, let them be of crab-ſhells and cuttle-bone, reduced to an impalpable powder; and with theſe mix nutmeg, orris, maſtic, alum, finely pulveriſed, and a little muſk; this both cleanſes and ſtrengthens the teeth, and very agreeably ſweetens the breath. With ſuch a powder it would not be amiſs to rub the teeth after every meal, but gently; and for this the beſt method is, to take large roots of either kind of mallows, throughly cleanſed, bruiſed, and dipt in roſe-vinegar; then ſprinkling ſome of this powder on them, rub them againſt the teeth, and this will prove a corroborative detergent.

What

What I have here offered will, I hope, meet with a ſuitable regard, as it tends to prevent, abate and remove, one of the moſt torturing ailments to which mankind is ſubject."

The following, from the London Gazetteer, MONITOR, N°. 10. *may be conſidered as a proper Sequel to our Account of the* SOLAR SYSTEM *in our laſt, p.* 564.

FOntenelle, in his excellent Treatiſe of the Plurality of Worlds, has diſcovered ſuch a delicacy of imagination, mixed with ſo much true Philoſophy, that when we attentively view thoſe lively touches, pencilled with ſo many maſterly graces, they lead us on inſenſibly to our enquiries after the great, the awful originals, of which, at the beſt, they muſt be but a poor reſemblance: Nay, perhaps they are but the wild ſtrokes of a licentious phantaſy, which having no ſure and truſty guide, have widely wandered from the point in view. The ever-buſy intellect will launch out into the unbounded domain of infinite wiſdom, in ſearch of thoſe things, of which it is unable to make any true diſcovery. When we take a view of thoſe amazing bodies, that ſurround the ſmall portion of matter we inhabit; when we carry our thoughts far above theſe, to the poſſibility of others no leſs ſtupendous, and from hence can conclude, that the infinity of ſpace glows with a boundleſs profuſion of inexhauſtible goodneſs, exemplified in theſe productions, we are apt to grow too fond of our favourite prepoſſeſſions, and vainly imagine, that the whole ſcheme of divine wiſdom has no difficulties to be encountered. The aſcent to theſe far diſtant regions is ſteep and arduous, and men grow giddy while they climb the ſummit. But ſtill there is a great latitude for reaſon to expatiate in; and as long as we make uſe of it with modeſt freedom, many expedients will ariſe to favour the ſearches we make, and to lead us to the wonders we explore.

Pendulous in ſpace with equipollent degrees of gravitation, the marvellous circle of unnumbered orbs, acknowledge their divine Artificer. When we ſurvey the beſpangled vault, favoured with the ſolemn ſilence of the night, and with a more than ſerious attention endeavour to trace out the great deſign of the Almighty Architect, the powers of our ſouls being unequal to ſo arduous a taſk, are quickly loſt in the contemplation; and while they aim at the end, are unable to compaſs the means to accompliſh it. The ſun, that great body of fire, is ſufficient to check the ardour of our curioſity, and to ſtop the progreſs of our enquiries. How has it ſubſiſted for ſo many thouſand years, without being impaired in its ſtrength, without even loſing one degree of its heat? By what means has it been continually ſupplied with fuel, and what kind of fuel muſt that be that thus maintains its vigour? Theſe are wonders that demand our ſilent admiration, and it is madneſs to ſearch for that, the diſcovery of which is unattainable. It is no ſmall ſatisfaction to be aſſured, that the planetary ſyſtem is a ſeries of material bodies, ſome of which, very probably, are much larger than this earth. Whether they are all inhabited, and if inhabited, whether by beings like us, or by beings, of whoſe form we can have no idea; or whether they are the manſions of diſembodied ſpirits, or whether they are formed to irradiate the pure regions of eternal happineſs, are conſiderations that ſet human reaſon at defiance, by ſhewing how deficient it is in point of value.

There cannot be an opinion more unworthy of divine goodneſs, than to ſuppoſe, that theſe immenſe bodies were created for no other purpoſe than to afford a glimmering light

light to this earth. If they are no more than the candles of the night, how comes it that they are viſible even at noon day? The moſt diſtant of the fixed ſtars, that are ſcarcely within the ken of teleſcopes, cannot ſurely be ſaid, without violence to our rational faculties, to diſpenſe any light to us. To ſuppoſe, that all we ſee around us, was intended ſolely for the uſe and benefit of our ſyſtem, would be to think meanly of that power, and ſparingly of that goodneſs: It would be magnifying our own imperfections, and diminiſhing the perfections of him that made us. Let any conſiderable perſon but examine the chart of the univerſe, and he will find, that this little ſpeck of earth is almoſt imperceptible: The ſearch will be painful, and the diſcovery unſatisfactory. Nothing was made in vain. The more extenſive our conjectures are, the more noble will our conceptions be of the Deity. Should we ſay, that the planetary bodies have inhabitants, what can be more agreeable to the divine benevolence, than ſuch a ſuppoſition? Should we ſay, that they were produced into exiſtence, for wiſe reaſons, which we cannot account for, by him, whoſe *ways are paſt finding out*, what can be more ſuitable to the characters of dependent beings? In the one caſe, we adore him from a deep ſenſe we have of his wiſdom: In the other, we magnify him from an abiding conviction we have of his power. That every planet ſhould be deſtined for the abode of a variety of rational beings, is a thought that fills us with endearing ſentiments of awful love: It is a thought that the inquiſitive ſoul, in this maze of uncertainty, purſues with fond deſire, and ardently wiſhes ſhe may not be deceived. Perhaps in ſome far diſtant ſphere, the ſpring of action may be more circumſcribed, and virtue leſs in practice than it is with us: Perhaps in ſome other world of beings, the ſphere of virtue may be more enlarged, and all tranſgreſſion leſs excuſable. The ſoul is ever active, ever vigilant in her ſearches after new diſcoveries. The ſcale of exiſtence from man down to inanimate matter, ſeems almoſt to know no bounds; and when we travel upward towards the reſidence of more exalted beings, the teeming wonder awes the ſoul into ſubmiſſion. From one degree of perfection to another, endleſs and indeterminate, to the great original of all perfection, immenſe, and ſempiternal, we can ſcarcely trace out our diminutive portion of exiſtence; and if myriads of intellectual beings rejoice in their ſeveral ſtates thro' all the regions of ſpace, well may we who inhabit ſo ſmall a part of the creation, ſay, *Lord, what is man, that thou ſhouldeſt be mindful of him!*

No leſs a matter of admiration is the diſtance from one planet to another, and from the neareſt of the fixed ſtars to this earth: The extent of human numbers is ſcarce powerful enough to compaſs this difficulty. What an awful idea does this raiſe in our minds, of the Almighty Agent! whoſe exiſtence, in a manner incomprehenſible to our finite capacities, pervades the infinity of ſpace, ever preſent thro' all his works, ever filling the unmeaſurable tracts of eternity. If theſe ſeveral degrees of diſtance are almoſt inconceivable, how can we attempt to form any idea of infinite ſpace? That which is, which has been, which ever will be where matter is not? This is what Sir Iſaac Newton calls the *ſenſorium* of the Deity; or that tremendous conception, by which we can form the moſt adequate idea of his exiſtence, ſo far as our feeble intellects can think of him, it including the ideas of immenſity, infinity, and eternity.

What is diſtance when compared to this ſtupendous conception? In the

the eternal mind it has no exiſtence. It appears conſiderable to us, and what Huygens, to whom aſtronomy owes its preſent eſtabliſhment, ſays upon this point, is very well worthy our obſervation. "Thoſe, ſays he, that have hitherto undertook to calculate the diſtance of the fixed ſtars, have not been able to compaſs their deſign, on account of the extreme nicety of the obſervations requiſite for that purpoſe. If we do but conſider the ſtars as ſo many ſuns, and ſuppoſe one of them to be exactly equal to ours, it will follow, that its diſtance from us is as much greater than that of the ſun, as its apparent diameter is leſs than the diameter of the ſun. Now having leſſened the diameter of the ſun by the means of making a ſmall hole in a thin plate fixed at the end of a tube, upon looking thro' it, the ſun appeared no bigger than the dog ſtar Sirius, and the diameter of it was but the 27664th part of what we every day ſee, ſo that it was juſt the ſame thing as if the ſun was removed ſo far from us. The diſtance of it then will be to the preſent diſtance as 27664 is to 1. What an incredible diſtance this is, will appear from the common calculation of the ſun's preſent diſtance. For if 25 years are required for a bullet to travel from the ſun to us, then by multiplying the number 27664 into 25, we ſhall find that ſuch a bullet would ſpend almoſt 700,000 years in its journey from the neareſt of the fixed ſtars to us. And yet when we view them in a clear night, we cannot think them above ſome few miles over our heads. When we conſider that the diſtance of others from theſe, is as great as the diſtance of theſe from the ſun, what an immenſity muſt there ſtill remain?—When I have been reflecting thus with myſelf, I have thought all our arithmetick was nothing, and that we are verſed but in the very rudiments of numbers, in compariſon of this great ſum."

Copy of a LETTER *from a young* LADY *near* Windſor, *to her* FRIEND *in* Somerſetſhire; *containing an Account of the late* RACES *at* Marlow, *and of the* FINE PROSPECTS *of the Country in thoſe Parts.*

MADAM,

YOU were certainly quite tired with the long account I gave you in my laſt letter, of the buſineſs which occaſioned my mother and myſelf to viſit the neighbourhood of Windſor for this year; but in order to make all the recompence in my power, I ſhall now endeavour to entertain you with the particulars of a very pleaſant expedition I was engaged in, to ſee the races of Marlow: And tho' you often laugh at my romantick deſcriptions, yet upon this occaſion I can call a thouſand witneſſes to prove them literally true.

Mr. W———, eldeſt ſon to the lady we are now with, is a very agreeable gentleman. He has travelled, and is much eſteemed by his friends for a very happy taſte in poetry, architecture, and gardening. He gives up a great part of his time to books, and yet loves hunting, ſhooting, horſe racing, and all kind of ſports as much as my brother Charles; but with this great difference: Charles makes them his whole buſineſs, Mr. W——— his amuſements only. The people of Windſor are a ſtrange people! They ſaid he was in love with me before I had been in the houſe two days; but let that be as it will. One morning he entered the room, where his ſiſter and I were breakfaſting together: "Miſs Polly (ſays he) I am come to engage you in a party to Marlow races. There is no doubt but that we ſhall both be much entertained; I with the ſport, which from the quality, and number of horſes entered, promiſes to be great; and you with the beauty of the ſcene where the

the horſes are to run, which, perhaps, has not its equal in England." You know what little pleaſure I find in races, but all my acquaintance reckon me mad after proſpects; and to acknowledge the real truth, I was not a little pleaſed at a propoſal A that would lead me into a part of the country, which had often been deſcribed to me as abounding with extreme fine ones.

We ſet out the next morning to the number of 7, 3 gentlemen and 4 ladies, all mounted on horſeback, B under the guidance of Mr. W——, who knowing how much I delighted in ſeeing a beautiful country (tho' not more than himſelf, were the truth to be fairly owned) he choſe to carry us the pleaſanteſt way rather than the neareſt; ſo that leaving Maidenhead on our left, we C paſſed by Cookham, and aſcended the ſouth ſide of a high eminence, called Quarry hill, on the ſummit of which we left our horſes with our ſervants, and following our conductor thro' a beech wood near a D quarter of a mile, were brought (when we leaſt expected it) to the north edge of the hill, and ſurprized with a compleat view over the moſt enchanting valley I ever beheld in my life: "There (ſays he) Miſs Molly, feaſt your eyes with this E proſpect, and tell me, if your favourite vale of Tempe, as deſcribed by your favourite poet, in his verſes to the memory of Sir Iſaac Newton, comes up to it?" The admiration I was ſtruck with kept me ſilent, and gave him an opportunity of proceeding: "As you (continues he) have a moſt exquiſite taſte for things of this kind, I beg you to conſider well the uncommon beauties of this valley. How boldly do thoſe hills, which form it, riſe on each ſide? And how finely are they diverſified G with woods and incloſures? But, above all, how glorious an appearance does the river of Thames make, playing along thoſe ſpacious meadows, which for firmneſs of ſoil, and delicacy of verdure, have not their parallel in Europe? The town before us, which from hence ſeems A incircled with trees, is Great Marlow, moſt happily ſituated in the midſt of the valley upon the verge of the Thames. Obſerve, Madam, (continues he, but I am ſure there was no occaſion to bid me) obſerve the winding courſe of the river; ſoon B as ever it has paſſed Marlow, it makes a ſudden turn this way, and dividing its current, forms all thoſe little iſlands now in view; then, uniting again, ruſhes on in full ſtream againſt the foot of the hill we ſtand on. The waters, checked by C the ſtroke, ſwell, as you ſee, into a kind of lake; and then taking another turn, glide ſlowly on under the ſhade of this hanging wood in one continued courſe along the mountain's foot, for a length of almoſt two miles."

There is no expreſſing how eagerly my eyes devoured every object my ears heard deſcribed: "But pray, Sir (ſays I, perceiving he had done ſpeaking) what white buildings are thoſe I ſee yonder upon our right hand farther down the river, which E look like an old caſtle riſing amidſt a venerable cluſter of trees?" "Thoſe buildings (ſays he) are Little Marlow. That ancient ſeat, that church, and that tower, do indeed from hence appear extremely pictureſque." "They very much reſemble (ſays I) F a fine deſcription in Milton's Allegro:

Strait my eye hath caught new pleaſures,
While the landſcape round it meaſures;
Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high with tufted trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies,
The * Cynoſure of neighbouring eyes."

I had hardly finiſhed theſe lines, when a well dreſſed gentleman (who, unobſerved among the trees, had

* Cynoſure *is the old Greek name for the moſt northern conſtellation in the heavens, where the polar ſtar is ſeen; which, before the invention of the compaſs, was the chief guide for navigators to ſail by.*

been admiring the prospect as well as ourselves) complimented me upon the graceful manner, as he was pleased to call it, with which I had repeated the verses. "I assure you, Madam, (says he) they are most happily applied, even more so with regard to the two last lines, than you may possibly imagine." I made the gentleman a short curtsey, and turning to Mr. W———, desired we might proceed to Marlow for some little refreshment before the sport began; which was immediately agreed to by the whole company.

After a short repast we proceeded to the course; and if I was charmed in the morning with surveying it from the top of the hill, my pleasure was now more than doubled with being in it, when, to the natural beauties of the place, I beheld the additional splendor of as large a meeting of fine company as had appeared at any races this year in England.

The course was posted out near the Thames, that ran along the foot of a steep and lofty hill covered with trees, which extending from the summit to the base, hung over the river in a manner extremely romantick.

This wood, just opposite the distance-post, makes a semicircular opening of considerable extent; which was filled with spectators chiefly of the female sex, who, from the obliquity of the ground rising one above another in a kind of theatrical order, covered the slope quite up to the trees, that were also loaden in the front with boys clustering upon the foremost branches, as they judged they should best see the horses run.

This declivity, thus enriched with a most crowded assembly of country lasses; all dressed out with their best gowns, red, green, yellow and blue, presented in the sun, then shining extremely bright, such a beautiful appearance of colours, and such a still more beautiful appearance of chearful countenances, as rendered it the most gay, and the most joyous spectacle I had ever seen.

The drum now beating, Mr. W——— took notice that the race would soon begin, and stationed us in a place he had choosen out as the most advantageous to command the sport.

There were six horses entered, but of these no more than three were esteemed by the best judges to have any share in the plate, Aaron, Highlander, and Camilla; each of which had its particular admirers. Aaron was a strong horse of lord Craven's breed, and the number of sportsmen ready to lay on his head seemed greatly superior to any of the others. Highlander was a horse of reputation belonging to lord Onslow, and many people declared their opinion, that he would prove the winning horse. Camilla was a chesnut mare of lord March's; and tho' she did not seem to be cast in so strong a mould as either of the other two, yet there appeared something so beautiful in her head, neck, limbs, and whole make, as captivated the good wishes of all the ladies in her favour: And indeed she was not without the support of several gentlemen; for Mr. W——— laid 10 guineas on her success against Aaron, and 20 against Highlander.

The entered horses assembled at the starting post, with their riders dressed in silk waistcoats of different colours, to render themselves more distinguishable. Aaron's was scarlet, Highlander's plod, and Camilla's sky blue. All the horses seemed impatient of the bit, till the beat of drum, relieving their restraint, they sprang forward, and swept along with great appearance of ease as well as swiftness. The course had something in it very singular, and, as I thought very pretty. There was a large piece of arable land, incircled like an island, with meadow; round which the horses ran twice, and then stretching away down the long mead, vanished from our sight in a few moments.

All before me now was one great scene of hurry and confusion. Every person's spirits seemed upon the wing; while men, women, horses, chariots, phaetons, and coaches, hoping to better their stations, flew over the field an hundred different ways, and crossed each other with that precipitance and disorder, as made me apprehensive, lest one half of the company should be trampled down by the other; but to my great joy, as well as wonder, not a single person was hurt.

After the noise and bustle was in some degree subsided, Aaron and Highlander appeared in sight, far before the rest, sweeping along the course by the side of one another, with such equal pace, as rendered it difficult to name the foremost; but, on their reaching the distance post, Aaron made a sudden push, and gained ground; which Highlander, tho' severely pressed with the whip, was never able to recover till Aaron had passed the goal, and won the heat.

Camilla came in the last but two, and little more than saved her distance. I was extremely sorry to see her make so inauspicious a beginning; but could not help rallying Mr. W———, for being thus greatly misled by beauty in the choice of a horse to bet on; and begged he would profit from the example, in the more important choice of a wife. "Indeed, Madam,

Madam, (replies Mr. W———) you lay me under great obligation, in letting your regard for my ſucceſs make you plead againſt the power of an excellence you poſſeſs yourſelf in ſo very high degree: However, I am far from believing that Camilla's beauty has deceived me; becauſe I ſtill think ſhe will win. Did you not obſerve how hard ſhe preſſed to get forward; and with what difficulty ſhe was held back by her rider? Aſſure yourſelf it was done to ſave her, while the other two were running one another down; and next heat you will ſee her make a figure."

There was a gentleman on horſeback very near me, dreſſed in a cloſe frock with large flat plate buttons, a jockey cap, round wig, plain ſhirt, buckſkin breeches, tight boots, and ſhort ſtirrups; who, all the while Mr. W——— was ſpeaking to me, kept looking at him with a moſt contemptuous grin upon his face. "I will lay you (ſays he) 40l. to 20l. that Camilla does not win the plate, and 30l. to 20l. that Aaron does. Mr. W——— accepted both wagers, to my great concern, as believing he would certainly loſe: However, I altered my opinion on ſeeing the ſecond heat; in which Camilla and Highlander, leaving the other horſes as far behind as Highlander and Aaron had done before, paſſed the diſtance-poſt together; but while all the beholders were expecting to ſee a hard ſtruggle, Camilla ſprang away from her competitor, and won the heat with great eaſe.

Upon this ſucceſs I made ſome apology for having ſuſpected that Camilla's intrinſick merit would fall ſhort of her beauty; and then paid ſome compliments to Mr. W———'s better judgment, which had led him to the winning ſide. "That is not ſo certain (ſays he) for Aaron has now been kept back as much as Camilla was before; the laſt heat therefore will ſhew us the moſt equal conteſt, and, in conſequence, the beſt ſport."

When the interval of reſt was over, Camilla and Aaron ſtarted by themſelves; and, after having ran twice round the circular part of the courſe, ſoon got beyond the command of our ſight in their flight down the ſtrait meadow.

Every beholder now, even thoſe who had laid no bets, found themſelves very ſtrongly intereſted in the ſucceſs, either on one ſide or the other; and we waited their return with impatience. At length they came in view, and Aaron was foremoſt, to the inexpreſſible joy of all his friends; but while they were ſhouting at the fight, Camilla got before him half a length: Joy then went over to her party; and their tranſports were as ſtrong as loud, but likewiſe as fleeting: For Aaron, during their ſhouts, gained ground; which was hardly proclaim'd by the hollow of his adherents, when the acclamations of hers declared ſhe had again recovered it. In ſhort, both horſes won and loſt the lead three times in the ſpace of half a minute: But when they paſſed the diſtance-poſt Aaron was firſt, and had been ſo for ſome moments; inſomuch that Camilla's friends were ready to deſpair, when her rider had recourſe to the whip; upon the firſt application ſhe was brought abreaſt with her competitor; and upon the ſecond, ahead of him half a length. Aaron's rider then thought proper to brandiſh the ſame weapon, and both ſides exerciſed it with equal ſmartneſs, but very different effect; for Aaron ſwerving ſideways at every ſtroke, loſt ground; while Camilla ſpringing forward, won the heat.

Thus, my dear friend, I have given you a very particular account of the firſt day's races at Marlow; having been led into the detail by thoſe beautiful ſcenes ſurrounding the courſe, and variety of incidents attending the heats; which far excelled every thing of the kind I had ever ſeen before.

* * * *, near Windſor, I am, &c.

ANSWERS *to the* QUESTIONS *in our* Magazine *for* June *laſt, p.* 264, *by the Propoſer.*

The ANSWER *to the* ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

	A.		A.	R.	P.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*
A had	$\frac{12}{31}$	=	0	0	$34\frac{10}{31}$	=	0	16	10	$3\frac{7}{31}$
B had	$\frac{5}{31}$	=	0	0	$36\frac{4}{31}$	=	0	17	07	$1\frac{5}{31}$
C had	$\frac{627}{880}$	=	1	2	$13\frac{5}{31}$	=	6	02	09	$0\frac{9}{31}$
D had	$\frac{715}{880}$	=	0	3	$14\frac{8}{31}$	=	3	05	03	$0\frac{2}{31}$
The total is		=	2	3	$19\frac{5}{31}$	at	11	02	06	$2\frac{7}{31}$

PROOF.

First $\frac{12}{31} + \frac{5}{31} + \frac{627}{880} + \frac{715}{880} = \frac{1786}{880} + \frac{715}{880} = \frac{2501}{880}$.

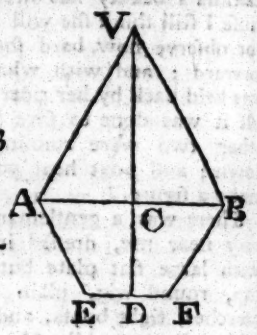
Then $\frac{2501}{880}$ l. × 880 = 2501 l. = 11l. 2s. 6d. $2\frac{7}{31}$ q.

An universal ANSWER *to the* GEOMETRICAL QUESTION.

Viz. $\frac{39,4786\,L^2 - P^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times P^2}{236,8716}$, plus $\frac{39,4786\,l^2 \text{ mi. } P - p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times P^2 + Pp + p^2}{236,8716}$ = the solidity.

And when $L = 25$, $l = 8,544$, $P = 94,248$ and $p = 75,3984$ feet, it is = 9312,06857 cubick feet.

For	1	$39,4786\,L^2 - P^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 125,66399443$
$1 \times P^2$	2	$39,4786\,L^2 - P^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times P^2 =$ 1116233,741698 0774
Also	3	$39,4786\,l^2 \text{ mi. } P - p^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 50,265598373$
Now	4	$P^2 + Pp + p^2 = P - l)^2 + 3\,Pp =$ 21673,75262976
3×4	5	$39,4786\,l^2 \text{ mi. } P - p)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times P^2 + Pp + p^2 = 1089530,8399\,1378\,76738$
$2 + 5$	6	$\frac{2205764,581611885\,51 \text{ and } 2205764,581611885\,51}{236,8716}$ = 9312,06857 cubick feet.



The SOLUTION *to the* QUESTION *in* September *last*, *p.* 416.

FROM the semi-perimeter subſtract each ſide ſeparately, and the continued product of the four differences, will exhibit the ſquare of the area when a maximum: Thus $9 \times 13 \times 17 \times 19)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 37791)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 194,399074$ = the greateſt area.

But in order to delineate the figure when the area is a maximum, it is abſolutely neceſſary to find a diagonal, which may be effected by the following

THEOREM.

Multiply the ſum of the ſquares of the ſides above the diagonal by the rectangle of the ſides under it: Alſo multiply the ſum of the ſquares of the ſides under the diagonal by the rectangle of the ſides above it; and the total of thoſe products being divided by the total of the ſaid rectangles, will give the ſquare of the diagonal required.

N. B. Theſe excellent theorems I inveſtigated, without conſidering the trapezium as inſcribed in a circle; and the firſt was publiſhed in the Gentleman's Diary for the year 1744: But that for a diagonal I have lately deduced, and here preſent it as a New-Year's Gift to all true lovers of arts and ſciences.

Norwich, Dec. 10, 1752. JAMES HEMINGWAY.

Concluſion of the Marquis of HALIFAX's REFLECTIONS *on* VANITY. *(See p.* 538.)

THERE is a degree of vanity that recommendeth; if it goeth further, it expoſeth.

So much as to ſtir the blood to do commendable things, but not ſo much as to poſſeſs the brain, and turn it round.

There are as many that are blown up by the wind of vanity, as are carried away by the ſtream of intereſt.

Every body hath not wit enough to act out of intereſt, but every body hath little enough to do it out of vanity.

Some mens heads are as eaſily blown away as their hats.

If the commending others well, did not recommend ourſelves, there would be few panegyricks.

Mens vanity will often diſpoſe them to be commended into very troubleſome employments.

The deſiring to be remembered when we are dead, is to ſo little purpoſe, that it is fit men ſhould, as they generally are, be diſappointed in it. Nevertheleſs, the deſire of leaving a good name behind us is ſo honourable to ourſelves, and ſo uſeful to the world, that good ſenſe muſt not be heard againſt it.

Heraldry is one of thoſe fooliſh things that may yet be too much deſpiſed.

The contempt of ſcutcheons is as much a diſeaſe in this age, as the over-valuing them was in former times.

There is a good uſe to be made of the moſt contemptible things, and an ill one of thoſe that are the moſt valuable.

The following Particulars of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Dr. MARTIN BENSON, *late Biſhop of* Glouceſter, *appear worthy of publick Regard.*

LASTLY, I am deſirous of caſting in my mite out of the ſubſtance which the goodneſs of Providence has been pleaſed to beſtow upon me, towards the relief and benefit of ſuch of my brethren as are in want of it.

And as the firſt regard is due to the ſouls of men, and as I, by my ſacred profeſſion, have a more particular obligation upon me in this reſpect, I leave to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in America 20l. and I farther leave to the ſame ſociety 50l. to be added to the fund for ſettling biſhops in our plantations, hoping that a deſign ſo neceſſary and unexceptionable, cannot but be at laſt put in execution.

And I leave to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge 40l. one half to be applied to the Eaſtern miſſion.

And I leave to the Correſponding Society for erecting and maintaining Proteſtant Working Schools in Ireland 20l. and I humbly beg of God to bleſs and proſper all ſuch good deſigns and endeavours for preſerving and promoting piety, virtue, and true religion in the earth.

I leave, in the next place, 100l. to Richard Dalton, and Thomas Uthwat, Eſqrs. requeſting them to put it out to intereſt in the funds, or otherwiſe, as they ſhall think proper, and to apply the intereſt towards the maintenance of Mr. Allen, ſo long as they ſhall think ſuch aſſiſtance neceſſary for his ſupport; and after his death, or after the time they ſhall judge him to live not in want of that ſupport, I deſire and direct them to give 50l. of this ſum to the Hoſpital of St. Luke for lunaticks; and the other 50l. to that of incurables at Bedlam.

I leave alſo 20l. to the Weſtminſter Infirmary in James ſtreet, ten to the curables, and ten to the incurables.

I leave alſo 50l. to the building of the Infirmary at Newcaſtle, and deſire that it may be applied in particular to the finiſhing or ornamenting, or in any way to the ſervice of the chapel there.

And whereas I had attempted to ſet up an Infirmary in the city of Glouceſter, to which conſiderable ſubſcriptions were made, but yet the deſign could not be then brought to take effect; but as I am in hopes, however, it ſome time or other hereafter may; in order to give ſome ſmall encouragement to the riſe of ſo uſeful a charity, I hereby leave the ſum of 200l. to the biſhop and dean and chapter of Glouceſter for the time being, to be placed by them out at intereſt, and the principal and intereſt which ſhall have thence ariſen, to be applied towards the ſetting up an Infirmary there, whenever ſo excellent a deſign, by the bleſſing of Providence, ſhall be undertaken and put in execution. I allow them however, and deſire them, in the mean time, and till there ſhall be ſuch a publick advantage in that place to be had, to lay out any part of the intereſt ariſing, in conveying any perſons to be cut for the ſtone, to any of the Infirmaries or Hoſpitals where they can gain admittance, where this help will be to be had.

And I again moſt humbly implore the Almighty and All-merciful Power, who is able to afford all help, to compaſſionate and ſuccour all thoſe, who are any where in any diſtreſs, whether of mind, body, or eſtate.

Likewiſe I leave 10l. to be diſtributed by the rector of * Cradley, at his diſcretion, to the poor of that place wherein I was born.

Likewiſe I leave 50l. to the maſter and officers of the Charter-houſe, where I had the bleſſing to receive my education, to be diſpoſed of in any way, as they ſhall judge moſt proper † for the ſervice of the ſcholars there.

Likewiſe I leave to the dean and chapter of Chriſt-Church, in Oxford, of which college I had the bleſſing to be a ſtudent, the ſum of 100l. to be diſpoſed of in whatever way they ſhall judge proper for the ſervice of that college.

From the INSPECTOR, Dec. 16.

AMONG the earlieſt of mankind, a promiſe was as ſacred as the moſt binding obligation: An aſſertion was of equal weight with the moſt ſolemn appeal to heaven. In the ſimplicity of thoſe times, mens words correſponded with their intentions, becauſe they were the offſpring of their thoughts; and their actions anſwered to their words, becauſe they were of the ſame origin. Men were not yet accuſtomed to fraud; and the word, or the more awful aſſeveration, were always fulfilled; becauſe that which they engaged would have been done, whether they had been given or not on the occaſion.

When

* *In Herefordſhire, the time of his life.*

† *The good biſhop had been a conſiderable benefactor to the ſcholars in*

When the children of theſe happier fathers became divided into different ranks, actuated by different views, and under the influence of different intereſts, the promiſe, or the aſſurance, were no longer looked upon as mere declarations of what had been done, or what was intended to be done; they were now conſidered not as ſimple aſſertions, but as teſtimonies and obligations. While they were credited, they often deceived; intereſt and truth could not ſubſiſt together. The intercourſe between man and man could not be kept up to mutual advantage, without theſe evidences and engagements, and theſe were found invalid. Some expedient was neceſſary, and they had recourſe to a bold one: They made the perſon, on whoſe word any thing of importance depended, ſwear by the living God that it was true.

This form of confirmation was to them awful in the higheſt degree, for they were religious: They trembled to make the allegation under ſo ſolemn an appeal; and they who had trembled to make, dared not to break it. Here was the origin of that ſacred form of atteſtation, the oath. Men, who could not be credited in an earthly court, appealed to a higher tribunal; they looked up to that above, and while they called upon the God of heaven and earth to hear their words, and as they were falſe or true, to reject or to receive them; they placed ſo much upon the forfeiture, that there remained no doubt of their fidelity.

Perhaps it had been better for the world, if this cuſtom had never been introduced. There is no doubt but much good accrued from it in the ages when it was firſt eſtabliſhed, but in thoſe which have paſſed ſince, it is moſt probable, that while a neglect of religion has taken from this manner of aſſeveration all its force, it has greatly injured religion.

It is wonderful, that thoſe who ſaw this ſacred teſt deviſed upon the principle, and ſupported by the authority of religion, ſhould continue, and ſhould render it more frequent, at a time when religion was no longer regarded by the greater part of thoſe to whom it was adminiſtered. It is aſtoniſhing, that the moſt important things ſhould be decided by it, at a time when the validity and obligation of it, with many on whoſe teſtimony that deciſion depended, was nothing. As piety is the ſource and the foundation of all that awe which an oath inſpires; the force of an oath, with regard to thoſe who take it, will be exactly proportioned to the degree of their piety: And let thoſe, who look into the lives and characters of ſuch as muſt often ſwear, ſay what credit is to be given to it on this foundation; in general, none.

The oath in thoſe times, when it was in truth that of which it is now the ſhadow, when it was the proof of right and wrong, was held ſacred and awful. It was never adminiſtered, but under the moſt ſolemn forms; and was never permitted to be taken, but upon the moſt important occaſions. How is it now? That familiarity, which in all things is the parent of indifference, here has produced the utmoſt of its influence, contempt. There are no ſubjects ſo trivial on which an oath is not adminiſtered; none ſo contradictory on which it is refuſed; no character ſo black that is not admitted to take it; and what is worſe, there is none ſo bad, whoſe atteſtation in this form is not received as evidence of truth, except he have been already convicted of perjury, an exception that ſcarce happens twice in an age. In every trivial diſpute men fly to the magiſtrate and make oath; and thoſe to whom the obligation is of no validity, expect it to be received as a ſanction by others: On every occaſion of intereſt men are expected, nay, in many they are compelled, to uſe this ſolemn credential, where it is known they break it. The oaths of office, who ever ſo much as pretended to regard them? The oaths of voters at elections, who is it that does not know they are violated as they are taken?

One would imagine, that thoſe in power looked upon all this as trivial. The very form of many oaths, impoſed by authority, is ſuch as renders them incompatible with the cuſtoms and the eſtabliſhments of the preſent time; and yet they are unaltered: The words calculated for an earlier period are not changed: And tho' all things are changed which they concern, the man who is to have the advantage, muſt ſwear to them. In other caſes, where but a moderate ſhare of duty is required, a vaſt deal is implied in the oath on which men receive the charge. They receive it notwithſtanding; and they diſregard it all. It is impoſſible the whole ſhould be complied with: It is not expected, even by thoſe who propoſe it, that it ſhould: And cuſtom authorizes the neglecting all. (See p. 575.)

What is the conſequence? Oaths are taken by thoſe over whom they have no power: Thoſe who would be awed by them, decline them. The offices to which they are appointed as preparatory, and many of which are important to the generality of mankind, devolve on thoſe who will not regard the obligation. Men, who

who have honeſty to diſcharge the moſt important truſt, but have conſciences too ſenſible, and minds too firm, to engage for more than they ſhall execute, or than ſhall be expected of them, are ſhut out of the liſt, from among whom they are to be choſen, not who will perform, but who will undertake them.

If the admitting oaths in evidence, from thoſe who pay no regard to the appeal, interrupt much of the juſtice, that would otherwiſe be done to men oppreſſed and injured by the form of our moſt excellent laws; the annexing theſe antiquated or inconſiderate oaths to offices of importance, is a much greater injury: It robs the nation of the ſervice of the beſt men in it, only becauſe they are ſo.

No period has ſeen ſo many grievances redreſſed as the preſent: None has enjoyed a tranquillity, under which theſe things might ſo well come into conſideration. This is of the firſt rate in its nature and in its conſequences, and aſſuredly it will not be neglected.

Some EXTRACTS *from the Tranſlation of a Book publiſhed in* France, *intitled*, The SCHOOL of MAN.

THIS book is digeſted by the author into diſcourſes upon various ſubjects, and by giving ſatyrical, tho' perhaps true characters of many of the firſt rank in France, he introduces many excellent moral precepts.

Upon education he ſays, 'How many capped Senecas do we ſee, no more than the infamous tools, or at beſt, the firſt confidents of their pupils? Shall I not deſerve a reward in preventing them from being their corruptors?

And a little further he adds, "To relieve the diſtreſs of a friend, and properly to educate a ſon, is more than giving them life. To preſerve life, to learn the virtuous enjoyment of it, is more than having received it, at a time we were inſenſible of it."

Upon religion he ſays, "To give only in expectation of acknowledgment, that is man's way; but to heap benefits even on the ungrateful, to prevent them, to do them good againſt their will, in this, O my God, I behold thee: But who can imitate thee?"

Upon honour he has this bold paragraph, "Says Auguſtus * to young Tartus, Come live with me, I'll be a father to you; my wife ſhall be a fond mother; my ſon your brother; and in my daughters you ſhall find ſo many ſiſters: My ſervants ſhall be at your command; and be your enemies who they will, I will ſtand in the gap againſt them all: But oh, too credulous young man! How unhappy have been the conſequences! his ſuggeſtions have been a law to you. He commanded you to croſs the ſea; you did ſo, without heſitating: He ſent you almoſt alone in the midſt of your numberleſs enemies, who, to a man, roſe up againſt you, and baffled your attempts; and with what difficulty did you eſcape? In a word, Auguſtus betrayed you; and behold how ſoon he has changed his note! Betake yourſelf, ſays he, whither you pleaſe, I can harbour you no longer; George, Frederick † and Francis ‡ will fall upon me: The fear of that outweighed all your pathetick remonſtrances of honour and religion: All you have now to do, is to ſet out immediately, or worſe may befal you: What can you hope for after ſuch an abrupt deſertion? The play is over, and the curtain dropped: Haſte off the ſtage; ſtifle all remembrance of the ſplendid ſchemes which ſo lately ſwelled your aſpiring heart: Serenely exchange the military robe for the ſhepherd's coat. Inſtead of governing ferocious men, tend ſubmiſſive ſheep: Let the branches of the beech form a canopy for thy throne, and the verdure of nature ſupply the place of a carpet: Take the crook for thy ſcepter; thy courage, let it be levelled at the wolves, and let your flock be benefited by your exemplary virtues. Haſte thee away then: Canſt thou be inſenſible that a market is made of thee? But if in thy flight, thine enemies and Auguſtus ſhould come into thy mind, beware of wiſhing him any; rather thank him for not uſing you worſe."

A little further he gives us this paragraph, "Says a friend, Terona ‖ is a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the ſphere of learning; if you have a mind, I will give you a ſight of him to-morrow; I know a houſe where he is to be ſeen: Softly, I am at a loſs: Do you mean ſome ſtrange creature? Why, no; I am talking of that prodigy of erudition Terona, anſwers my friend: Oh! go on then. Well, are you for ſeeing him to-morrow? Fair and ſoftly, ſay I again: What ſort of a man is Terona? Is he a good parent? or fit to make a friend of? Why, replies my friend, he has indeed played looſe with ſome perſons, and has expoſed in epigrams others, whoſe kindneſs to him demanded another kind of treatment; as to his religion, we will wave it: However, he is an admirable genius; his compoſitions are ſo animated, ſo—well, my friend, favour me with his works: As for himſelf he is no more than the copy of a man; the original will be welcome to me."

Some

* *King of France.* † *King of Pruſſia.* ‡ *The Emperor.* ‖ *Voltaire.*

Some pages further he ſays, "So then, Croeſus *, after three years confinement, you are your own man again; inſtances of the like have been, yet it is a notable eſcape, and I wiſh you joy: A word to the wiſe is enough; your conſcience intimates, that it is not of your innocence, but that you were ſo deeply involved as to be able to compaſs a pardon. Greaſe your lawyer, that is one way, though he was not the main inſtrument; it is owing to your unbounded monopolies and oppreſſions, that your head is upon your ſhoulders. He who has wherewith to buy a cauſe, is in a fair way to carry it."

And towards the end of this diſcourſe he gives us this uſeful advice, after having told the ſtory of Jacob and Eſau: "Whoever is under the unhappy neceſſity of making any propoſal to another, ſhould let nothing of himſelf be ſeen; let him cover his eyes and put a bridle upon his tongue: If he lays open his weak ſide, he may be ſure to be ſqueezed to his very ſoul.

There is no ſafety till our irregular appetites and fancies are brought under; every one about us is on the catch to turn them againſt ourſelves: I tremble to think what diſaſters they bring upon us. Inſtead of ridiculing Eſau, let us do better; let his example put us upon our guard; ſome Jacob or other may find a way to ſupplant us in our birth-right.

Upon the *ſummum bonum*, or chief good, he ſays: "Let me explain myſelf: The *ſummum bonum* imports a fixed determinate object, and ſo univerſal as intirely to engroſs us, and leave us not the ſlighteſt attention to any other circumſtances. In that ſupreme object all our thoughts muſt center; it muſt employ our reflections; from it our deſires, our affections, our likings muſt not preſume to ſtray: Does not this ſufficiently exhibit what is the *ſummum bonum*; or muſt I ſpeak more plainly? To what can ſuch an extenſive definition appertain, but to virtue? It evidently is virtue alone which can rid us of all thoſe extravagant deſires, which diſturb the enjoyment of ſubordinate goods; therefore the *ſummum bonum* is virtue."

And he afterwards adds thus: It is a current ſaying, that, *to extinguiſh the paſſions, is to deſtroy nature*; their brutality only it is that religion proſcribes; all its injunctions tend to their exaltation and refinement: It conſults our ſatisfaction, may I not ſay our delight, in abridging us only of criminal pleaſures, and conſequently permitting us the beſt, the moſt exquiſite, ſuch as are without alloy. What are thoſe which begin with uneaſineſs, and terminate in remorſe? Surely no better than real pains, coloured with a bewitching varniſh. In a word, the pleaſures which religion allows, are the real ſupports of nature; and it is the genuine offſpring of the former who alone do honour to the latter; whilſt all others depreciate it, as a rugged tyrant, and traduce this favourite child of heaven as an enemy to the deity.

Upon the *ſummum malum*, or chief evil, he moſt juſtly obſerves, that as virtue is our chief good, vice muſt be our chief evil. In ſhewing the ſeveral miſtakes of mankind in relation to this, he ſays: "There is Lycoris † juſt appearing in the gay world, like an opening roſe; ſcarce were the firſt leaves diſcloſed, when Guniphilus caſt his eye upon her. Should I ſay he was ſmitten with her, it would be a thunderclap to Melania, who three years ago left her huſband to live with him; to be ſure, handſome preſents have been made, if not a ſettlement for life. Melania had certainly been diſcarded, when, moſt fortunately for her, an Engliſh lord ſteps between, vaſtly outbids Guniphilus, and carries off the blooming Lycoris that ſame night. Never any perſon, Guniphilus, did thee a better turn than this laviſh rival: With Lycoris you had been an undone man.

And this diſcourſe he concludes thus: The careſſes of a lovely woman do much more hurt than all the clamours of the obſtreperous. The latter I grant to be inſupportable, yet is the former moſt to be feared: From her all vices are derived; ſhe is the engine of all misfortunes; and to be the huſband of ſuch a one makes the caſe worſe; duty and religion ſo linking us to her careſſes, that they cannot be ſhunned or eluded without a kind crime.

A fine woman, beloved, and ungovernable, with a ſpirit diſdaining the curb of reaſon, what a ſcourge! what a curſe! what an evil! what a *ſummum malum!* even to the worthieſt man! and the more he is ſo, the more is he to be pitied.

Upon ambition, after telling the ſtory of Haman, he concludes thus: "Power is no more than a loan from fortune, which ſhe often beſtows on us to require it again with ſevere intereſt. Ye great ones, turn your eyes towards Haman's cataſtrophe; and learn that an exalted ſtation begets enemies in greater numbers than flatterers."

In his diſcourſe upon the world he ſays, "A great lord is one who has keepers to knock on the head with impunity all who preſume to catch a hare upon

* *M. de la Bourdonaye.* † *Madam. Luce, a young actreſs.*

upon his eſtate; who plays high, ruins tradeſmen, gets drunk only with the beſt wines, ſurfeits himſelf with the moſt coſtly viandes, and calls in his doctor to recover him. He is one who dines at home only on extraordinary occaſions, who ſees his wife by way of viſit, and his children caſually; his domeſticks are well cloathed and ill paid, he has creditors and miſtreſſes. What is a great man? The reverſe of the great lord."

And preſently after, he ſays, "Porphyrus *, the deſcendant of ſuch an illuſtrious family, whoſe anceſtors make ſo honourable a figure in hiſtory, what has he done to perpetuate his name? Contracted debts which will never be paid. How many great noblemen are tranſmitted to poſterity only in their creditors books!"

Then in the next page, "It is thought ſtrange, ſays he, that in Africa there ſhould be found any freemen mad enough to ſell themſelves; that wealthy merchants, who have hundreds of ſlaves living in plenty, can ſell themſelves, ſeems to ſtagger our belief; yet is there not the like madneſs among ourſelves? Change but the words, and moſt of your honours and lordſhips fall into the ſame unaccountable baſeneſs."

Upon military men he obſerves thus: "Honour has a baſtard brother who is well received, and made much of on account of its ſtrong reſemblance.

This is falſe honour; to know, miſtruſt, and avoid it, is a moſt happy teſt of prudence; this boiſterous baſtard muſt not be elbowed, nor trod upon the toe; a ſmile, the moſt innocent jocularity, are with him unpardonable affronts: Relations and friends he has none, his ſpeech is thoroughly laconick, conſiſting only of two monoſyllables, die or kill. This falſe honour is, in the world, what ſuperſtition is in religion, extreme in all things, it offends God and terrifies men. The true gentleman is as far ſuperior to him who acts upon falſe honour, as the real chriſtian is to the ſuperſtitious bigot.

A LETTER *from a Gentleman in the* Country *to his Friend in* London, *concerning the* GAME LAWS. (*See p.* 463.)

SIR,

I AM favoured with yours, in which you give me an account of the ſplendor of your lord-mayor, the flouriſhing ſtate of our metropolis, and the honour conferred upon your court of aldermen by his majeſty's grace and favour; which account is highly pleaſing to me, as we, in theſe diſtant parts of the kingdom, feel the benefits of trade from the foreign money current amongſt us. I hope the citizens of London will think themſelves obliged to make ſuitable returns of affection and gratitude to his majeſty, when they conſider that freedom is the parent of trade, and trade of riches.

You go on and tell me, that you have a new club or aſſociation of nobility and gentlemen, eſtabliſhed, in order to the preſervation of the game over England, who you think might ſpend their time and money to better and more laudable purpoſes, than that of proſecuting poor men, already too miſerable, for the killing an inſignificant hare or partridge; by which proſecutions, many will be drove from their habitations, and leave their families a burthen on the pariſhes. And this, you ſay, the ſociety think a commendable undertaking. You obſerve further, that this aſſociation hath been already productive of great hardſhips and inconveniences to many people, as it hath deprived perſons of very great fortunes in the publick funds and otherwiſe, from having any piece of game at their tables; and it ſeems to you very abſurd, that a perſon of 100l. a year in land, tho' mortgaged to near its value, ſhould by the law of the land be qualified to take what game he pleaſes, when another, who hath 40,000l. in ſtock and money, by which I underſtand you mean yourſelf, ſhall not be permitted to take the leaſt feather; and you aſk me, which of the two ought to have the greater conſideration from the publick? And you ſay, ſince we country gentlemen have got all the game of the kingdom to ourſelves, and that you can buy none, you expect to be furniſhed from me. You proceed further and ſay, that game is *feræ naturæ*, and ſeems to be the natural property of him who can catch it, and that it ſavours much of arbitrary and deſpotick power to deprive a man of a liberty, he is by nature intitled to; and that the injuſtice and hardſhip of the game laws, will appear the more odious and abominable, as they equally deprive the farmer, on whoſe ground the game is reared and fed, whoſe graſs and corn they have eat, and therefore are moſt reaſonably become a part of his ſtock and ſubſtance.

I agree with you, that the people chiefly proſecuted by this ſociety, are poor and miſerable; but then I deny that thoſe calamities are brought upon them, either by the laws in being, or by the proſecutions directed by that ſociety. They were ſo before, and will ever continue ſo to be, ſo long as they refuſe to work at their reſpective profeſſions, and ſpend their time in purſuit of game. And I appeal to the obſervation of all men, whether

* *Duke d'Antin.*

whether the wives and children of poachers are not worſe cloathed and worſe fed, and in more diſtreſs and miſery, than thoſe of any induſtrious labourer in the pariſh? But this is not the worſt; for as ſuch perſons will not work themſelves, ſo their children are bred up in idleneſs; and, like young pole-cats, begin to hunt after game as ſoon as their eyes are open; and when they have got a taſte of that ſort, will hardly ever be reclaimed. So that it is better both for the family and pariſh, that ſuch a fellow ſhould be drove from home, and his children reared to labour and induſtry, than that all the male children ſhould be debauched by the example of ſuch a father. Beſides, Sir, do not you think that a ſtrong luſty fellow, employing his time in purſuit of hares, &c. is guilty of a miſapplication of his ſtrength and parts, and is conſequently a loſs to the publick? Is not all manufacture, trade, hedging, ditching, plowing, ſowing, reaping, mowing, marling, and every other branch of trade and huſbandry, injured and neglected, while men of this ſort are ſpending whole nights in purſuit of game? Add to this, that in caſe they miſs one game, their neceſſities require another, ſo take to ſtealing fiſh out of ponds and rivers, deer and coneys out of parks and warrens; geeſe, poultry, ſheep, and what not. And I can truly affirm, that I never knew a farmer or other perſon, whoſe welfare depended upon care and induſtry, but in a very few years was totally undone, if he gave his mind too much to the purſuit of game: So that the ſociety for the preſervation of the game are doing a publick good, by puniſhing, or driving from home, ſome of this race of lawleſs peſtilent fellows, if thereby they can reduce others to a ſober induſtrious manner of life. This view the legiſlators had in making the game laws; and this view the ſociety you mention, I do preſume, have, in putting theſe laws into execution. I cannot agree with you in thinking, that the laws relating to game, are either ſevere or cruel in not giving people of great perſonal property a power of killing game, or arbitrary and oppreſſive in not permitting the farmer to take it, or that game is *feræ naturæ*, and therefore every one who can may take it. Firſt, the property in game ſeems moſt naturally to follow the land where it is reared, fed, and found; and therefore the man of ever ſo great perſonal property, who hath no land of his own, can have no natural right to kill or take it in the lands of another; and you might with equal juſtice take my fiſh out of my river or pond, as my hares, partridges, &c. for they are both mine, by virtue of the place where they have been reared and fed; and if they are wholly mine, they cannot be yours, and conſequently, you can have no right to take them without my leave, more than you can my ſheep or my cattle. As hares, partridges, &c. carry no marks, by which they can be diſtinguiſhed one from another, ſo as to be particularly owned, as ſheep and cattle do, therefore the law has rightly appointed them to be the property of the landholder, and forbid all thoſe who have not ſuch a portion of land, from having game in their poſſeſſion; rightly preſuming, that ſuch perſons muſt either ſteal it themſelves, or buy it from thoſe who did; both which, in the very nature of ſeparate property, are unjuſt. It is true, the law hath limited the power of killing game, to him that hath 100l. a year in lands. Why the legiſlature fixed upon that quantity is hard to ſay, unleſs we ſuppoſe that they thought ſuch a portion of apparent property was ſufficient to maintain a man and his family, without much perſonal labour and induſtry; but whatever the reaſon was for fixing that the ſtandard, it is certain it might have fixed upon any other quantity of land more or leſs; and your objection would have been equally good: And I could with more plauſible reaſoning ſay, the law is unjuſt which excuſes your ſtock from contributing in eaſe of the land tax, than it could be ſaid, that my land ſhall, againſt my conſent, furniſh dainties for your table.

I do not better agree with you in your ſentiments, that hares, partridges, &c. are *feræ naturæ*, and therefore liable to be taken by every one, any more or farther than all the other brute animals are. Thoſe creatures, as I obſerved before, being hard to be diſtinguiſhed from each other, a property in them is not ſo eaſily fixed as in horſes, ſheep, cows, pigs, &c. whoſe ſize, colour, and marks diſtinguiſh them from each other, and being larger and better adapted to the ſervice of man, more pains have been taken to tame them, and reconcile them to a confined life; but if ſheep, hogs, &c. were totally left to themſelves, they would be as wild as hares, &c. and were partridges, to be fed and reared as chickens are, I conceive they would be equally as familiar. But ſuppoſe the things we in this country call game, were in a more particular manner *feræ naturæ* than the others beforementioned; would it from thence follow, that every man hath a natural right to take them? Is not all property fixed and determined by the will and agreement of men,

men, and must it not neceſſarily have been ſo from the time they entered into ſocial life? And are not laws made, as far as man can ſee, for the good of the whole? And if a law is made to give a property in a thing where there was none before, would not that law bind others, and make that be a man's property which was not ſo before?

The laws of this country have, for many good reaſons, confined what is here called game, to the benefit of the landed men, and to the landed men only; and ſhall others, who have never a foot of land in the kingdom, take it at pleaſure? Your manner of reaſoning will hold equally for the benefit of ſmugglers as poachers, for ſtealing fiſh as well as game.

Your next aſſertion, viz. that it is unjuſt, cruel, &c. to debar the farmer from killing game on his own land, &c. hath ſomething in it more plauſible than the other parts of your letter, but when duly conſidered, conſiſt only in giving hard names and words, but hath not the leaſt ſhadow of reaſon or juſtice to ſupport it.

The farmers in this kingdom who occupy no land but what is their own, are very few and inconſiderable in compariſon of the reſt of the landed men, and therefore I ſhall only conſider under this head, the farmers of other mens lands and eſtates, which you think in reaſon and juſtice ought to kill at pleaſure.

Suppoſe there were no game laws in being, and that the tenants and farmers of other mens eſtates were at liberty to kill game at their will and pleaſure, would not every nobleman and gentleman, of a good landed eſtate, reſerve the game to himſelf for his own uſe and entertainment, and make covenants and conditions in his bargains and leaſes, that his tenants, their workmen and ſervants, upon ſevere forfeitures and penalties, ſhould not kill the game themſelves, nor wilfully ſuffer any other to do it? Would not this be an honeſt, fair and rational bargain? And have the legiſlators done any thing ſo ſtrong and ſevere? Have they not had a tenderneſs and regard for the welfare and ſafety of the farmer, by ſubſtituting a general law, forbidding him to kill game under a ſmall penalty, with which all the nobility and gentry in this kingdom reſt ſatisfied, inſtead of inſerting in every leaſe thoſe conditions and covenants which would be productive of endleſs law-ſuits and controverſies, frequently end in the ruin of the farmer, loſs of his leaſe, and always to his detriment? Thus it would certainly ſtand betwixt the tenant and his landlord, were there no general laws for the preſervation of the game. And I now leave you to judge, which of theſe would be beſt for the farmer; and I do appeal to you, whether it was not diſcreet, generous, good natured and wiſe in the legiſlators, to determine by ſmall penalties, rather than leave them to be ruined and undone by one indiſcreet action and breach of covenant.

Farmers are the chief favourites of landed men, and whoever told or ſurmiſed to you, that the ſociety doth now or ever did intend to proſecute farmers without diſtinction, impoſed upon you and abuſed the ſociety, whoſe reſolutions and actions are only againſt poachers, ſnarers, takers of game in the night, poulterers, higlers, carriers, innholders, and all thoſe who are concerned in the killing, ſelling or diſpoſing of game for any gain: And if any farmer cometh under any of theſe deſcriptions, he muſt not hope to avail himſelf of his being a farmer, but muſt blame himſelf for trading in thoſe forbidden commodities, and giving defiance to the laws, his landlord, and all people of diſtinction in the kingdom.

You give me to underſtand, that ſince you cannot buy, you expect game from me, ſuppoſing that I abound, and have ſufficient both for myſelf and friends. You know, Sir, that my eſtate lies within two miles of a very populous borough town, where every man thinks, from the protection he is to have from his repreſentative, to be exempt from all laws both human and divine; and though I have 1000l. a year, lying moſtly together, with a lordſhip, I aſſure you, I may look a whole day and not find above one hare, and often never a one, tho' my tenants aſſure me they kill none, and I believe they ſeldom do; and tho' we yearly ſee covies of partridges when ſmall, they are all taken before they are fit to be ſought after by any gentleman, who intends them for his diverſion, not his prey. But in caſe I ſhall perceive that the proceedings of this ſociety have an influence on my eſtate, and that I am protected from thoſe harpies, I aſſure you that you yourſelf ſhall feel the advantage ariſing from the aſſociation, which at preſent you ſeem ſo much to diſlike. And now, I hope, upon this fair and impartial ſtate of the caſe, you will think the laws, as they now ſtand, for the preſervation of the game, reaſonable in themſelves, beneficial to the publick, and tender in reſpect to the delinquent; and that the ſociety, conſiſting of the beſt families and largeſt eſtates in the kingdom, can never enter into any ſcheme injurious to their tenants and farmers; and if by any meaſures of theirs they can introduce diligence and labour into the

place of unlawful ſports and paſtimes, ſo ſhamefully practiſed among the inferior people, that it will merit your forgiveneſs, and the thanks of the publick, the pariſhes, the wives and children of this beggarly race of poachers, who are got too numerous and impudent to be reformed by particulars, and whom nothing leſs than an aſſociation of this ſort can bring back to a ſenſe of their duty and callings.

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

Of the REVENUES *of the* French CLERGY.

THE publick having been frequently entertained with accounts of the ſquabbles between the French king and his clergy, about the proportion they ſhould bear in the charges of the ſtate, which diſputes are not yet ended, and may not be very intelligible to the generality of Engliſh readers, we ſhall, with the help of M. Voltaire, give them an eſtimate of the revenues of the clergy of France, which may enable them to form juſter ideas of this affair.

What the clergy of France and of the conquered towns formerly paid to the king, amounted to about 2,500,000 livres, taking one year with another; and the numerical value of the coin having ſince encreaſed, they have annually ſupplied the ſtate with about 4,000,000, under the denomination of tenths, extraordinary aid and free-gift. This word and this privilege of free-giſt have been preſerved, as a relick of the ancient uſage, when all lords of fiefs made free-giſts to the kings in the exigencies of the ſtate. The biſhops and abbots being lords of fiefs, owed nothing but ſoldiers in the times of feodal anarchy. The kings had nothing then but their demeſnes, like the other lords. When afterwards all things changed, the clergy did not change, but retained the cuſtom of aſſiſting the ſtate by free-gifts.

To this ancient cuſtom, which is preſerved by a body of men that often aſſemble, but muſt neceſſarily be loſt if they do not aſſemble, we are to join the immunity conſtantly inſiſted on by the church, and this maxim, that *their goods are the poors goods.* Not that they pretend to owe nothing to the ſtate, of which they hold all things; for the kingdom, when in need, is the firſt poor; but they alledge in their behalf the right of giving only voluntary aids; and Lewis XIV. always demanded thoſe aids in ſuch a manner as to meet with no denial.

In Europe, and even in France, they are ſurprized that the clergy pay ſo little: They fancy that this clergy enjoy one third of the kingdom. If they did poſſeſs this third part, they ought undoubtedly to pay a third of the charges, which would commonly amount to near 30,000,000 of livres per ann. excluſive of the duties on conſumptions, which they pay like the reſt of the ſubjects: But men form vague ideas and prejudices in all matters. It is ſaid, that the church poſſeſſes the third part of the kingdom, juſt as we ſay at a venture, that there is a million of inhabitants in Paris. If men would only take the trouble to compute the revenue of the biſhopricks, they would find by the rent-rolls and leaſes made about 50 years ago, that all the biſhopricks were then valued at no more than an annual revenue of four millions; and the commendatory abbeys were rated at 4,500,000 livres. It is true, that thoſe rolls and leaſes were ſet at a third below the value; and if to that we add the augmentation of the rents of land eſtates, the ſum total of the rents of all conſiſtorial benefices will amount to about ſixteen millions: And here it muſt be remembered, that of this revenue a conſiderable ſum goes every year to Rome, which, as it never returns, is abſolutely loſt to the nation. This is a great liberality of the king towards the holy ſee, which, in the ſpace of a century, ſtrips the ſtate of above 400,000 marks (a mark is eight ounces) of ſilver; which in the long run would beggar the kingdom, if commerce did not abundantly repair this loſs.

To thoſe benefices which pay annates to Rome, we muſt add the cures, the convents, collegiates, communities, and all other benefices: But if they be eſtimated at fifty millions per ann. all over the actual extent of the kingdom, we ſhall not be very wide of the truth.

Such as have made a ſevere and attentive inquiry into this matter, could not ſet the revenues of the whole Gallican church, both ſecular and regular, at above eighty millions; which is not an exorbitant ſum for the maintenance of 90,000 religious, and about 160,000 eccleſiaſticks, which were reckoned in 1700. That ſum, divided equally amongſt them, would give to each about 300 livres. There are conventual monks, who do not coſt their monaſtery 200 livres yearly: There are monks, regular abbots, who enjoy a revenue of 200,000 livres. It is this enormous diſproportion that ſhocks the publick, and excites murmuring. They pity a country curate (i. e. rector) whoſe painful miniſtry procures him only his congruous maintenance of 3, 4, or 500 livres, whilſt an idle religious, become abbot,

bot, and ſtill as idle as before, poſſeſſes an immenſe income, and receives faſtidious titles from thoſe that are under his juriſdiction. Theſe abuſes are carried to a much greater height in Flanders and Spain, and eſpecially in the catholick ſtates of Germany, where we ſee monks princes.

The clergy of France have always obſerved a very onerous cuſtom: When they make the king a free-gift of ſeveral millions for a few years, they borrow the money; and after paying the intereſt thereof, they reimburſe the capital to their creditors: Thus they pay twice. It had been more advantageous to the ſtate, and to the clergy in general, and more conſiſtent with reaſon, had this reverend body ſupplied the exigencies of government by contributions proportionate to the value of each benefice. But men are ever tenacious of old cuſtoms.—So far our author.

This is the cuſtom which the French court has of late attempted to break, but hitherto without ſucceſs, the clergy not liking the propoſal of taxing livings in an equitable way, as conceiving it an infringement of their privileges and immunities. As to the general diſtribution of church revenues, we ſee it fares with them as it does with the clergy of other countries; ſome have too little, and ſome too much; but at the ſame time it muſt be conſidered, that many thouſands of them are mere drones, a dead weight on the publick, uſeleſs members in a commonwealth, whoſe income, tho' ſmall, is yet more than their labours juſtly entitle them to.

From the INSPECTOR.

For after matrimony's over,
He that holds out but half a lover,
Deſerves for ev'ry minute more
Than half a year of love before.

CUSTOM among the faſhionable world has repreſented many of the moral duties as awkward and ungraceful: And it has been the fate of thoſe in particular, which are the moſt important or eſſential to our happineſs, to be moſt condemned. It is not amiſs, that the conſequences of ſuch a ſyſtem are the want of all that ſatisfaction, the loſs of that tranquillity, thro' which alone true pleaſure can be taſted: It is juſt, that ſuch determinations ſhould be their own puniſhment. But tho' we allow it right and reaſonable, for thoſe who create the polite vice, to feel the full ſting of its effect, we are to look with ſome degree of tenderneſs on thoſe who from incapacity cannot, or who but from natural timidity dare not, examine into the truth and reaſon of the eſtabliſhed principle, but fall into the folly from example.

Certain it is, that to enjoy our lives, the plaineſt and the ſhorteſt road is to abjure the cuſtoms and the opinions of thoſe, who at this time call themſelves happy. Nor let that want of the world's eſtimation, which muſt attend ſuch a ſingularity of behaviour, be ſuppoſed an overweight for all conſiderations: The conſequence of loſing the applauſe of others, will be the obtaining our own: And he knows little of the human heart, or of true felicity, who is not convinced, that while a man reſpects himſelf, and can ſay that is right which he has done, he has no ſenſe of the pain for the contrary opinion of others, unleſs it be on the account of thoſe who poſſeſs that error.

There is not any one of the moral duties ſo eſſential to content, ſo inſeparable from, not to ſay happineſs, even from eaſe, as that of affection from the huſband to the partner of his bed: Yet, ſo has the cuſtom of the world, always counter to what is right and good, eſtabliſhed it, that nothing ſits ſo awkwardly upon a man, nothing is ſo uncourtly. The perſon whom the faſhion of the times commands the lover to decline, before he knows that ſhe deſerves it; the ſame faſhion requires of him to neglect and to diſpiſe, as ſoon as he is ſenſible that ſhe merits his good opinion. He would be called brute and bear, who ſhould let the woman he intended to marry be ſeen abroad without him; and he is ſtigmatized in the more galling appellations of fool and ſlave, who is ever ſeen with her afterwards.

The cuſtoms of an age cannot alter the nature of things. Cauſes will produce their effects, let us counteract them as we pleaſe. In ſpite of all our polite determinations, marriage is irrevocable: And it is as certain, that neither of thoſe who are engaged in it can be happy, from the moment it is concluded, otherwiſe than by the conſent and approbation of the other. We ſee that it is ſo: We ſee the attention of the publick taken off from the married beauty, as ſurely and as quickly as her huſband's; And while we obſerve them mutually exerting all their talents to plague one another, we ſee that which ought to be the conſequence: We are witneſſes that every arrow, after it has hit the mark to which it was directed, returns, and with a new force, upon the hand which drew the bow.

There can be no reaſon, why all the graces and all the virtues of that perſon, whom

whom we have ſelected from the whole ſex, on account of thoſe graces and thoſe virtues, ſhould loſe all their beauty and their force, as ſoon as we are in poſſeſſion of the perſon, whom they adorn and recommend: But nothing is more evident, than that as ſoon as ever they may be of uſe to us, we reject the conſideration. As an obſerver of the world about me, I muſt declare this folly and its wretched conſequences to be univerſal; as a man, I ſhould be inclined to ſuppoſe the other ſex moſt criminal in it: But, in ſpite of partiality, I muſt declare the wives of the preſent age to be infinitely better than the huſbands; and confeſs, that this neglect, not to call it contempt, of the perſon as ſoon as married, from which all the inquietudes and diſtreſſes of the ſtate flow, altho' it have its riſe in faſhion, and ſhould therefore be appropriated to the ladies, is, on the contrary, almoſt wholly ours: I know at this time few, very few ill wives; and of thoſe, whom I muſt confeſs ſuch, hardly one whoſe faults have not been occaſioned by thoſe of her huſband. With moſt of theſe, the vices of the man whom they have choſen from the world, vices which he either had not before he married, or which he was diſingenuous enough to conceal till that time, have been the provocation; with the few others, a fixed averſion, which would have prevented the union unleſs forced upon them, or ſome particular unhappineſs, as irreconcileable as the vice, and as ungenerouſly concealed.

Of the few wives therefore, who deſerve the name of bad ones, thoſe whom we cannot juſtify, we cannot refuſe to pity; but with the huſbands whom we ſee ill, and whom we ſee unhappy, it is otherwiſe. The faults are voluntary and againſt conviction; the conſequences are, what muſt of neceſſity attend ſuch faults, and we can neither juſtify nor compaſſionate them.

As ſtrange as it may ſeem to one, who obſerves the practice of the faſhionable married world, it is moſt aſſuredly true, that the huſband of an uneaſy wife cannot be eaſy; the pain which he gives he feels; the neglect which he pretends, is generally accompanied by a ſenſe of equal contempt on his own part; and his abſence with jealouſy. Deaf as we may be to the remonſtrances of virtue, we cannot but have ſome attention to employ on thoſe which promiſe happineſs; and in this material circumſtance, there is no way to it, but by giving up that faſhion which is its poiſon. He who will ſtudy the tranquillity of the partner of his bed, will in that act inſure his own——Whatever happineſs he communicates he will receive; and he will meet with gratitude where it will be moſt important.

Every man knows, that love which he profeſſes before the union, is a duty after it: It is perhaps therefore that he does not give it: What he beſtowed with a kind of pride while voluntary, he will not condeſcend to pay as a debt: But he ſhould know, that to be juſt is more an honour than to be generous. I would fain perſuade the married readers of my own ſex, that the virtues of their wives are in a manner their own. In point of credit they ſhare a great deal from them; in the more eſſential conſideration of their effects, they poſſeſs all the fruits.

I have obſerved, that the faults, and even the vices of a wife, are generally of the huſband's cauſing; he has power to be in the ſame manner the parent of her virtues: And of this he may be aſſured, that the conſequences of the one as well as of the other, will affect his peace of mind as nearly, or his reputation much more nearly, than thoſe which attend his own.

ANIMADVERSIONS *on* Voltaire's Hiſtory of the Age of LEWIS XIV.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

SIR,

BE pleaſed, by the canal of your paper, to allow me to inform the publick of thoſe reſentments, which the hiſtory *of the Age of Lewis* XIV. has raiſed in me. Frenchman indeed! who, if his own pen may guide our conceptions of him, "has no quality of ſoul, but what is derived from the conſtitution of his body," and therefore muſt partake of its varied diſeaſe or diſtemper; whether it be the pox, the itch, the jaundice, the gout, the palſy, or any other evil that happens to perſecute his bodily frame. His Carteſian thinking ſubſtance is thus infeſted by his bodily extended ſubſtance! for you muſt form no idea of his ſoul, but what is generated from the archetype of matter. This material thing, the author of *the age of Lewis* XIV. in its inveſtigation of the ſtate and condition of the political world, has not been able to riſe higher in its ſolution of the varied phænomena, than the occult empire of *fate*; to whoſe dark deciſions, it has given the wide department of the political world: For, "if any thing can juſtify the opinion of a fatality, according to which the affairs of mankind are governed, it is this ſeries of misfortunes which perſecuted the Stuart family for above three hundred years."

One

One would imagine that Voltaire's deity held a ſteady aim, not to miſs a Stuart for three centuries. How inexorable the god! ſurely, there muſt be ſome artractive qualities in the ſouls of thoſe Stuarts, which aſſiſt the hand of fate, and direct her vengeance.

If by the term, perſecute, he means A to expreſs an unjuſt ſeverity, then that fatality, according to which the affairs of mankind are governed, has the attribute of injuſtice eſſentially belonging to it; and this ſame hiſtorian has accuſed the very god, that he ſays governs the affairs of mankind.

Neither does he ſeem at all capable of B any, the leaſt remorſe; for religion, of all other things, is even mentioned by him with ſovereign contempt. "Great Britain, ſays he, has no more religion at preſent, than what is neceſſary to diſtingiſh parties;" as if religion and parties were correlates. Whereas this materialiſt, had he been capable of knowing what religion is, would have ſeen, that this and C parties are irreconcileable oppoſites—religion has no more to do with parties, than V—— has to do with religion.

For when this hiſtorian mentions the religion of two of the Stuarts, he ſays, "James and Charles were both Roman catholicks; but as to Charles, in reality, his only religion was deiſm." What deiſm Charles had, may be put D to the ſame account with the deiſm of this hiſtorian; who, we have already ſeen, has but a duſky deity, a dark devil of a god! *fatality.*

It is aſtoniſhing to find this materialiſt ſo far drenched in ſtupidity, as to talk of juſtice: But, it ſeems, the atoms, of which his ſoul is compoſed, happen to have ſome mechanical inclinations to- E wards the corpuſcular ſouls of the Stuarts; which coming into imaginary contact, the friction of the angles gave him pain, and he then talks of juſtice. "If there is any ſuch thing as juſtice upon earth, ſurely it was repugnant thereto, for the ſon-in-law and daughter of James to drive him from his kingdom.—Mechanical enough! for the name of William F has been the offence of catholicks, becauſe the glory of proteſtants.—But what modeſty has the hiſtorian, when he thus arraigns the wiſdom of a nation, and cenſures the conduct of a prince, whoſe glory time cannot eclipſe? much leſs can the pen of a depraved fataliſt.—Every ſoul ſpirit that thirſts for blood, may, G in character arraign the juſtice of Great-Britain's deliverer, in that ever memorable revolution! but none other but ſuch miſcreants will charge the meaſure of driving away that king, as an act of injuſtice: A K—, whom V— owns, was in the *order of the jeſuits*, a ſociety, much more fit for the ſervices of the prince of darkneſs, than for thoſe of a Britiſh throne, religion, or humanity.

Thou ſon, thou worſhipper of fate, accuſe, ſentence, damn thy god, for not ordering the affairs of mankind better; and pretend not to fix any odium upon the names we have in joyful remembrance.—But yet more directly to the point.

The deſign of this wonderful hiſtory, is plainly to revive the languiſhing, dying cauſe of Jacobitiſm; and render the crown precarious upon the head of the preſent royal family: This, I ſay, is the obvious deſign of the hiſtory, called, *The age of Lewis* XIV.—For with what unexampled prudence does the writer affect the legitimacy of birth, and the right of claim to the crown of theſe realms, in the Italian-baſtard family?

"Queen Anne ſacrificed the rights of blood and her own inclinations to the good of her country, uſed her intereſt to have the ſucceſſion ſettled, and properly ſecured to the houſe of Hanover." Again, "Queen Anne excluded from the throne, her own brother." After this, "Q. Anne herſelf, influenced by her miniſters, begun to liſten to the voice of nature, and entered into the deſign of ſettling the ſucceſſion on her brother, whom ſhe had proſcribed againſt her own inclination;—but the family of Hanover, whom ſhe looked upon as alien, and diſliked, ſucceeded."

What indignation is not due from Britons, who love liberty, religion, their k—, their country?—Who have had the experience of near forty years reign of the Hanover family, and defy Voltaire or any other fataliſt, to ſhew a tenth of the glory, peace and proſperity enjoyed by theſe kingdoms, under the whole race of the Stuarts; except that part only of the reign of Anne, when the friends of Hanover were at the helm of publick affairs.

But the Frenchman dreams of ſome ſurly evolutions or revolutions of fate; and from our ebb of religion, concludes, we have loſt all our ſenſes, and are prepared for the illuſions of Popery.—Rather may heaven chaſten us with the plagues of his rod, than ever we ſhould again become the habitations of demons, the hold of every foul ſpirit, and the cage of every unclean and hurtful bird. O father of the heavens! lead us not into temptation, but however deliver us from that evil one, Popery! the reproach of our underſtandings; the ſcandal of humanity; the

the utmoſt diſgrace of the Chriſtian name; and the moſt deteſtable corruption of the religion of Jeſus! A ſuperſtition that V—— himſelf cannot diſtinguiſh from deiſm, neither that from fataliſm!

I before obſerved, that *The Hiſtory of the Age of Lewis* XIV. ſeems to have been publiſhed with a deſign to revive the languiſhing ſpirit of Jacobitiſm in theſe nations; for the hiſtorian has treated the revolution of 1688, with a ſplenetick ſeverity.—In the *Memoirs of the Houſe of Brandenbourg*, it is alſo ſaid, "That William landed in England, where he dethroned James, his father-in-law, ſubdued the oppoſite party, and became, in ſome meaſure, the lawful ſovereign of thoſe three kingdoms, by the conſent of the people, who ſeemed to juſtify his uſurpation." So far there is an agreement; yea, ſomewhat more. Voltaire ſays, James was a jeſuit, therefore we might be convinced of his diſqualification for the Britiſh throne; ſo likewiſe the *Memoirs* aſſert. "James, who was incapable of conciliating the publick eſteem on the throne, or of reigning over a nation, whoſe privileges he ſhould have regarded, let the ſceptre ſlip thro' his hands,—retired into France, where neither his dignity, or misfortunes, could procure him any eſteem." —What, in the name of truth, could be ſaid farther in proof of the juſtice and equity of the revolution? What occaſion for thoſe qualifying expreſſions, became, *in ſome meaſure*, the lawful ſovereign, &c. —the people *who ſeemed to juſtify* his uſurpation? Would theſe writers have had the Engliſh nation put out their own eyes, and handcuffed themſelves, whilſt a poor bigot, an egregious fanatick, had jeſuitically thruſt them all into the helliſh dungeons of Popery, and under all the tortures of its cruelty! Muſt they have tamely bowed under the yoke of his tyranny, who could not procute eſteem even at the court of France?

Yet Voltaire, in his moods, can declaim, "It is doubtleſs a melancholy conſideration, that the Chriſtian church has always been torn by diſſenſions, and that ſo much blood has been ſpilt by hands deſtined to carry the ſymbols of the God of peace." —Let him apply his obſervation to the *royal Jeſuit*, who gloried ſo much in the weſtern expedition of the bloody Jefferies and Kirk.—He could not be ignorant of thoſe barbarities, neither of the king's approbation of them; for Rapin, who reports them, V—— tells us, "is the beſt hiſtorian that has wrote an hiſtory of England, and the only one that is impartial." He likewiſe aſſirms, "The Engliſh, nature has tinctured with a ſtony ſpirit of independence, adopted, ſoftened, and formed them into a religion for themſelves." With what countenance can he ſay theſe things, and yet find fault with the revolution? Or with what pretence can he ſuppoſe any fitneſs or propriety in the claims of thoſe Italians, whom he would have us ſuppoſe to be rightful heirs to the crown of theſe realms? It is abſolutely impoſſible, upon his own principles, that any, but a Proteſtant prince, can, with any glory, weild the Britiſh ſceptre; for if nature has tinctured the Engliſh nation with a ſtony ſpirit of independence, adopted, ſoftned, and formed them into a religion for themſelves, then ſurely a Popiſh prince, of all others, muſt be diſqualified to reign over us.

There is a great affectation of temper and moderation in Voltaire's hiſtory, and yet he has treated the Pariſian maſſacre as if it expreſſed no more than a political madneſs of the people, like that of diſpatching the De Witts in Holland. And at another time, "Conde and Coligni declaring themſelves Calviniſts, becauſe the Guiſes ſided with the Catholicks, involved the kingdom in confuſion and civil war."—

But what may we not expect from this writer, who looks upon Popery as Chriſtianity! and treats the reformation with the utmoſt degree of raillery and ſcandal! —He talks "of a republican ſpirit which animated the firſt churches; which opinions received by Luther, Zwinglius, and Calvin, tended in a great meaſure to deſtroy the epiſcopal authority, and even monarchical power itſelf."

There is ſomething ſimilar in the *Memoirs of the H— of B——*. "The reformation in Germany to the love of gain, in England to that of a woman, in France to that of novelty;" yet what of all this? Does the operating motive with the firſt inſtrument determine the merit of the reformation? Not in the leaſt; for the *Memoirs*, &c. declare, that "Religion then aſſumed a new form, and drew near to its antient ſimplicity; the reformation was of ſervice to the world, and eſpecially to the progreſs of the human underſtanding; the Proteſtants being obliged to reflect upon matter of faith, diveſted themſelves ſuddenly of the prejudices of education, and found themſelves at liberty to make uſe of their reaſon, that guide which is given to man to conduct him, and which he ought to follow, if ever, in the moſt important concerns of life."

But in a farther article, the *Memoirs* expreſsly contradict the ſenſe of Voltaire; for, "Conſidering religion merely in a political light, it ſeems that Proteſtantiſm is

better adapted both for republicks and monarchies." It agrees better with that ſpirit of liberty, which is eſſential to the former; in a government that ſtands in need of merchants, labourers, tradeſmen, ſoldiers, it is certain, that people who make a vow againſt the propagation of the human ſpecies, are pernicious to the A ſtate.

In monarchies, the Proteſtant religion depends on no foreign power, but is intirely ſubject to the government; whereas the Catholick religion eſtabliſhes a ſpiritual juriſdiction, unlimited in its power, and fruitful in plots and artifices, in the prince's temporal dominions. The B prieſts who have the direction of conſciences, and have no other ſuperior but the pope, have a greater command over the people than the ſovereign, who governs them.

Here is a manifeſt repugnancy of ſentiment between Voltaire and his maſter. The one affirms with confidence, that the principles of the reformation tend to de- C ſtroy even monarchical power itſelf; whilſt the other, with infinitely more reaſon and judgment, has ſhewn, that Proteſtantiſm is much better adapted both for republicks and monarchies.

It is the lamentable condition with us of the preſent age, that luxury and vice have indiſpoſed the higher rank of Britons D for thought, for reflection, for the labours of reaſoning; otherwiſe, we ſhould be in no more danger of the ſpread of Popery, than we now are of the ſpread of virtue. And, methinks, the character given in the *Memoirs* of the firſt king of Pruſſia, the grandfather of the preſent, will ſuit too many in elevated ſtations, "Who are more buſy in their purſuit of empty E ſhew, than of uſeful attainments; they are great in trifling things, and triflers in great things."

Were it otherwiſe with us, there would be more care taken to ſupport the honours due to the reformation, inſtead of countenancing French cuſtoms and vices.

The ridicule of religion and of ſocial F virtue among the great, will ſerve to expoſe both the virtue and ſafety of the nation; for without a ſpirit of prophecy that denotes inſpiration, we may be confident, that as ſoon as the reformation and revolution principles are brought into general contempt, the ſecurity of all our glory is gone, and the very name of liberty will be no more. G

Will any, after all, ſpeak contemptuouſly of the reformation? Do not let him expect to find in V—— an advocate for Popery;—for when he ſpeaks of the pope's infallibility, he uſually calls it a phantom: And he mentions a deſign in France, in 1689, for eſtabliſhing a catholick apoſtolical church, which ſhould not bear the title of Roman; but that the Gallican church could not break with Rome, becauſe intent on extirpating Calviniſm.

Whilſt we applaud the reformation, the *Memoirs* juſtly remind us, "that it could not aboliſh all the errors of the antient religion; for tho' it had opened the eyes of the people with regard to an infinite number of ſuperſtitions, yet it retained a great many others." An obſervation which ſhould by allowed, to juſtify the various inſtances of mens throwing aſide every popular prejudice, and giving demonſtration to the world, that they find themſelves at liberty, and are making uſe of their own reaſon, the guide which heaven has appointed man to ſteer himſelf by, in the moſt intereſting concernments of human life.—In this age of light and knowledge, every proteſtant ſhould do all in his power to remove all manner of ſuperſtition, which is a diſgrace to the human underſtanding.

A PROTESTANT.

The following is the Subſtance of a Piece publiſhed by the King of Pruſſia, *under the Title of "An Expoſition of the Motives, founded on the univerſally received Law of Nations, which have determined the King, upon the repeated Inſtances of his Subjects trading by Sea, to lay an Attachment upon the Capital Funds, which his Majeſty had promiſed to reimburſe to the Subjects of Great-Britain, in virtue of the Treaties of Peace of Breſlau and Dreſden *, and to procure an Indemnity to his Subjects, out of the ſaid Capital, for the Loſſes which they have ſuſtained by the Depredations and Violences committed on them by* Engliſh *Privateers on the High Seas."*

A WAR having broke out, between the Engliſh nation on the one part, and the kings of France and Spain on the other, the king, to provide for the ſecurity of the trade of his ſubjects, on April 14, 1744, took the precaution to order M. Andrié, his miniſter at London, to inform himſelf exactly, from the Engliſh miniſtry, what they regarded as contraband, and whether corn, timber, boards, hemp, linſeed, linen, &c. were ſuch; that his majeſty might give the

* *This is to be underſtood of the laſt payment of the Sileſia loan, which he bound himſelf, by thoſe treaties, to reimburſe to the Engliſh ſubjects, who advanced money on a mortgage of the mines in that Province.*

neceſſary inſtructions to his ſubjects to regulate their trade accordingly.

May 18. M. Andrié writes, that lord Carteret had declared to him, in the name of his Britannick majeſty, "That the Pruſſian flag would be equally reſpected with that of any other power in alliance with England, excepting only ſuch veſſels as carried warlike ſtores to the enemies of Britain."

The king having required a more preciſe declaration, M. Andrié writes, on June 9, "That lord Carteret had repeated to him, and aſſured him, in the name of his Britannick majeſty, that none of the articles mentioned in his majeſty's firſt order, ſuch as timber and other materials for building of ſhips, nor cordage, ſails, hemp, linſeed, &c. were reputed contraband: That the Engliſh would take care to reſpect his majeſty's flag, and his ſubjects, whoſe trade ſhould meet with no moleſtation, provided they abſtained from carrying warlike ſtores to the enemies of Britain, (which ſtores are ſpecified in all the treaties of commerce between the maritime powers) or any victuals to places beſieged or blocked up by the ſaid nation: And that for the reſt, the neutral powers might carry on their trade as freely as in time of peace." It is to be obſerved, that when M. Andrié aſked lord Carteret to give him this declaration in writing, his lordſhip, as often as the other ſpoke of it, anſwered, "That it was not the cuſtom of England."

Lord Carteret having particularly referred for what is reckoned contraband, to the treaties concluded between the maritime powers, the king, by an exceſs of precaution, cauſed the treaties concluded between England and Holland in 1674 to be ſearched, and all the articles which lord Carteret had declared to M. Andrié to be, or not to be contraband, were found in them word for word.

By the third article of that treaty, contraband goods are, cannon, and every thing belonging to them, bombs, powder, fire-arms, mortars, bullets, ſabres, lances, petards, arquebuſes, grenadoes, ſaltpetre, cuiraſſes, and other things appertaining to war; alſo ſoldiers, horſes, ſaddles, &c. On the other ſide, the fourth article enumerates among ſuch as are not contraband, cloths, wool, linen, ready-made cloaths, ſhirts, tin, lead, coals, all ſorts of corn, tobacco, ſpices, ſalt proviſions, cheeſe, butter, wine, ſalt, and every thing tending to the ſuſtenance of life; maſts, boards, all ſorts of timber that ſerve for the building or repair of ſhips; and in general all ſorts of merchandizes not comprehended in the preceding article, are free to be carried to the ports of an enemy, towns beſieged or blocked up only excepted. It is evident therefore, that in former wars the Engliſh regarded nothing as contraband but thoſe things which ſerve only for war.

In conſequence of this declaration, the king gave notice to his ſubjects, that excepting in warlike ſtores, they might trade freely as in time of peace. For above a year, the Engliſh privateers ſuffered all Pruſſian ſhips to paſs unmoleſted, even thoſe laden with boards. It was only in Oct. 1745, that they firſt began to ſtop veſſels laden with boards for France, and would not ſuffer timber to paſs. They carried their depredations to ſuch a height, that tho' the abovementioned veſſels had no goods on board but what were plainly not prohibited, of which the captains aſſured them, and proved by their certificates, and other papers, yet not ſatisfied with ſtopping them, they took out of them whatever they thought proper, and carried them into their ports. One privateer in particular (ſays this relation) having taken an Embden veſſel laden with ſalts, not only took out her cargo and ſtripped the crew, but meanly beat them.

The king, moved by the repeated complaints of his ſubjects, having made many repreſentations on this ſubject, both by M. Andrié, and M. Mechel, ſecretary of the embaſſy, the earl of Cheſterfield, then ſecretary of ſtate, on Jan. 5, 1747, anſwered in writing, "That the king of Great-Britain, deſirous of taking every occaſion to ſignalize his great regard for the king of Pruſſia, made no difficulty to declare, that he would not in the leaſt obſtruct the navigation of the Pruſſian ſubjects, whilſt they traded not in prohibited merchandizes, and conformed to the antient uſages eſtabliſhed among neutral powers." When M. Mechel made freſh repreſentations to the earl of Cheſterfield on occaſion of the capture of a Dutch veſſel called the Three Siſters, and demanded reparation, his lordſhip, on Sept. 22, 1747, told him; "It was the king's intention to abide by the declaration made by lord Carteret to M. Andrié at the beginning of the war."

Nothing more, however, than thoſe ſimple declarations was given, not the ſmalleſt reparation was made for the firſt damages and inſults received from the privateers, nor for their depredations, which went on increaſing in 1747, and 1748 (continues this relation) tho' the king

king had declared at ſeveral times, that he would detain the capital which he had engaged to re-imburſe to the Engliſh, in diſcharge of the debt on Sileſia, and pay his ſubjects out of it. This hath obliged the king to yield to the preſſing inſtances and repeated ſolicitations of his ſubjects; to eſpouſe their cauſe, and make uſe of the methods which reaſon and the law of nations dictate, and determined him to indemnify his ſubjects out of the money belonging to the Engliſh that is in his hands.

This relation of the facts (which makes 25 pages in quarto) is followed by an examination of four queſtions relating to the grounds of the affair, upon the principles of the law of nature and of nations, as delivered by Grotius, Camden, Selden, Puffendorff, and others. There is alſo an appendix, of 21 pages, containing what that prince calls the proofs; being a liſt of the Pruſſian veſſels that were taken, printed in ſeven columns. 1. The number of veſſels taken, amounting to 18. 2. The names of the ſhips, and captains. 3. The names of the Engliſh privateers that took them. 4. The voyages on which they were taken. 5. The time they were detained. 6. The names of the Pruſſian ſufferers. 7. The reaſons aſſigned for their detention.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

London, December 26, 1752.

SIR,

I HAVE taken frequent notice of your paper for ſeveral juſt obſervations, in reſpect to trade; particularly, a remark in that of Saturday the 23d inſtant, wherein you mention "the vaſt quantities of ſnuff manufactured and ſold by Jews, and others; and the pernicious practice of adulterating genuine tobacco, with unwholſome compoſitions, greatly hurtful to thoſe who take it:" Whereas, ſnuff, or tobacco, in its pure original growth, as imported, is, perhaps, as ſalubrious in its quality (if taken with moderation) for the head, eyes, ſtomach, and various other diſorders incident to human nature, as any one compoſition in the whole *materia medica*

In proof of which, I ſhall beg leave, thro' the channel of your paper, to convey the following obſervations to publick notice.

On the Growth, *and peculiar* Qualities *of* TOBACCO.

TOBACCO, in its growth, or manner of production from the earth, riſes up with a thick, round ſtalk, about two foot high, on which grow thick, fat leaves, round pointed, and ſomewhat dented about the edges: At the top ſtand divers flowers in green huſks, round pointed alſo, and of a greeniſh, yellow colour: Its ſeed is not very bright, but large, contained in great heads; and the roots of the tobacco raiſed in ſome particular parts of England, periſh every winter, but riſe generally of its own ſowing. Engliſh tobacco, ſome years ago, grew very favourably near Winſcombe in Glouceſterſhire, as delighting in a fruitful ſoil. The nature and property of Virginia, Maryland, or Engliſh tobacco, is pretty much the ſame except in ſmoaking; in which that produced in Virginia is eſteemed the moſt excellent, and ſweet in its kind.

Tobacco is good to expectorate tough phlegm, the juice being made into a ſyrup, or, the diſtilled water drank with ſugar, or, the ſmoak taken faſting in a pipe: It eaſes all gripings in the bowels, pains in the head, expels wind: The ſeed is good to eaſe the tooth ach; and the aſhes of the herb cleanſes the gums and teeth, and makes them white: The bruiſed herb is profitably applied to ſwellings of the king's evil: Four or five ounces of the juice taken faſting, purges the blood, as cathartick, and emetick, at the ſame time; purifies the whole maſs of blood, by ſuch operations, and is an effectual remedy for the dropſy. The diſtilled water taken with ſugar is excellent to carry off an ague. There is a liquor diſtilled from it extreme good for all cramps, aches, the gout, ſciatica, cankers, or foul ſores. There is alſo an excellent ſalve made of tobacco, good for impoſthumes, hard tumors, ſwellings by blows, &c. well known among judicious apothecaries by the name of *unguentum nicotianum*, or ointment of tobacco; and, the green leaves of tobacco being cut ſmall and put into a glaſs, or gallipot well ſtopped, filled up with ſallad oil, ſet in hot water, or in the ſun forty days, will be found a precious balm; of which, as to the uſes, and applications, the learned of the faculty are no ſtrangers.

Theſe are the experienced good qualities of tobacco; therefore adulterating it in its manufactory into ſnuff, or in any other degree, are alike ſcandalous and pernicious; equally hurtful to the publick in general by a groſs impoſition on all ſnuff-takers; and alike as to the importers, or wholeſale traders in tobacco, as well as the revenue.

For admitting that in London, Briſtol, Worceſter, Hull, and other particular places, in different parts of Great Britain, where ſnuff is chiefly manufactured, between 3 and 4000 hogſheads of tobacco are

annually manufactured into ſnuff, (excluſive of all foreign ſnuffs imported) and, that in ſuch manufactory, and ſale of ſnuffs, the quantity of 7 or 8 hundred hogſheads only, of different and unwholſome ingredients are mixed, and thrown in inſtead of genuine tobacco; is it not obvious that the importers loſe the ſale of ſo many nett hogſheads of tobacco by ſuch adulteration? The takers of ſnuff, beſides the injury done to their health, pay in proportion for ſuch injurious compoſition. And the revenue loſes the duty of ſo much tobacco, in conſequence of both. —The fact either way is equally manifeſt, and therefore requires ſome method to prevent it. A remedy of which (as well as in all ſuch kind of adulterations) I ſhould be heartily glad to ſee applied, provided no *extra* duties are laid on importation.

From the INSPECTOR. Dec. 28.

——*Worſt of Decency is Want of Senſe.*

IT would be hard to ſay what there is ſo infamous, or ſo ill, that cuſtom will not authorize, what deformities there can be in an object, that habit will not make men overlook. We read with horror, the accounts of expoſing children to the ſavages, and of throwing parents to the dogs, as practiſed by nations who called themſelves, nay, and who thought themſelves civilized; and mentioned without horror by their poets and hiſtorians. When the one were too numerous for the income, and the other no longer uſeful to the community, there was ſuppoſed no crime in their deſtruction. We read of things, altho' leſs horrible, yet not leſs ſhocking to nature; crimes, which are at this time treated with infamy, and condemned to capital puniſhment, authorized among the politeſt, nay, among thoſe who were, in many reſpects, the moſt virtuous people, practiſed with impunity, and mentioned without the leaſt reſerve or ſhame by the moſt elegant of their writers. Whence are we to ſuppoſe all this has riſen? Some little, ſome faint attempt, not cruſhed in the beginning, has enlarged itſelf under the ſhadow of impunity, and by degeees riſen to heights, under the inattention of thoſe, whoſe duty it was to have cenſured it; at the leaſt of which it would otherwiſe have been condemned to infamy and puniſhment.

In an age ſo poliſhed and refined as this, we are not to ſuppoſe brutality and a ſavage deſtruction of one another, could be permitted. Under a religion perfect like ours, we cannot think it poſſible that crimes, acknowledged and unqueſtioned crimes, could paſs uncondemned; nor is it to be imagined, that among people famous for their humanity, ſlaughter of the unoffending could be permitted. We are happy in the refinement, and in the generoſity of the age; we are moſt happy in the purity of our religion; but men expreſs their gratitude very ill, who do not conform their morals to theſe acknowledged advantages. It is true, the crimes which have ſtained the Grecian and the Roman world are many of them quite unknown, moſt of them diſavowed among us. Cuſtom has been diſplaced in theſe things, and virtue and humanity have taken their ſeats above her: But altho' we are not to be reproached with murder and with crimes too infamous to name, practiſed openly and avowedly by the greateſt as well as the leaſt; we are not without our leſſer blemiſhes; faults authoriſed by cuſtom, countenanced by the practice of the great and the polite; and faults which therefore do, and therefore will ſpread without end; and which, altho' only infamous in their beginnings, will doubtleſs, under ſuch patronage and ſuch encouragement, riſe into the higheſt crimes. Thoſe who were accuſtomed to the greater, could not be ſuppoſed to have attention to the leſſer enormities: We who are happy in the abſence of thoſe, may devote our cares to root out and aboliſh theſe. Nor will there be leſs merit in the attempt; ſince what theſe want in circumſtance of the offence, they have in number of the offenders.

Obſcenity in diſcourſe, univerſal as it is among the men, nay, and the men of taſte and ſenſe at this time, is not the leſs culpable for that authority. It is the great ſcandal of our nation in the preſent age; and it is not difficult to ſee, that it will overthrow all our virtue in another. We have acquired it late, and therefore we condemn it while we practiſe it; but the riſing generation, whom we inure to it ſo early, will have received it as a firſt and fixed principle, and ſuppoſing it right, becauſe they had it from their fathers, they will propagate it in their children: And conforming their practice to their example, will make their lives thoſe of the followers of a Comus, or the celebrators of a Bacchanalian revelry.

It may appear partial, and it may appear ſingular, to deduce half the crimes as well as follies, of the men of the preſent age, from their want of reſpect to the other ſex: But let it appear as it will, it is true. It is to the baniſhing theſe rational companions from the table, that all the ſhameleſs toaſts of the afternoon have owed their origin: It is to the neg-

lecting

lecting theſe as qualified for converſation, that evenings which might be happily ſpent at home, are lingered away at coffee-houſes and in taverns; places where only men meet together, and where, having loſt all reliſh for the reaſonable fondneſs of the ſex, they indulge what, had they voices, would be the love-language of bulls, of boars, of goats and monkies. He who is not qualified for the pleaſures of an innocent converſation, with a virtuous woman whom he loves, is ignorant of the firſt human pleaſures. Why will thoſe ſacrifice it, who have talents to enjoy it? There was a time, when the writings of the greateſt wits abounded with this indelicate turn, and when the ſtage was almoſt ſupported by it. We have the chaſtity and virtue to have driven it perfectly from theſe publick occaſions of ſcandal; it is hard that the ſame generous principle cannot drive it out of our own breaſts, and baniſh it our private converſation.

Men of wit ſhould be aſhamed of what they ſee is in the power of every fool: Men of probity ſhould be ſhocked at imprinting in the minds of youth, principles, the conſequences of which muſt be debauchery and ruin. At what table is this omitted?—Only at Urſino's. He has the art of keeping his lady there; and by this ſilent admonition guards againſt it all: But by this he has loſt half his company. Wherever elſe one dines, it is certain to follow the deſert: No care of children, no reſpect of perſons, ſtops it. We hear it before boys who can ſcarce ſpeak; before grey heads which ought to have forgot it; and even before the clergy. It will be natural to aſk, how ſo polite a man as Urſino came to be ſingle in diſcountenancing it: Shame was the motive: But be the cauſe what it would, the reſolution with which he perſiſts in his reformation, is honourable. Urſino dined with a late worthy prelate; his ſon an infant was then with him; the boy ſtood at the right hand of the reverend lord, and while the ladies were at table, ſeizing the opportunity of giving his toaſt, liſped out a moſt obſcene one. The women underſtood it not; the prelate was ſhocked; the boy repeated it; and ſeeing they were ſurpriſed, told them it was what his father always toaſted after dinner. The event was ſerious, and the conſequence is happy. We owe to the admonitions of the biſhop, one example of what is right: But ſuch is the prevalence of cuſtom, it is not followed.

It is ſtrange that what we know to be wrong, what every man, who does it, will confeſs to be ſo, yet even continues to commit and to inculcate. We admire modeſty in women: In men, I appeal to the women, for they are the beſt judges, in men it is yet more amiable. We affect to wiſh ourſelves well with them: Nothing is ſo great a recommendation, The virtues are all allied to one another; the introducing this would be the inviting a thouſand others into the ſame habitations. Who were ſo wiſe, who were ſo juſt, who were ſo brave, as the old Spartans? What was their character? Aſk their hiſtorian and he will inform you, they were more than all men modeſt: They were as cold, as chaſte, and as reſerved, he tells us, as the virgin in her bridal bed. It would be an ill compliment to our country, to ſuppoſe that with the abſence of this, we had loſt the other virtues they poſſeſſed; but certain it is, I never ſee a man particular and noiſy in the offence againſt decency, but I ſuppoſe him to be a bully and a coward.

C *Account of an Experiment made with ſucceſs at* Philadelphia *in* Penſilvania, *to prove the Indentity of the* Electrical Fire *with that of* Lightning.

MAKE a ſmall croſs of two light ſtrips of cedar, the arms ſo long as to extend to the four corners of a large, thin, ſilk handkerchief when ſtretched out. Tie the corners of the handkerchief to the extremities of the croſs: So you have the body of a kite, which, being properly accommodated with a tail, loop, and ſtring, will riſe in the air like thoſe made of paper; but this being of ſilk, is fitter to bear the wet and wind of a thunder guſt, without tearing. To the top of the upright ſtick of the croſs is to be fixed a very ſharp pointed wire riſing a foot or more above the wood. To the end of the twine next the hand is to be fixed a ſilk ribbon, and where the twine and ſilk join, a key may be faſtened. The kite is to be raiſed when a thunder guſt appears to be coming on, and the perſon who holds the ſtring muſt ſtand within a door or window, or under ſome cover, ſo that the ſilk ribbon may not be wet; and care muſt be taken that the twine does not touch the frame of the door or window. As ſoon as any of the thunder clouds come over the kite, the pointed wire will draw the electrical fire from them, and the kite with all the twine will be electrified, and the looſe filaments of the twine will ſtand out every way, and be attracted by an approaching finger. And when the rain has wetted the kite and twine, ſo that it can conduct the electrical fire freely, you will find it ſtream out plentifully

fully from the key on the approach of your knuckles. At this key the vial may be charged, and from electrical fire thus obtained, ſpirits may be kindled; and all the other electrical experiments be performed, which are uſually done by the help of a rubbed glaſs globe or tube; and thereby the ſameneſs of the electrical fire with that of lightning, be compleatly demonſtrated.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

LETTERS from Fort St. George, in the Eaſt-Indies, dated July 5, 1752, have brought the following account: "The preſident and council of Fort St. George, having received information ſome time ago, that Chundah Saib, the French Nabob, and his allies, were endeavouring to harraſs us in our own diſtricts, ſent for a reinforcement from Bengal, and alſo ſent capt. Clive to Madraſs, who having collected out forces and taken the field, found the enemy ſtrongly encamped at Vendaloor, a place about 15 miles diſtant from hence. The enemy decamped in the night, taking the rout of Arcot, and were purſued by the forces of the Mogul's Nabob; but they gained Covereepaute, about 60 miles off, which place was appointed for their rendezvous, their intention having been to ſurprize Arcot. Here an engagement enſued, in which moſt of their European forces were killed and made priſoners, and their cannon and baggage taken. Upon this advice capt. Clive was immediately ordered to march. He took St. David's in his way, and whilſt he was there, the ſhip Dorrington arrived, with major Lawrence, who, at his own requeſt, had the command of the forces given to him, and he ſet out, on March 17, for Fort St. David, at the head of a party of 400 Europeans and 1000 Seepoys, taking under convoy a large quantity of ſtores and ammunition for Trichinopoly, and proceeded, without moleſtation, till he came with his forces near Coiladdy on the 28th, when the enemy ſtrove to take advantage of his ſituation: For this purpoſe, a ſtrong detachment of French from Chundah Saib's army, having thrown up an intrenchment in the way he was to march, cannonaded him from it, and endeavoured to interrupt his paſſage; which induced major Lawrence, on the part of the Mogul's Nabob, to return it, and occaſioned the loſs of ſome men on both ſides: But, the enemy not advancing, he went on the next day for Trichinopoly, about 16 miles diſtant. The road being in ſight of the enemy's camp, they came out with their whole force to oppoſe him. Major Lawrence, in order to ſecure the baggage, marched to meet them; this brought on a cannonading from them, which did him but little damage, but his guns galled the enemy very much, and forced them to retreat into a hollow way; upon this major Lawrence drew off his men, and joined the army that night. In this action the enemy loſt above 300 horſe, beſides Allam Cawn, a man of great intereſt in the country.

Chundah was ſoon obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Trichinopoly, and collect his forces in Syringham, a neighbouring iſland; and the Engliſh forces having poſſeſſed themſelves of all the ſtrong poſts quite round it, they ſo effectually prevented proviſions from coming to the enemy, that Chundah's great army of above 30,000 men was diſperſed in leſs than two months, and himſelf, with the French, and a few black horſe and Seepoys, who held out, were reduced to a miſerable condition for want of ſuſtenance.

Upon this the Mogul's Nabob ſummoned them to ſurrender priſoners, and after they had ſent Chundah in the night-time to Monacjee, they delivered up the iſland of Syringham on the 3d of June, on condition the French officers ſhould have leave to go to Pondicherry, on their parole never to ſerve againſt the Nabob or his allies, and the ſoldiers to be ſent to Europe by the firſt opportunity, but in the mean time to be kept priſoners. As the allies could not agree who ſhould keep Chundah the French Nabob, who was taken at Monacjee by the Tanjore ally, to end the diſpute his head was ſtruck off.

The whole buſineſs was done in a few ſieges and ſome ſkirmiſhes, in ſeveral of which not a man of our forces was loſt; ſo that in reducing the Blacks to the Mogul's Nabob's obedience, and making 30 officers and near 1000 European ſoldiers priſoners, we had not 50 men killed.

M. Dupleix, at the deſire of Salabad Jing, has ſolicited for a peace, which the Mogul's Nabob is willing to conſent to, provided it is made to our ſatisfaction, as he owns himſelf much obliged to us."

To this we ſhall add the following account from the other papers.

When the battle in the Eaſt-Indies was over, and the French had thrown down their arms, the natives would have maſſacred them all, but that they threw themſelves under the protection of the Engliſh, which alone ſaved them. The French had received but one ſhip with 300 men from Europe, for a long time; which, together

gether with the loſs of the ſhip with ſtores, that was blown up on the coaſt of Africa, entirely broke their meaſures. The French officers are on their patrole, but are not to ſerve againſt the Engliſh for a certain time; and the common men are to be ſent to Europe.

The number of chriſtenings in Amſterdam this year, amounted to 4255, and the burials to 6969.

The Converſation of many Perſons turning at preſent on the wretched Condition of our ROADS, *and the Importance of this* Affair *to the Publick, have occaſioned the following Remarks.*

IT is ſcarce credible, that after ſo ſevere and heavy a tax laid on us for ſo many years, from the prince to the labourer, for mending our roads, we ſhould ſuffer all our toils and expences to be defeated by that moſt pernicious engine, than which ingenuity itſelf could not invent a more effectual one to cut and deſtroy them faſter; I mean the heavy weights conveyed on narrow wheels, which, if ſet on a ſmooth ſtone, will touch it little more than the $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch: And what is worſe, are the large-headed nails; it is a plough conſtantly going from one end of the kingdom to the other, tearing the roads up much faſter than they can be mended: The deep ruts made by narrow wheels of waggons, and other heavy carriages, and the ridges thrown up, which are high in proportion as the ruts are deep, reſemble the furrows of ploughed land, only are more unequal, and theſe ruts retain all the rain that falls till it moiſtens and diſſolves the ground about them, which the paſſing carriages work into mud, and the longer the water lies, the deeper it goes, and the wider it ſpreads.

In vain are the roads laid ſloping with ditches on each ſide to receive the water, while theſe ruts and ridges intercept the paſſage, and obſtruct the power of the ſun and wind.

Another evil is, that all heavy carriages are obliged to keep the ſame track, unleſs when met by other carriages, and then they are obliged to quit, with great difficulty, one bad track for another; tearing, racking and breaking the road, harneſs and carriage, often overturning and damaging the goods, crippling or killing perſons in the waggon, and laming and deſtroying the horſes: This, with the loſs of time by ſuch impediments, obliges the carrier to raiſe the price of the carriage of goods, a thing very hurtful to our manufacturers, and big with too many obvious miſchiefs to require their being enlarged on.

To prevent all theſe evils, and to keep up the noble ſpirit that now prevails in England for mending the roads, it is propoſed, that all waggons, carts, or timber carriages, ſhall be obliged to have wheels nine inches broad, and the four outſide inches of the tire (that is, two inches of each ſide) to be near half an inch higher than the middle, which will make the carriage go ſteady, and inſtead of ploughing up the roads will roll them; and if laid ſloping on each ſide, bring them to the conditon of a gravel-walk, by ſqueezing out the water, which will run off to the ditches, without lying to moiſten the ground into mud. Any materials almoſt will then mend the roads, and carriages need not confine themſelves to one track as they may eaſily paſs to another, and in paſſing will level all ridges and ſlight inequalities. Narrow ways alſo, if ruts and tracks are filled up, will (by bringing theſe nine inch wheels above ground) become, with very little help, wide enough for them, and then they will roll them ſo as ſcarce ever to want any repair: A carriage that now goes forty miles will be able to go fifty miles in the ſame time with more eaſe to the horſes, and the carriage laſt twice as long; and any ſort of wood will do for the wheels of the ſubſtance of nine inches. There will be no need of engines to weigh the waggons, and the carrier may be allowed to carry as much weight as ſix or ſeven horſes can draw; whereas the laſt act of parliament allows only five horſes, which is certainly an injury to trade in general in this country of commerce.

What is here propoſed will not only render land carriage cheaper, ſafer, and more expeditious, but muſt ſoon conſiderably reduce the payments of turnpikes; one of the principal expences in mending the roads being the hire of labourers to fill up the ruts and level the ridges, occaſioned by the preſent bad method of carriage. The nobility, ladies and gentry will be freed from alarms, terrors, and real dreadful accidents, that too often happen to them, by being obliged in their coaches to break way to waggons, carts, &c.

Farmers will alſo find their account in conforming to the ſame regulations in their carriage of corn, hay, cheeſe, &c. to market, and in the conveyance of their manure, as they will receive as much benefit from the goodneſs of the roads as any other perſons, and it muſt conſiderably reduce their ſtatute work on the high-ways. Indeed, they are already ſenſible of the advantage of broad wheels,

many

many of them now uſing them, and finding them eaſier to be drawn, and leſs hurtful to their grounds and roads, which the nobility and gentry muſt alſo be experienced judges of, by uſing them in their parks, lawns, and meadows; nor would the regulation propoſed anſwer unleſs made univerſal.

The ſtreets of London will alſo receive a conſiderable advantage, nothing being more obvious than that heavy weights, and narrow wheels, tear up and ruin the pavement, cauſe a great expence to the inhabitants, and is a conſtant inconvenience to all paſſengers by the many ſtops and obſtructions the frequent mendings create: Whereas broad wheels would have a contrary effect, by ramming down the pavement, and making it firm and durable.

This is no new ſcheme, but the collected opinion of many judicious perſons, who, after having thoroughly weighed and conſidered it for ſome years paſt, are quite convinced that no other propoſal can truly anſwer the deſired end of extricating us out of thoſe difficulties, which the preſent moſt expenſive and ineffectual method has ſuch numbers of years involved us in. It is therefore hoped, that the legiſlature will take this into their ſerious conſideration in the approaching ſeſſion of parliament.

BIRTH-DAY.

COME, my muſe, prepare the lay,
Once more hail this happy day.
Bid it ſhine o'er all the paſt;
Brighteſt, ſince it is the laſt.
For her full meridian ray,
Soon muſt ſicken, and decay:
See! ſhe haſtens down the ſkies,
In another ſphere to riſe;
In a world unknown, untry'd,
Sets a maid, to riſe a bride.
So the ſun, with ſplendid ray,
Having ſhone his ſummer's day,
Gilding all the groves and plains,
Drops at length the golden reins,
And night's curtain round him ſpread,
Hides his beams in Thetis' bed.

ADDITIONS *to* December.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Dec. 27. ROWLAND Fitzjames, Eſq; to Miſs Lawrence of Mark-lane.

Nathaniel Pewterer, Eſq; of Bishop's-Auckland, to Miſs Bromley, of Stanton, in Yorkſhire.

Dec. 15. Lady Betty Cuninghame, delivered of a ſon and heir, in Scotland.

28. The lady of count Czernchew, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. LADY Blount, relict of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, of Tittenhanger in Hertfordſhire, Bart.

24. Capt. Thomas Lambourne, one of the oldeſt ſea-officers in England.

Sir John Maxwell, Bart. in Scotland.

25. The lady of Sir Roger Martyn, Bart.

Lady Fowke, relict of Sir Sydenham Fowke, Knt.

26. Henry Coventry, Eſq; a young gentleman of a large eſtate in Cambridgeſhire.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

COLLIN Launder, M. A. preſented to the living of Tollerton, in Nottinghamſhire.

PROMOTION.

EARL of Northumberland, made one of the lords of the bedchamber to his majeſty, in the room of earl Waldegrave, now governor to the prince of Wales.

Perſons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

SAMUEL Scrimſhaw, of Grace-church-ſtreet, hair-merchant.

Daniel Hopkins, of Ratcliff-croſs, glazier.

Francis Jackſon, now or late of Nottingham, dealer.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials, from* Dec. 10, 1751, *to* Dec. 12, 1752.

Chriſtned		Buried	
Males	7868	Males	10306
Females	7440	Females	10179
	15308		20485

Decreaſed in the Burials this Year 543.

Died under 2 Years of Age		8239
Between 2 and	5	2225
5 and	10	814
10 and	20	660
20 and	30	1566
30 and	40	1823
40 and	50	1633
50 and	60	1348
60 and	70	1079
70 and	80	738
80 and	90	316
90 and	100	37

A Hundred 1. A Hundred and One 1. A Hundred and Two 1. A Hundred and Three 2. A Hundred and Five 2.

INDEX to the DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, to the ESSAYS, POLITICKS, Domeſtick and Foreign OCCURRENCES, &c. 1752.

A.

ABDERA, ſenate of, their letter to Hippocrates, with his anſwer 346, 347
Acts paſſed 145
Adams, Richard, Eſq; recorder of London, knighted 527
Addreſs of the commons of Ireland to the king 230
Addreſs of the city of London on the king's arrival from abroad, with his majeſty's anſwer 527
Admiralty ſeſſions held 90, 91
Adventurer, a new paper, extracts from 519, 558
African company bill 267 G, 268
Air, of its different qualities, and their effects on the human body 264, 265, 266
Alberoni, the famous cardinal, his death 339
Algerines and Venetians, a furious engagement between them 387
Algiers, a remarkable account from thence 95
Alſop, Robert, Eſq; elected lord-mayor, in the room of Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; deceaſed 286
Amelia, Princeſs, memorial to her concerning Richmond New Park 358. She goes to Bath 382. Complimented from Briſtol 430. Returns to St. James's 527
Amelia and Caroline, princeſſes, their birth-day celebrated 285
Amſterdam, the magnificent ſtone bridge there falls down 47. Number of chriſtenings and burials there this year 610
Anderſon executed for deſertion 574
Annapolis. See Maryland.
Annuities bill 271
Anſon, lord, account of the ſupplement to his voyage 123
Appointments, the breakers of, cenſured 82
Arithmetical queſtion 264. Anſwered 456, 589
Army, debate on a queſtion relating to the general and ſtaff officers of it 9—22, 57—62. Speech of N—— B——, Eſq; on the number of men to be kept in pay 177. Debate on the ſame 256—263, 301—310, 349—356
Artillery, royal regiment of, reviewed at Woolwich 382
Aſhley, James, the cauſe between him and Simons the Jew tried a ſecond time, and the Jew acquitted 335
Aſhley, Thomas, tried and convicted of perjury, in the caſe of Simons the Jew 190
Aſgill, Charles, Eſq; knighted 527
Aſſeſſments to the poor, caſe in 31
Aſſizes, account of the perſons condemned at them 142, 143, 144, 145, 189, 190
Aſtronomy, the hiſtory, progreſs, dignity, and uſefulneſs of it 122
Atheiſm, its monſtrous abſurdity 468
Attraction and gravitation, remarks on Mr. Penroſe concerning them 356. Anſwer to thoſe remarks 454
Auſtria, our fluctuating politicks with regard to that houſe 161, 162
Authority, that it does not depend upon power, but upon wiſdom and juſtice 206 E, 208

B.

BÆBIUS Dives, L. his ſpeeches in favour of the bill for reſtraining inſurances on foreign ſhips 493, 541
Bank, general courts of 41, 431, 432. Directors choſen 190. Hiſtory of that company 456—458
Barbary, account of the three piratical ſtates of , 251
Bavaria, no great dependence on that houſe 160. See Subſidy Treaty.
Beckford, William, Eſq; choſen alderman of Billingſgate ward 287
Benevolence and ſelf-love conſidered 467
Bennet, Timothy, the patriot cobler 511, 512
Berlin, remarkable advices from 387
B——, N——, Eſq; his ſpeech on the number of forces to be kept in pay 177
Bill of mortality. See Burials.
Birch, Rev. Mr. choſen ſecretary to the Royal Society , 43
Birmingham deſcribed 492
Bite of a mad dog, receipt for 375
Blandy, Miſs, her trial for poiſoning her father 127, &c. Her defence 131. Her behaviour, and other remarks relating to her and her trial 132, 142. Her account of the affair between her and Cranſtoun 180. Her behaviour at her execution 183. Copy of her declaration at the place of execution 184. Further account of her execution 189. Latin inſcription for her 322
Bodily compliments, propoſals for a treatiſe of, with its contents 368
Bæculonius, A. his ſpeech upon the number of troops to be kept up 301. Againſt the bill for reſtraining inſurances on foreign ſhips 495
Boerhaave, Dr. his life and character 70—75
Bolingbroke, lord, an account of his letters on the ſtudy and uſe of hiſtory 103, 104, 169—173. Abſtract of his reflexions concerning innate moral principles 315. Anſwer to them 391. Another confutation of

of them 466. Abſtract of the Memoirs of his life and miniſterial conduct 439—442, 487—491 His letter to lord Lanſdown 490
Boulogne, of the houſes of entertainment there 274
Bounty on the exportation of corn prejudicial to our national wealth and trade 374
Brachmanes, or Bramins, an account of thoſe Indian philoſophers 271
Brandenburg, memoirs of the houſe of, extracts from the ſupplement to it 219. Animadverſions upon it 602
Breadalbane, earl of, elected one of the 16 peers for Scotland, in the room of the late earl of Dunmore 334
Bridge from Mouſley to Hampton-Court begun 479
Bridge at Walton. See Walton.
Briſtol, terrible ſtorms there 333, 575
Britiſh fiſhery, explanation of the view of it 396. See Free Britiſh Fiſhery
Britiſh ſail-cloth. See Sail-Cloth.
Brown, Mountefort, Eſq; caſe between him and Dr. Hill 238
Brown, Mr. remarks on his late eſſays on the Characteriſticks 323 G—325
Buckle, commodore, his brave action on the coaſt of Guinea 237. The French account of that affair 291
Buffon, M. his table of the probabilities of the duration of human life 417. His remarks upon it ibid. Further obſervations with regard to inſurances on lives 418. His account of the formation of a chicken in the egg 458
Burials, month'ly account of 46, 94, 148 196, 242, 290, 338, 386, 434, 483, 530, 518. Yearly account of 610
Burning of a living wife with her dead huſband, a late inſtance of it in the Eaſt-Indies 333
Buſſes, number of, employed in the fiſhery this year 526
Buxton wells, one of the wonders of the Peak 8

C.

CALAIS, of the houſes of entertainment there 274. Poſt road from thence to Paris, with the ſums to be paid at each place 275
Cape of Good Hope, its longitude and latitude ſettled 47
Captain general, how his power may become dangerous to the crown, and to the liberties of the people 11, 12
Carey, Mr. the higler, murdered 43. Pardon and reward for diſcovering the murderers 90
Carrledge, Dr. copy of his will 383
Cathcart, lord, choſen one of the 16 peers for Scotland 527
Cato, M. his ſpeech againſt the bill for veſting the Scotch forfeited eſtates unalienably in the crown 445
Cavern, a remarkable one diſcovered in Scotland 526
Chapters of the orders of the garter, thiſtle, and Bath 143
Characteriſticks, remarks on the late eſſays on 323—325
Charles I. Voltaire's character of him 224 A.
Charles XII. king of Sweden, vindicated 263
Charles-Town in South-Carolina, a terrible hurricane there 567
Chaſtity, and the matrimonial ſtate 551
Chatſworth houſe, the ſeat of the duke of Devonſhire, one of the wonders of the Peak, deſcription of 7
Chicken, a curious account of its formation in the egg 458
China. See Pekin.
Chriſtenings. See Burials.
Chriſtianity, excellency of 549
Cicero, his excellent letter to his ſon Marcus, to reclaim him from his looſe courſe of life 29. Another letter, being a ſequel to the former 30, G.
City addreſs, with the king's anſwer 527
Clanricarde, earl of, &c. authoriſed to reaſſume the name of De Burgh 238
Clergy of France and parliament of Paris, diſputes between them. See France.
Cloyne, biſhop of, extracts from his treatiſe on motion 512
Cobden, Rev. Dr. reſigns his chaplainſhip to his majeſty 574
Coinage of ſeveral nations 77
Colcheſter, extraordinary letter from 477. Other particulars relating to the ſame affair 478
Colden, Mr. his new ſyſtem of philoſophy 560
Comets 566
Conſpirators for procuring a ſhip to be ſunk at ſea, trial of 333
Convulſions in children, receipt for curing them 472
Copenhagen, number of marriages, births and deaths there, and in the dioceſe of Zealand, in 1751 43. Advices from thence 292, 436
Corn, petitions of the exporters of, concerning the non-payment of the bounty money 362. See Bounty.
Corruption, dreadful conſequences of 227
Corſairs of Barbary take ſeveral Neapolitan ſhips 291
Corſica, the civil war there renewed 435. Three parties there, and manifeſto of the independent party 484
Covent-Garden Journal, extracts from 168, 201
Coventry, a deſcription of 251, 252
Courts, obſervations on 347
Cromwell's government, Voltaire's account of it 124, C.

Cumberland, duke of, his birth-day celebrated 190
Curiatius, P. his ſpeeches in favour of the motion againſt Mr. Murray 205, 210

D.

DARBY executed for robbing the Weſtern mail 191
Dauphin has the ſmall-pox, and recovers 387
Death, ſerious thoughts on 225
DEBATES in the Political Club, viz. on the general and ſtaff-officers of the army 9—22, 57—62. On the ſubſidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria 63—67, 105—115, 157—168. On the motion for compelling the Hon. Alexander Murray, Eſq; to acknowledge his offence, and beg pardon on his knees 205—215, 253—256. On the number of troops to be kept up 256—263, 301—310, 349—356. On the bill for veſting certain forfeited eſtates in Scotland unalienably in the crown 397—408, 445—454. On the bill for reſtraining the making inſurances on foreign ſhips, bound to and from the Eaſt-Indies 493—502, 541—549
Decius Magius, his ſpeech againſt the ſubſidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria 105
Deity, the preſervation of the univerſe ſufficiently proves his exiſtence 461
Democritus, Hippocrates's letter concerning him, being a ſevere ſatire on man 556, 557. His letter to Hippocrates after his departure from Abdera 558. See Hippocrates.
Denmark, king of, his marriage with a princeſs of Brunſwick 292. He prohibits the ſending Norway wood out of the kingdom 436
Derbyſhire, a deſcription of 5. Several remarkables there 6. Derby and the other towns deſcribed 6, 7. An account of the ſeven wonders of the Peak in that county 7, 8
Devil's-Arſe, one of the ſeven wonders of the Peak, deſcribed 8
Diamond ſloop, plundered by the Spaniards 218
Diſorderly houſes. See Thefts and Robberies.
Diſtreſs and deliverance at ſea 41, 285, 479
Diſtilled vinegar, its virtues 184
Domitius Calvinus, Co. his ſpeech in favour of the Scotch forfeited eſtates bill 449
Dorſet, duke of, lord lieutenant of Ireland, his ſpeech to the Iriſh parliament at the cloſe of the ſeſſion 231. He arrives from that kingdom 285. Mr. la Touche's addreſs to him 408
Drawing in perſpective 228, 229
Dryden, Mr. an account of his life and writings 419, 420. Extraordinary circumſtances relating to his funeral 421, His character ibid. Monument erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-Abbey 422
Dublin, of the government of that city, and the rights claimed by the citizens 409, 410
Dulwich college, ceremony of electing a warden of 335
Dumfries, earl of, made knight of the thiſtle 143
Dutch and the Empire our moſt natural allies 164

E.

EARTHQUAKES in the Weſt-Indies 89, 95
Eaſt-Frieſland, diſpute between his Britannick majeſty as elector of Hanover, and the king of Pruſſia as elector of Brandenburg, concerning the right to that country 243. Political reflections on this affair 249. Further advices about it 291
Eaſt-India company, general court of 143. Directors choſen 190. Hiſtory of the company 414
Eaſt-India trade, its importance 494. How it may be made to flouriſh 500. That it cannot be carried on without a company 546
Eaſt-Indies, important advices from thence 431, 608
Edward, prince, made knight of the garter 143. Inſtalled by proxy 285
Elden Hole, one of the ſeven wonders of the Peak, deſcribed 8
Electoral dignity, firſt foundation of 80
Electors, their oath 119
Electrical experiments. See Lightning.
Electricity, caſe of a boy reſtored to ſight by it 32
Electricity and vitality, their cauſe 535
Eloquence in pleading dangerous 219
Emperors of Germany, hiſtory of 78, &c. 118, &c.
Eugenia, account of the new tragedy of 51—53
Executions at Tyburn, &c. 42, 144, 192 285, 334, 381, 382, 432, 479, 527, 575

F.

FALSE learning, obſervations on 231, E.
Fan makers petition to the directors of the Eaſt-India company 525
Fargues, Mr. his murderer condemned 91. Executed 144
Felony, of the bill for changing the penalty of it, in certain caſes, to confinement and hard labour in the dock-yards 319
Fire, its nature and property 536—538
Fires 287, 291, 479
Fiſhery. See Free Britiſh Fiſhery.
Fixed ſtars 566. Their amazing diſtance 585, 586

Forbes, Duncan, Esq; late lord president, marble statue of him, with the inscription 285
Forfeited estates in Scotland, debate on the bill for vesting them unalienably in the crown 397—408, 445—454. See Scotch forfeited Estates.
Fortune, its instability 34, 35
Foundling-Hospital, annual general court of 238
France, disputes between the clergy and parliament of Paris there 243, 291, 339, 435, 531, 579. Rigorous proceedings against the protestants there 435
Frankfort, advices from thence about convoking the electoral diet 436
Free British Fishery Society, debates and proceedings in the general courts of 75 G, 76. 90, 190, 382, 432, 480
Freke, Mr. extracts from his treatise of electricity 535. From his treatise of the nature and property of fire 536
French, their advantages in the East Indies 243. Of their armies 305. Their multitude of busses on the back of Yarmouth Sands 432. They supply the Spanish colonies with negroes 435. Worsted in an engagment, &c. in the East-Indies 608
French clergy, specimen of their revenues 481. A more particular account of them 598
French East-India ship blown up 526
French troops, number of 579
Frivolians, their manners, customs, &c. 123, 124, 125

G.

GAME, plan of a new bill for preserving it 465
Game laws, observations on 463. A letter concerning them 595
Gardens, the emperor of China's, at Pekin, description of 553—556
Gascoyne, Crispe, Esq; elected lord-mayor of London 432. Sworn in 526. Knighted 527
Gems, observations on 508
Genoa, new doge of, elected 291
Geometrical problem, a useful one 264. Solved 416, 456. Another 368. An universal answer to the former 590
Geometrical question 75. Solved 217. Another 416. Solved 503, 590
Georgia trustees surrender their charter to his majesty 334
German empire, its origin 78. History of the several emperors, with the insolent behaviour of the popes 78, 79, 80, 118, &c.
Germany, rise of the protestants there 120. Various revolutions in that country 121
Gigantick boy in Ireland 381
Gloucester, late bishop of, his pious and charitable legacies 591
Glynn, Richard, Esq; knighted 527
Godiva, lady, her story 252
Government, a letter concerning it 24. Observations upon it 396
Grain. See Prices.
Grammar, observations on, particularly as relating to the Latin tongue 154
Grants of last session distinguished into six sorts 176
Gravitation. See Attraction.
Gravity, levity, attraction, &c. considered 455
Gum Senaga bill, with an explanation of that affair 266 267
Guy-Cliff 492

H.

HAIL storm, a great one 382. A more dreadful one in France 387
Halifax, marquis of, his observations on prerogative, power, and liberty 168, B. On money, and false learning 231. On lying, self-love, shame, slander, &c. 313, 314. On courts 347. On government 390. On vanity 538, 590
Hanover, advices from 244. 387, 531
Happiness even of one day not in our own power 115
Harcourt, earl of, resigns his place of governor to the prince of Wales 574
Harlequin Hercules, being a burlesque on the present theatrical entertainments 519
Harlequin Sorcerer, account of that new entertainment 81
Harrison, Thomas, Esq; chamberlain of London, knighted 527
Hats, petitions of the manufacturers of 362, B.
Health, its importance 201
Henrietta, Madam, eldest daughter of France, dies 95
Hesse, princess of, her birth-day celebrated 91
Heyducks ravage the frontiers of Poland 292
Highlands of Scotland, the best way of improving them, and reforming the people 403
Hippocrates, the senate of Abdera's letter to him, entreating him to come and cure Democritus of madness 346. His answer 347. His letter concerning him 556. His answer to Democritus 558
History of the world, Voltaire's four ages in it 223, &c.
History of the East-India company 414
History of the Bank of England 456
History of the South-Sea company 505
Holland, remarkable advices from thence 47, 95, 243, 388
Horatius Cocles, his speech for the lesser number of troops proposed 256
Hurricanes in South Carolina 567, 574
Huxham, Dr. extracts from his preface to his observations on air 264
Hynd Cotton, Sir John, monumental inscription for him 92

I.

JEFFRYES, Miſs, and John Swan, their trial for the murder of her uncle 133, &c. 143. Her confeſſion 136. Their execution 145, 146
Indian ſtory, ſhewing the vanity of human greatneſs, and the inſtability of fortune 34, 35
Infection, remarkable caſe of 430
Infidelity, unreaſonableneſs of 549
Innate moral principles, lord Bolingbroke's reflexions concerning them 315. Anſwered 391, 466
Inoculation for the ſmall pox in New-England 381
Inoculation, hints about it 562
Inquiſition in Portugal regulated by the pope 291
Inſpector, extracts from 122, 225, 326, 442, 461, 508, &c.
Inſurances on lives, obſervations on 418
Inſurances on foreign ſhips, debate on the bill for reſtraining them 493—502, 541—549
Inundations 430

Jones, Mrs. See Lady.
Journal of the Proceedings and Debates in the Political Club. See DEBATES.
Ireland, how it has been civilized and improved. 406
Iriſh lotteries put down 430
Iriſh wool bill 269
Iron, remarks on its nature and qualities 67
Iron maſk, man with 151
Italy, treaty for preſerving its tranquillity 243
Julius Florus, his ſpeech in favour of the Bavarian ſubſidy treaty 163
Juries, a letter concerning their importance, and the uſe and abuſe of them 247. That they are judges of law as well as facts 248

K.

KING, his anſwer to the lords addreſs on the death of the queen of Denmark 42. His birth-day celebrated 142. Subſtance of his ſpeech at the cloſe of the ſeſſion 145. He ſets out for Hanover 189. Returns 527. His birth-day celebrated 526. His anſwer to that city addreſs 527
King of the Romans, account of that dignity 78, 118, &c. That the Bavarian ſubſidy treaty is more likely to defeat than to forward the election of one 159. Purport of the golden bull with regard to ſuch election 166
King's-Bench, priſoners, their petition to parliament 364
Kings and princes in Europe, their ſeveral ages 142
Knights of the garter, new ones elected 143. Inſtalled 285
Knights, five new ones made, on preſenting the city addreſs 527

L.

LADY, humorous letters from 215, 250, 279, 423, 568
La Touche, Mr. his addreſs to the duke of Dorſet, in behalf of the citizens of Dublin 408—411
Law-ſuits, abuſes with regard to them 219
Leander and Ethelinda, their ſtory 413
Lempſter, lord, his duel with Capt. Grey, wherein the latter was killed 91. He ſurrenders himſelf, and is admitted to bail 142. Found guilty of manſlaughter 190
Letter from a young lady near Windſor, giving an account of the late races at Marlow, and the fine proſpects of the country 586
Letter concerning the game laws, and the aſſociation for preſerving the game 595
Lewis XIV. Lord Bolingbroke's character of him 169, F. His reign one of Voltaire's four ages in the hiſtory of the world 224. State of France, Holland, England, &c. at that time ibid.
Libels, ſome thoughts on them 248, 249
Liberty, an excellent defence of, againſt tyranny 310
Licinius Nerva, C. his ſpeech on the number of troops to be kept up 309
Life of Man, a table of the probabilities of its duration 417. Remarks upon it ibid.
Lightning and electricity, ſeveral experiments and remarks in relation to them, and to prove that the fire of both are analogous 238, 249, 327, 339, 396, 607
Lime-water, its virtues in the cure of the ſtone 515. Caſe of Mr. David Millar ibid. Of the Hon. Horatio Walpole, Eſq; 516, 518. Method of making it 519
Lincoln's-Inn, the great fire there 287
Linguard convicted of perjury at Coleman's trial 189
Livius Salinator, C. his Speech in relation to the general and ſtaff-officers of the army 19. On the number of forces to be kept up 307
Locke, Mr. John, his life and writings 468. His death and character 471
London, number of houſes and inhabitants in the city and ſuburbs, of the conſtables, headboroughs, watchmen, &c. 54
London Evening Poſt, extract from 511
London Gazetteer, extracts from 394, 418, 460, 472, 514, 549, 552
London Hoſpital, firſt ſtone laid for its foundation 287
Lord high-conſtable of England, account of that office, and how it came to be laid aſide 9, 10. The power of captain-general compared with it 10. A further account of it 16

Lord-

Lord-mayors, who died in their mayoralty, from their firſt inſtitution to the preſent time, account of them 288
Lords juſtices appointed 189
Lovers, diſaſtorous ſtory of two 413
Lowry, Capt. James, condemned for murder 91. Abſtract of his trial 126. His Defence 127. His execution 145
Luke's, St. Hoſpital for lunaticks, collection for 190

M.

MADRID, important advices from thence 47, 435, 484, 531, 579
Mænius, C. his ſpeech for the greater number of forces 260
Malt and land tax acts, &c. 267
Mam-Tor, one of the wonders of the Peak 8
Man with the iron maſk, a ſurprizing anecdote from Voltaire 151
Manſion-Houſe for the lord-mayor ordered to be furniſhed 335, 381. Account of it from the firſt deſign of erecting it 443. Inſcription on the chief corner ſtone 444. Explanation of the baſſo-relievo over the grand pediment ibid.
Marlow-races, a curious account of them 588, 589
Marriage recommended, and the means of making it happy 326
Marriage ſtate, cenſure of a faſhionable vice in it 599
Maryland, remarkable thunder ſtorms there 477
Mathematical queſtions. See Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Surveying.
Matrimonial ſtate among the ancient Germans 551
Medicine, its dignity and uſefulneſs 201
Meteor at Glaſgow 574
Middleton, Dr. of two of his poſthumous works 99. For a caveat againſt all ſuch ſubtilties, ſee the excellency of true chriſtianity and unreaſonableneſs of infidelity, 549, 550.
Middleton, Sir Hugh, praiſe of 395
Militia, abſtract of a new ſcheme for 3. Of the bill for making it more uſeful 319
Millar, Mr. David, cured of the ſtone by lime-water 515
Milton's life 371. Compariſon between him and Shakeſpear 372, &c.
Minorca, an account of an ancient monument, or heathen altar there 343. A cut of the ſame 345. The ſame ſort of antiquities in Scotland, with remarks 346
Money, its origin 76. Obſervations on it 231, B.
Monmouthſhire, a deſcription of 56
Montgomery executed for perjury in ſwearing himſelf a fugitive for debt 527
Moon. See Planets.
Moor-fields, the wall between the Upper and Middle ordered to be pulled down 480
Morad and Abuzaid, an Indian ſtory 34
Moravia, Moſes, &c. tried for a conſpiracy to procure a ſhip to be ſunk at ſea, in order to defraud the inſurers, convicted, and the ſentence paſſed upon them 333
Mortar, a new-invented one in France 435
Moſcow, the great fire there 291
Motion, extracts from the biſhop of Cloyne's treatiſe on 512
Murder, account of the act for the better preventing that horrid crime 144. A fuller and more accurate account of it 177. The firſt executed on that act 334
Murders 42, 43, 91, 142, 143, 238
Murderers executed 144, 334, 381, 382, 432, 575
Murray, Mr. affair relating to him 173, B. Debate on the motion for compelling him to acknowledge his offence, and beg pardon on his knees 205—215, 253—256
Muſcular motion 538
Muſick, curious obſervations on 442. Different nations have their peculiar muſick 443

N.

NAPLES, queen of, delivered of a prince 291. Other advices from thence 532
National debt, a ſtate of it, with the annual intereſt paid for the ſame 152
Naturalization bills, merchants petition againſt an abuſe in relation to them 418
Navy debt, an eſtimate of it as it ſtood on Dec. 31, 1751 216, 217
Navy ſurgeons, an article from the plan of their medical ſociety 202
Negro trade, reflections on 472
New Foreſt in Hampſhire, hiſtory of 510
New ſtile, a very uſeful table for it, concerning rent, intereſt, annuities, wages, &c. 367, 368. The honeſt countryman puzzled about it 418. Its commencement, with a conciſe and clear account of it, and ſome neceſſary directions concerning it 430, 431
Newgate, deſperate attempt of the condemned malefactors there 143
Nixon, ſentence againſt him for a conſpiracy againſt the Hon. Edward Walpole, Eſq; 237
Northamptonſhire, a deſcription of 155, 156
Norway wood, prohibited by the king of Denmark to be ſent out of the kingdom 436
Norwich, biſhop of, reſigns his place of preceptor to the prince of Wales 574
Nova-Scotia, extract of a letter from a perſon of note there 359
Nuns of Port-royal, ſtory of them 225, B.

O.

OATHS, their origin, and ſad abuſe of them 591, 592
Oaths of office, meeting of citizens for redreſſing that grievance 576
Obſcenity in diſcourſe condemned 606

Offspring, importance of securing an healthy one 422
Old-England, a remarkable paper from 510
Onslow, lord, created a knight of the Bath 143
Onslow, Rt. Hon. Arthur, Esq; speaker of the house of commons, encomium on him 156, F.
Oracle, a comedy of one act, abstract of 101
Orange, late prince of, his interment 95
Orange, young prince of, made knight of the garter 143. Installed by proxy 285. Solemnly invested with the ensigns of the order in Holland 291
Orange, princess dowager of, anniversary of her birth-day 526
Orleans, duke of, his death, and great charities 95
Orpheus, Linus and Amphion, their stories explained 443
Orrery, earl of, remarks on his letters, and his character of Dr. Swift, in an ingenious letter from a country curate to his sister 219, E.
Owen, Mr. his trial for publishing Mr. Murray's case put off 237. Tried and acquitted, with the names of the jury, and the council on both sides 334
Oxford Almanack, explanation of 527

P.

PALATINE, elector, of his pretensions, or demands 387, 436. Articles of the treaty with him on that occasion 531
Parents, examples of duty to, among the Romans 31
Paris, archbishop of, story of him 388
Paris, important advices from 47, 95, 243, 291, 339, 435, 531, 579
Paris, a five weeks tour to, extracts from that pamphlet 272—275. Post road from Calais thither, with the sums to be paid at each place 275
Park to the town 393
Parliament, alterations in the list of 91, 238, 239. Prorogued 145. Further prorogued 285, 335, 430, 480. Summary of the most important affairs in the last session 173—176, 266—271, 317—322, 362—365, 411, &c. Proclamation for its sitting 527
Parliament of Paris, some account of it 25. See France.
Parsons the smuggler retaken 382
Partition treaty, Voltaire's remarks upon it 225
Patteson, Edward, Esq; his legacies to several hospitals 480
Pawnbrokers and brokers, of the bill for regulating them 317 G, &c.
Peak in Derbyshire, description of the seven wonders of 7, 8
Pekin, description of the emperor of China's gardens there 553—556. The mock fair there 555
Penrose, Mr. remarks on him, concerning attraction and gravitation 356. Answer to those remarks 454
Pensylvania, remarkable thunder storm there 477
Periodical papers, account of two new ones 41
Perspective. See Drawing.
Peterborough described 155, E.
Phalaris, the tyrant, his letter to Polycletus a physician 310
Philosophy, account of Mr. Colden's new system of 560
Pickled herrings, British, sales of 335, 526
Pickled herring receipts, viz. How to make pickled herring soup 480. To stuff a fillet of veal, &c. with pickled herrings ibid. Stuffing for a roast turkey of pickled herrings ibid. Pickled herring pudding for a hare ibid.
Places of publick entertainment. See Thefts and Robberies. Clause in relation to them takes place 574
Planets, primary, their distance from the sun, and their diameters, in English miles 565
Planets, secundary, times of their revolution 565, 566
Plinius Cæcilius, C. his speech in favour of the Scotch forfeited estates bill 403
Polish diet opened 484. Translation of a manifesto, whereby it was abruptly dissolved 525. Articles that had been proposed to their deliberation 531
Political Club. See DEBATES.
Polycletus, the physician, his excellent letter to Phalaris, being a defence of liberty against tyranny, &c. 310 A.
Pompadour, Madam de, has the title of duchess of Cressy conferred on her, with other prerogatives 531
Pool's hole, one of the seven wonders of the Peak, described 8
Poor influenced by the example of the rich 227, 228
Poor, case in assessments to them 31
Poors bill, brought in but not passed in the last session, abstract of it 153. Remarks on it 203
Poor children, abstract of the bill relating to them 220
Poors rates, affair of 411
Popes, their insolent behaviour. See German empire
Porter, John, Esq; elected alderman of Lime-street ward 382
Portsmouth, description of the sculpture on the royal hospital near that place 575
Portugal, advices from 95, 243, 291, 579
Posthumius, A. his speech against the Scotch forfeited estates bill 397

Potitius, T. his ſpeech in relation to the general and ſtaff officers of the army 59
Prerogative, power and liberty, obſervations on 168 B.
Pretender's eldeſt ſon, advices concerning him 95
Pretender, difference between him and his youngeſt ſon 387
Prices of ſtocks and grain 46, 94, 148, 196, 242, 290, 338, 386, 434, 483, 530, 578
Pride, unreaſonableneſs of 298 B.
Princes of the blood, their power 14
Princes in Europe, their ſeveral ages 142
Problem, a very uſeful one, with its ſolution 75
Projectors, in a good and bad ſenſe 394. Encomium on uſeful ones 395
Promiſes and appointments, a cenſure on the breakers of them 82
Property, alienable and unalienable 510
Proſpects, a deſcription of ſome fine ones in the country 587
Proteſtants, their riſe in Germany 120
Pruſſia, king of, his letter to his brother the prince royal 504. His declaration with reſpect to the Sileſia loan 603
Pruſſia, prince Henry of, his marriage 292

Q.

QUAKERS, of their ſcruples of conſcience 211, 213
Quartering of ſoldiers, difference between it in Great-Britain and in France and Auſtria 354, 355
Queſtions, mathematical. See Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Surveying.

Quintius Mucius, his ſpeech in favour of the Bavarian ſubſidy treaty 110

R.

RAMBLER, extracts from 34, 82, 115. That paper laid down 143
Revenues of the French clergy 481, 598
Revolution and reformation defended againſt Voltaire 600, &c.
Richmond new park, meeting of gentlemen about it 357, 382. Their memorial to the princeſs Amelia 358. Hiſtory of it 511
Road-bills, reſolutions about future ones 411, 412
Roads, remarks on them 609
Robbery, a moſt audacious one near Cheſter, and bravery in apprehending the robbers 89. They are condemned and executed 190
Rockets, an account of ſome experiments in order to diſcover the height to which they may be made to aſcend, &c. 22
Romaine, Rev. Mr. reſigns his profeſſorſhip at Greſham college 190
Roman coins and medals found 527
Romeo and Juliet, a celebrated play of Shakeſpear, an account of it 295. Large extracts from it 295—298, 369—371
Routs, cenſure an the faſhionable vice of 168
Royal Exchange in London, an account and deſcription of it 347, 348
Ruſſel Dr. his aphoriſms of the uſe of ſea water in diſeaſes 298

S.

SAIL-Cloth, Britiſh, petition from the exporters and manufacturers of 364
Saliſbury, Sir Thomas, takes his ſeat as judge of the high court of admiralty 42. Holds an admiralty ſeſſions 90, 91
Salonius, C. his ſpeech on the general and ſtaff-officers of the army 57
Sardinia, king of, accedes to the treaty of Madrid 387
School of Man, extracts from 593, &c.
Scotch forfeited eſtates bill, with a large account of that affair 269, 270, Debate on it 397—408, 445—454
Scotland, how it was improved by the union 407
Scott, Robert, Eſq; elected alderman of Aldgate ward 143
Scripture, criticiſm on a text of 70
Scriveners bill agreed to by the court of common council 237
Sea fight, a remarkable one between the Spaniards and Algerines 47
Sea monſter, with its deſcription 381
Sea-water, its uſe in diſeaſes of the glands 278
Seged, an Ethiopian ſtory, ſhewing that the happineſs even of one day is not in our own power 115
Selby, rioters there demoliſh the turnpike 237
Sempronius Gracchus, T. his ſpeech on the general and ſtaff-officers of the army 9. Againſt the ſubſidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria 157. Againſt the motion relating to Mr. Murray 206. On the number of troops to be kept up 349
Senſitive plant, a conjecture concerning it 535, 536
Servilius Priſcus, his ſpeech on the queſtion relating to the general and ſtaff officers of the army 15. In favour of the ſubſidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria 63. In favour of the motion againſt Mr. Murray 253. On the number of forces to be kept in pay 352
Seſſions at the Old Bailey 43, 91, 190, 238, 287, 333, 431, 526, 574
Sheriffs appointed 42, 89
Sheriffs of London and Middleſex elected 287. Sworn in 432
Shetland iſles, famous for the herring fiſhery, deſcription of 275—278

Shrewſbury, a particular deſcription of 203. 204
Shropſhire, a deſcription of 299, 300
Sicinius, T. his ſpeech againſt the motion relating to Mr. Murray 212. Againſt the bill for reſtraining inſurances on foreign ſhips 546 G.
Sickneſs, and its uſes 552
Silk manufactures eſtabliſhed at Meſſina 532
Simons, the Poliſh Jew, account of his trial 137, 143. Motion in the court of King's-bench for a new trial 237, 238. Granted 286. He has a verdict in his favour for 200l. Damages on an action of falſe impriſonment 334. Acquitted on a new trial between him and Aſhley 335
Sleep, remarkable ſtory of a gentleman walking in it 323
Small-pox hoſpital, benefactions to 142
Snow, a prodigious deep one in Scotland 89
Solar ſyſtem, according to Copernicus 564
Soldier ſhot for deſertion 90
Sons of the clergy, anniverſary meeting of 190
South-ſea company, general courts of 43, 335. Hiſtory of 505
Spaniſh depredations, Dutch way of preventing them 47
Special verdicts cenſured 248
Spellman, Edward, Eſq; acquitted of forgery 526
Spirit, remarks on the eſſay on 311. Anſwer to thoſe remarks 360
Standing armies, bad effects of 256, 257. Dangerous in time of peace 303. Hiſtory of them at home and abroad 303, 304. Arguments againſt them in time of peace 351, 352
State of the nation at the time of the rebellion in 1715 301 E. At the laſt rebellion 302
Stationers almanack, explanation of 575
Steel, the manner of making it 69
Stile act, account of the act for amending it 230. See New Stile.
Stocks. See Prices.
Stone. See lime-water.
Storm of wind, a violent one 143. Of thunder and lightning 333. Of hail 382, 387. Of thunder in Maryland and Penſylvania 477. At Briſtol 575. See Hurricane.
Storms and inundations 430, 567, 574
Stroud, an infamous cheat, his trial, and remarkable ſentence againſt him 42
Stuart, James, condemned for the murder of Colin Campbell, of Glenure, Eſq; 478. Executed 526
Stuarts, family of, always unfortunate 124 F, 125
Subſidiary treaties, motion in both houſes for an addreſs againſt them 412
Subſidies, different views of France and us in giving them 158
Subſidy treaty with the elector of Bavaria, ſpeeches for and againſt it 63—67, 105—115, 157—168
Summary of the moſt important affairs in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament 173—176, 266—271, 317—322, 362—365, 411, &c.
Sun, the ſource of all the fire in the world 536. See Solar Syſtem.
Supply, committee of, their ſeveral reſolutions 174, 175
Surat and Tellicherry, account of 381
Surveying, a queſtion in 367. Solved 463. Another propoſed 533
Swan, John, tried with Miſs Jeffryes for the murder of her uncle 133, &c. Executed with her 145, 146
Sweden, methods for improving trade and commerce there 579
Swift, dean, a letter concerning a genuine one of his, when but 25 years old 199. Copy of the dean's ſaid letter ibid. E. Remarks on lord Orrery's character of him 219

T.

TASTE, a piece of Mr. Foote's, account of it 33
Taylors and ſtay-makers, affair between the maſters and journeymen 363
Teeth, extracts from a treatiſe on them, their diſorders and cure 581—584
Tellicherry, an account of 381
Thefts and robberies, account of the act for the better preventing them, and for regulating places of publick entertainment, and puniſhing people keeping diſorderly houſes 178. An account of the progreſs of the bill in both houſes 268
Thompſon, Dr. trial between him and an apothecary 191
Thunder ſtorm at Briſtol 333. In Maryland and Penſylvania 477
Tobacco, of its growth and peculiar qualities 605
To-day's remonſtrance 558
Trade, obſervations on 365. Cauſes of its decay 366. Reſtraints on, in ſome caſes, juſtified 541
Tradeſmen matching with quality inconvenient 460
Treaties, lord Bolingbroke's obſervations on the Pyrenean treaty, thoſe of Aix la-Chapelle, and Nimeghen, that of Ryſwick, the two partition treaties, and the treaty of Utrecht 170, 171, 172
Trial of Capt. Lowry 126. Of Miſs Blandy 127, &c. Of John Swan and Miſs Jeffryes 133, &c. Of Simons the Poliſh jew 137. Who is tried again and acquitted 335
Trials, other remarkable ones 142, 191, 287, 333, 334, 335
Tunis and Tripoly, treaties with them 41
Turin, remarkable advice from 579

Turkey, a great miniſterial revolution there 387. Further accounts from thence 436
Turnpike roads act, an account of it 292
Turquoiſes, obſervations on 508. How tō make artificial ones 509
Tyranny, its odious and deſtructive nature 310. See Liberty.

V.

VALET, adventures of, account of that ſilly, ridiculous piece 25
Vandeput, Sir George, a candidate for Weſtminſter, in the room of Sir Peter Warren, deceaſed 382
Vanity of human greatneſs 34
Vanity, reflections on 538, 590
Venetians, of their captain general 21. Engagement between them and the Algerines 387
Venice, of the councils which compoſe the government of that republick 80 G. Advices from thence 291
Veſuvius, mount, eruptions of 142
Vice, its deformity, and the beauties of virtue 30
Vienna, remarkable advice from 579
Vinegar, diſtilled, its virtues 184
Virtue, beauty of 30
Vitality. See Electricity.
Univerſe, its preſervation evinces a Diety 461
Voltaire's *Le Siecle de Louis* XIV. extracts from 151, 223, 224, 225, 298. Animadverſions on it 600, &c.
Utrecht, treaty of, anecdotes relating to it 171, 172

W.

WALES, prince of, his birth-day celebrated 238
Wales, princeſs dowager of, her birth-day celebrated 574
Walpole, Hon. Horatio, Eſq; his caſe, written by himſelf, of his being cured of the ſtone by lime-water 516. Sequel of his caſe 518
Walton bridge, account of it, and its deſcription 538—540
War, how far this nation ſhould engage in one, and no farther 157. Cauſes of it 163 F.
Warren, Sir Peter, choſen alderman of Billingſgate ward, but declines 286. Letters between him and the deputy and common council men ibid. He pays his fine 287. Preſented with the freedom of the city of Dublin 337. Dies there 383. Inſcription on his monument 472
Warwickſhire, a deſcription of 491, 492
Watch, propoſal for regulating it 55
Water, a diſſertation on 502
Ways and means, committee of, their reſolutions 176
Weather at London 46, 94, 148, 196, 242, 290, 338, 386, 434, 483, 530, 578
Wendon weil, one of the wonders of the Peak 8
Wether ſheep, with a horn under its throat 238
Weſtminſter Journal, extracts from 54, 76
Whiſton, Rev. Mr. his death and character 385
Whytt, Dr. extracts from his eſſay on the virtues of lime-water in the cure of the ſtone 515—519
Wilford, Thomas, committed for the murder of his wife 238. His trial, ſentence, behaviour and execution 333, 334
Will, importance of making one, and how it ſhould be executed 514
Wind at Deal 46, 94, 148, 196, 242, 290, 338, 386, 434, 483, 530, 578
Winterbottom, Thomas, Eſq; lord mayor of London, dies in his mayoralty 288
Wives, their faults chiefly owing to the huſbands 600
Wool-ſtaplers and wool-growers, affair of 319—322
Works of God incomprehenſible 584
Wroxeter, of the remains of that ancient city 300 D.

Y.

YARMOUTH pickled herrings, ſale of 526
Yarmouth ſands, ſwarm of French buſſes there 432
Year, account of its new legal commencement, on Jan. 1, by the late act 41
Yearly bill of mortality 610
Young, Rev. Dr. choſen vice-chancellor of the univerſity of Cambridge 526

Z.

ZEALAND, diocese of, number of marriages, births and deaths there in 1751 43
Zetland. See Shetland.

INDEX *to the* POETRY, 1752.

A.

ACROSTICHIS, being advice to a —— 86
Ad amicum Philippum Fuſcum, *anglico ſermone* Brown *dictum, in laudem rũ Negus* 284
Admonition, queſtion occaſioned by a ſerious one 88
Advice of a young lady to one lately married 282
Advice to K. C. on a late melancholy occaſion 332
Agur's wiſh, paraphraſe on 572
Anthony, charms of 429

B.

BALLAD ſung by Miſs Burchall, at Vauxhall 427

Barclay,

Barclay, R. on reading his apology for the true chriſtian divinity 40
Barrowby, Dr. on his death 39
B——, Mr. of Manchester, on his marriage 474
Beaumont, Sir Harry, to him, on publiſhing his dialogue on beauty 141
Beauty and virtue, on ode 235
Binny, lord, epitaph on him 475
Birth-day 610
Birth-day odes 140, 529, 571
Blandy, Miſs, elegy on her 186
Brothers, epigram on two ſpiteful ones 379
Butler, Dr. wrote at the end of his Analogy 284

C.

CELIA, epiſtle to 236
Character 87
Character, of a true Engliſhman 571
Charms of Anthony 429
Cibber, Mrs. to her, on her writing the Oracle 139
Cinthia's ſong, in the Oracle 103
Clayton, Miſs Charlot, on her birth-day, Dec. 11. 188, 236, 573
Comick poety, prologue on 570
Comick characters of women, epilogue on 570
Conſcious lovers, a new ſong in it 140
Contemplation, a poem 188, 233, 283
Contentment, ſacred, dedicated to the afflicted mind 379
Copenhagen, verſes written from thence, proper for the winter ſeaſon 522
Cottage, lately rebuilt by the earl of Orrery, deſcription of 281
Country dances 37, 84, 186, 281, 377, 425, 474, 510
Curioſities at Dr. Mead's, on viewing them 523

D.

DAMON and Sylvia, a new ſong, ſet to muſick 36
Dawn of hope, a new ſong ſet to muſick 424
Delia and Damon, a ſong 88
Dog. See Shepherd.
Dog, to a young lady, on a favourite one, ſuppoſed to be poiſoned 330
Dream, an ode, ſet to muſick 280
Dublin caſtle, ode performed there on his majeſty's birth-day 571

E.

ELEGIACK monody on hearing of the death of the Hon. Thomas Lee, Eſq; 40
Elegy on Miſs Blandy 186
Engliſhman, character of a true one 571
Epigrams 87, 188, 236, 280, 284, 379, 475
Epilogue to Eugenia 54. To the Oracle 139. Spoke by Mrs. Woffington, on the duke of Dorſet's leaving Ireland 285. On the comick characters of women 570
Epitaphs 5, 88, 331, 380, 428, 429, 475, 569
Epithalamium, on a late happy marriage 40
Eugenia, a new tragedy, prologue and epilogue to 54

F.

FABLE, addreſs'd to the country gentlemen, and the modern patriots 141
Fancy, ode to 377
Fern-hill, from New-lodge, thither, in a very rainy ſummer ſeaſon 475
Friend, on the death of one 330
Friend in diſgrace, a dialogue 573

G.

GEORGE, St. on his day 151
Glouceſter, biſhop of, verſes occaſioned by his death 433
Glutton, a tale 39
Grafton, duke of, a new ſong inſcribed to him 85

H.

HAPPY couple, a new ſong ſet to muſick 376
Hare, to a lady with one 331
Harveſt-home, a new ſong ſet to muſick 521
Hepburn, Mrs. epitaph on her 428
Human life, ode on 524

I.

JENNY of the green, a new ſong ſet to muſick 232
Il Meditante 84
In tertium & decimum quartum diem Septembris, unum eundemque diem 475

K.

KITTY, a ſong 416
K. C. Advice to her on a late melancholy occaſion 332

L.

LADY, on ſeeing one fit for her picture 86. To one ſinging 141. Verſes to another 187. On the death of one, who died in a poor retirement 280. On ſeeing the ſubſcription to her works ibid. Advice of a young one, to one lately married 282. To one on a favourite dog, ſuppoſed to be poiſoned 330. To one with a hare 331
Laura to a gentleman, who wrote a poem on her preſenting him with a roſe 474
Lee, Hon. Thomas, Eſq; commander in chief and preſident of his majeſty's council in Virginia, an elegiack monody on hearing of his death 40
Love, an ode 332

M.

MAIDEN's reſolution, a new ſong ſet to muſick 473
Matthews, admiral, epitaph on 5
Mead, Dr. on viewing his curioſities 523
Mercy, ode on 572
Militia, ode addreſſed to the noble author of

the treatiſe concerning it, on his birth-day 140
Miller's wedding, a new ſong ſet to muſick 83
Minuet, a new one 522
Miſs and the butterfly, a fable 329
Moral viſion 87

N.

NEGUS 284
Newhall, lord, epitaph on him 475
New-years ode 37

O.

ODE on the prince of Wales's birth-day 241
Ode for the new-year 37
Ode to fancy 377
Ode on human life 524
Ode on mercy 572
Odes for his majeſty's birth-day 140, 529, 571
Oracle, Cinthia's ſong in it 103. To Mrs. Cibber, on her writing it 139. Prologue and epilogue to it ibid.
Orrery, to the earl of 86. Deſcription of a cottage lately rebuilt by him 281. A poem inſcribed to him, as a ſequel to it 328

P.

PHILIPS, Ambroſe, Eſq; his fine verſes from Copenhagen, deſcribing the rigours of the northern regions 522
Poulet, Peregrine, Eſq; verſes wrote under his hatchment 476
Prologue to Mr. Foot's Taſte 4. To Eugenia 54. To the Oracle 139. On comick poetry 570
Purcell, Mr. a ſong of his ſung by Mr. Beard 140

Q.

QUESTION, occaſioned by a ſerious admonition 88

R.

REBUS's and their ſolutions 86, 87, 140, 141
Riddle 235
Romeo and Juliet, extracts from it 295—298, 369—371
Roſe, verſes to Miſs ——, who gave the author one for his poetical ſubject 425. Her verſes to him 474

S.

SACRED contentment 379
Sacrifice, an epiſtle to Celia 236
Sappho to Phaon, by a young lady 524
Serious thought 427
Setting ſun, to Sylvia 524
Shepherd's complaint 476
Shepherd's lottery a new ſong in it, ſet to muſick 138
Shepherd's panegyrick on his dog 38
Smith, Dr. John, late phyſician at Durham, epitaph on him 331
Song inſcribed to the duke of Grafton 85
Songs 88, 140, 426, 427, 428
Songs ſet to muſick 36, 83, 138, 185, 232, 280, 376, 424, 473, 521, 569
Sooty, Sir James, epitaph on 88
Spaniel, epitaph on the death of 524
Spider 378
Spring morning 85
Stella, to her, after the ſmall-pox 427
Sublime ſtrains 428
Summer-houſe, verſes written in 573
Summer's morning, deſcription of 380
Sylvia and the bee 476

T.

TASTE, a prologue to 4
To-morrow 426
Tunbridge-Wells, an epiſtle from, to the Hon. —— Eſq; 436. Verſes written at the ball there 474

V.

VISION, moral 87
Votum Herefordenſe 521

W.

WALES, prince of, ode on his birth-day 241
Warren, Sir Pater, to him on his arrival in Ireland 329. On his death 379
Wary damſel 524
Welch miners, a ſong 428
Wells aſſembly, a deſcription of the ladies there 523
Wilſon, Mr. Benjamin, F. R. S. to him on his excellent paintings and much admired etchings 233
W——, Miſs S——, in London, verſes to her 235
Winter, verſes ſuitable to that ſeaſon 522
Winter's morning, deſcription of 380
Wiſh 427
Woffington, Mrs. epilogue ſpoken by her on the duke of Dorſet's leaving Ireland 285
Women, epilogue on the comick characters of 570

Y.

YESTERDAY 426
Young lady, to one ſinging 141. Verſes to another 187. Advice of one, to one lately married 282. To one on a favourite dog, ſuppoſed to be poiſoned 330

INDEX *of* NAMES *to the* MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS, *&c.* 1752.

A.

ABDY 146
Adams 288, 481
Akinſide 289
Alban's, St. 481, 528
Alderceron 147
Allen 92
Ambler 44
Ambridge 146
Anſtruther 44
Andrews 240
Angier 146
Anneſley 574
Anſell 576
Archer 146
Ardagh 45
Arnot 93
Arundell 192, 576
Aſgill 287, 288
Aſhbrook

Aſhbrook 336
Aſheton 383
Aſhton 191, 528
Aſkew 45
Aſpinwall 385
Aſton 239
Atkinſon 432
Atwood 577

B.

BACON 336
Baker 336, 528
Balcarras 44
Bambridge 240
Bankes 289
Bankrupts 93, 192, 193, 240, 241, 337, 385, 433, 482, 529, 577, 610
Banks 44
Barker 239, 383, 529
Barnardiſton 482
Barne 433
Barrington 288
Barwell 191
Baſham 383
Baſtard 239
Battie 239
Baylis 92
Bayntun 577
Bearſley 384
Beauchamp 44
Beauchamp Proctor 576
Beaver 92
Bell 384
Bellewe 239
Bembridge 93
Bennet 239, 482
Benny 577
Benſon 191, 385, 433
Bentinck 147
Bernard 482
Bernier 577
Bertie 147
Betteſworth 45, 147, 433
Birch 43
Blackett 433
Bland 93
Blount 576, 610
Blunt 577
Boddicoate 43
Boiſragon 93
Bond 91
Bonnell 288
Boothby 384
Bootle 44
Boſcawen 147, 433
Boſworth 384
Boteler 481
Bourne 529
Bowen 482
Boyle 577
Boyle Walſingham 287
Bradley 43, 336
Bradſhaw 433
Branfoot 337
Braſſey 336
Brewer 337
Bridgen 433
Bridgman 385
Britain 529
Broadalbin 92
Broderick 239
Brooke 146, 481
Brookſbank 43
Brown 385
Browne 337, 482
Buchanan 529
Bulkeley 288, 576
Bullock 146
Burgoigne 337
Burrel 576
Butler 288

Byrch 240
Byrd 336

C.

CADOGAN 92, 289
Carey 45
Calien 529
Campbell 240, 287, 336, 433, 529
Cardigan 93, 289
Carey 191
Carliſle 482
Carpenter 146
Carr 527
Cartledge 383
Caſtlecomer 337
Caſtlehill 240
Catherwood 93
Cave 336
Caulfield 528
Cawſon 336
Cecil 192
Chaſy 45, 383
Chaig 93
Champion 239
Cheap 337
Cheſelden 192
Cheſter 92, 147
Child 482
Chitty 147
Church 146
Churchill 93
Clarke 93, 337
Clarkſon 239
Clinton 385
Clitheroe 239
Clonfert 45
Clove 92
Cokayne 192
Cole 481
Colebrooke 528
Coleman 44
Colepepper 191
Collings 382
Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms 289
Commiſſioners of victualling 45
Coney 192
Congreve 336
Conyers 288
Cook 482
Cooke 384
Cookſey 336
Coomes 45
Cooper 45
Cope 44, 240
Cornwallis 93
Cotman 382
Cotton 191
Coventry 146, 610
Cour, de la 382
Cracherode 192
Crackenthorpe 239
Cranmer 192
Creſſet 191
Crewe 433
Crokatt 432
Crowden 146
Crowe 91
Crowle 45, 147
Cuningham 610
Czernichew 610

D.

DA Coſta 382
Dalmahoy 93
Damer 146, 191
D'Anvers 481
Davenant 91
David's, St. 482
Davis 337
Dawſon 482
Debroſſes 383
Deeds 192
Delavall 577
Delawar 289
Demarr 336
Derby 192
Deſert 432
Dick 239
Dicker 481
Dickerſon 191, 528
Digby 576
Dighton 481
Dingley 93, 147
Dixon 428
Dobſon 385
Dodd 192
Doufres 93
Down and Connor 45
Downe 385
Downham 382
Dowſel 191
Drake 288, 529
Drummond 336
Dubois 43
Dubourdieu 482
Duck 192
Duhamel 433
Dunbar 240, 481
Duncannon 529
Dunmore 192
Duncombe 576
Dunridge 481
Dunſter 482
Duqueſne 45
Durham 288, 482

E.

EARLE 482
Edgar 287
Edwards 45, 383
Effingham 239
Egerton 288
Egmont 385
Egremont 576
Ellis 482
Elweys 484
Etheridge 93
Evans 92
Evelyn 44
Ewen 384
Eyre 433, 577

F.

FALKLAND 481
Fawkener 192
Ferrers 432
Feſſing 385
Fettyplace 383
Fielding 192
Filmer 433
Finch 528
Finchley 336
Fiſher 44
Fitzjames 610
Fleming 576
Fletcher 289
Flower 433
Forſter 147
Forteſcue 287
Foſter 239
Fowke 610
Fowler 577
Foy 146
Francis 528
Frankland 383
Frazer 336
Frazier 529
Frederick 336
Fuller 528

G.

GALE 92, 336
Galloway 383
Gardiner 433
Gardner 577
Garnet 385
Garnier 45
Gay 481
Gerrard 45
Gibbon 383
Gibbons 192
Gibſon 383, 528

Giffard 146
Gifford 384
Gilbert 528
Girdler 92
Godfrey 576
Gore 529
Gough 576
Glegg 146
Gleyre 240
Glocester 433, 482
Glynn 287
Godwyn 385
Goodall 92, 192
Goodricke 45
Goodwin 433
Gordon 147, 191, 384
Grant 239
Gray 336
Greene 44
Gregory 191, 577
Grenville 481
Griffin 528
Griffith 192
Grimston 191
Grosvenor 289
Groves 91
Guernsey 239
Goiges 44
Guilford 147

H.

HALHEAD Hall 432 147
Halifax 93
Hallsey 92
Halsey 577
Hamilton 91, 528, 577
Hammond 576
Hancock 385
Harding 192
Hardinge 481
Hardy 192
Hare 289, 528
Harris 146
Harrison 240
Hartington 288
Hartley 433
Harvey 481
Harwood 44
Haselarr 45
Hassell 336
Hastings 385
Hatley 288
Hattly 44
Hatton 239
Hawkins 240
Hawyes 289, 481
Hay 147, 529
Haydon 337
Haynes 288, 481
Hazard 240
Heath 92
Heaten 528
Henderson 44, 45
Henley 383
Herbert 45, 577
Herring 481, 528
Hervey 289
Higginson 191
Hill 481
Hillsborough 92
Hilton 191
Hoare 146, 336
Holford 239
Hollingworth 577
Holmes 45, 528
Holte 336
Holton 336
Horne 240
Honeywood 147, 289
Hopson 147
Hoptoun 289
Horton 146
Hoskins 239
Hotham 481
How 529
Howell 146
Howth 481
Hucknell 576
Hudson 192
Hughes 337
Humble 288
Hume 529
Hunlocke 92
Hurst 147
Hussey 481
Hutchinson 289
Hynd Cotton 92
Hyndford 93

I.

JACKSON 482
Jacomb 239
James 433
Janson 576
Janssen 481
Jekyll 528
Jemmat 528
Jennings 528
Jephson 44
Jermy 44
Jocelyn 576
Johnson 383, 482, 577
Johnston 239
Jones 192, 240, 529
Irwin 336, 577

K.

KAYE 192
Keene 147, 239
Keete 289
Kelsey 577
Kentish 481
Keppell 147
Kerr 92
Kerry 191
Kynaston 191

L.

LAKE 44
Lally 482
Lamb 44
Lambeth 432
Lambourne 610
Lambton 93
Lampry 147
Lane 336
Langton 433
Laroche 192
Lauderdale 576
Launder 610
Lawes 528
Lawson 336
Laycon 93
Leake 337, 385
Lee 93, 240, 337
Lee Dicker 481
Lee Jones 529
Lefebure 44
Leheup 529
Leighton 93, 481
Le Marchant 93
Lenox 93
Lequesnes 44
Lethieullier 288, 433
Levres 44
Lewen 481
Lewis 146, 289
Lincoln 336
Lind 240
Lindsey 240
Linsey 43
Linton 240
Lion 288
Littleton 239
Lloyd 192
Lockyer 92
Lomax 432
Loraine 288
Lowe 529
Lowman 288
Lowndes 240
Lowry 92
Lowther 192
Lucas 44
Lushington 432
Lyme 433
Lynde 528
Lynn 529

M.

MAcclesfield 577
Mackenzie 482
Maison 576
Malcolm 91
Malleson 192
Mallet 482
Mann 481
Manners 383
Marlow 147, 240
Marsh 576
Martyn 610
Massey 92, 192
Masterman 147
Mathias 481
Matthews 93, 576
Maule 45
Maxwell 610
Maynard 239, 383
Meares 147
Meath 45
Meredith 44
Mereft 577
Michell 239
Middleton 191
Miles 289
Millar 577
Mitchel 93
Mogg 336
Monson 92, 481
Montague 528
Moore 433
Mordaunt 289, 528
Morgan 288
Morris 482
Mortimer 44
Mullins 239
Munro 528
Murdin 45
Murray 93, 147

N.

NAPIER 147
Nash 481
Nason 385
Neale 289
Newall 527
Newbey 45
Newey 240
Newham 44
Newton 577
Nicholson 528
Nightingale 336
Noel 93
North 147
Northumberland 610
Norton 45
Noyes 384

O.

OAKLEY 336
O Carrol 240
Onslow 93
Owen 44

P.

PALMER 148
Panmure 240
Pargiter 289
Parker 146
Parsons 147
Partridge 93
Pate 45
Paul 382
Paulett 239
Paunceſort 336
Pawlett 528
Peachey 383
Pearson 147
Pembroke 433
Penn 336
Penrice 384
Peploe 92
Pepusch 336

Perrynn 576
Petit 240
Petley 288
Pewterer 610
Pitman 336
Playford 432
Plumptre 45, 147
Plymouth 239
Poole 529
Poſtlethwayt 528
Potts 481
Poulett 433
Powell 528, 577
Powis 44
Powlet 576
Prado, de 433
Prattle 528
Price 44, 336
Pringle 191
Probyn 240
Provoſt 576
Pugh 577
Pye 93
Pyke 482
Pyrke 146
Pytts 576

R.

RAMSDEN 192
Rawdon 146
Rawlins 577
Read 433
Redman 482
Revel 44, 433
Reynolds 192, 481
Rich 384
Richbell 147
Ridge 529
Ridley 45
Rivington 432
Robins 92
Robinſon 45, 147, 336
Rockingham 92
Roeters 44
Rogers 147
Rolles 239
Rook 337
Rotheram 288
Rothes 240
Roubilliac 43
Rowley 45
Ruſhworth 432
Rutherforth 191
Ryder 45

S.

SALISBURY 337
Salter 146
Sampſon 192
Saunders 44
Saxby 482
Scarborough 146, 576
Scott 336, 529
Scrope 192
Searle 192
Selby 288
Senſerf 384
Shafloe 191
Sharp 146
Shaw 91, 192
Sheriffs appointed 42, 89
Shipley 146
Shore 528
Shorey 288
Short 336
Shower 576
Shrewſbury 433
Shrimpton 92
Simpſon 289
Skerine 192
Skinner 529
Sleech 482
Smallbrooke 482
Smith 91, 145, 191, 288, 385, 482
Smyth 45
Snipe 44
Solenthal 45
Somerſet 93
Sparrow 289
Spearman 577
Speddell 44
Spicer 528
Squire 239, 288
Stackhouſe 482, 576
Stafford 433
Stanton 336
Stanyan 146
Stapylton 240
Stephenſon 191
Stewart 529
Stonehouſe 385
Strahan 528
Strangford 45
Streatfield 433
Stroud 336
Stuart 577
Stubbs 336
Sturges 92
Styleman 44
Sundon 239
Swiney 93
Syms 192
Synge 45

T.

TALBOT 288
Taſh 289
Taſker 93
Taylor 239, 337
Temple 91, 92, 481
Tench 93
Thornborrow 576
Thorne 336
Thornton 576
Thorp 289
Tichburn 577
Todd 45
Tompion 239
Toogood 44
Townley 289
Townſend 92, 239
Townſon 44
Travers 577
Trevor 482
Triſtiam 192
Tye 44
Tyam 45
Tubb 240
Tuffnel 433
Turner 337, 385
Tweedale 239
Twentyman 577
Twiſden 528
Tyrawley 147
Tyrconnel 146
Tyrrel 239

V.

VALENTINE 93
Vanſittart 240
Vaughan 433
Verney 481
Vernon 288
Villers 191
Unthoff 146
Urmſton 432
Uſher 239

W.

WAITE 528
Waldegrave 577
Walling 433
Wallis 433
Walpole 288
Ward 577
Warneford 385
Warren 383, 528
Watkins 577
Watſon 481
Weatherly 240
Wells 529
Weſt 192, 289
Weſtcombe 577
Wharton 239, 529
Whetcombe 45, 383
Whiſton 385
Whitaker 384
Whittington 482
Whood 146
Wicks 91
Wickſted 289
Wigmore 577
Wilbraham 288
Wilde 147
Wilkes 383
Williams 93, 146, 382, 528
Williamſon 239
Willis 383
Willes 577
Willoughby de Broke 384
Wilmington 44
Wilſon 191
Windham 44
Winckles 91
Winterbottom 147, 288
Witherford 44
Woodward 44
Woolley 576
Wormington 577
Wray 92
Wyatt 44
Wylde 528
Wynne 529
Wynyard 92, 528
Wyvill 239

X.

XIMENES 382

Y.

YARMOUTH 146
Yorke 577
Young 192, 482, 577
Younge 45
Yvonet 482

Z.

ZOUCH 385

BIO-

BIOGRAPHY *and* HISTORY.

ACCOUNT of the Emperor of China's gardens 580
Age of Lewis XIV. 340
Armſtrong's Hiſtory of Minorca 340
Bolingbroke's Uſe of Hiſtory 193, 388
Dodd's Hiſtory of the Herring 193
Hiſtory of Miſs Brandy 340
——— M. Brinvillier 194
——— the Duke of Ormond 580
——— Portugueſe by Oſorio 96
Jortin's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory 193
Life of Bernard Gilpin 340
——— Nell Gwyn 244
——— Mahomet 193
——— Nicholas Mooney 340
——— the king of Sweden 193
——— Archbiſhop Tillotſon 532
Lives of French Writers 340
Memoirs of Bolingbroke 532, 580
——— Brandenburgh 193
——— W. H. Cranſtoun 340
Robſon's Hiſtory of Hudſon's Bay 244
Univerſal Traveller 340
World in Miniature 193

CONTROVERSY *and* DIVINITY.

ADAMS on Miracles 48
Animadverſions on Miracles 96
Appeal to the People 532
Bates on original Sin 96
Beauty of Holineſs 96
Beddome's Catechiſm 244
Brine of Atonement 193
Call to Publicans 244
Chapelow on Job 339
Chapman's miraculous Powers 193
Chriſt foretold 96
Clayton againſt Bolingbroke 532
Cole's God's Sovereignty 580
Coſtard's Diſſertations 48
Defence of Eſſay on Spirit 580
——— Foſter's Sermon 48
Deiſm Antimethodiſm 48
Diſſenters Reply 96
Diſſertation on the Anger of the Lord 96
——— Kings 339
Doctrine of Atonement 339
Edwards's Paraphraſe 532
Elohim and Berith 193
Emendations 195
Epiſtle to Dobbs 195
Evans's Welch charity Schools 194
Exeter's, Biſhop of, Letter to Weſley 193
Fawcett's Expoſition 388
Fordyce's Art of Preaching 195
Foſter's Diſcourſes 195
Gibbons's hidden Life 244
Gill's Doctrine of Perſeverance 48
——— practical Improvements 96
Green's Grace and Truth 339
Hervey's Remarks 532
Hodges's Plan 339
Huſbandman's Companion 484
Importance of external Religion 339
Killingworth's Anſwer 484
Kennedy's Scripture Chronology 244
Lardner's Goſpel Hiſtory 193
Law's Divine Knowledge 244
——— Spirit of Love 532
Middleton's Works 194
——— Tracts 194
Midnight Contemplation 244
Modern Enthuſiaſm 96
Nollet's Compendium of the Bible 48
Obſervations on St. John 48
——— St. Peter 193
Perronet's Letter 48
Plain Account of Juſtification 580
Remarks on Chapman 532
——— Miracles 193
——— Whitfield 339
Rotheram on Chriſtianity 244
Royal Pſalter 193
Rutty's Chriſtian Diſcipline 532
Sequel Eſſay on Spirit 193, 484
Smith's Guide to Heaven 484
Specimen of a Liturgy 580
Spier's Chriſtian Manual 193
Sterne's Charge 48
Sykes's previous Queſtion 193
Treatiſe of Infallibility 339
Wallin on Prayer 484
Warner on the Common Prayer 580
Weſley's Letter 48
——— on Perſeverance 48
——— Predeſtination 193
Winſtanley's Examination 193

ENTERTAINMENT *and* POETRY.

ABUSE of Poetry 48
Adventures of Capt. Greenland 48
——— a Valet 48
Agreeable Medley 48
Alcop's Odes 195
Apotheoſis 48
Baldon's Songs 484
Beauty in Danger 340
Birth-Day of Folly 195
Browne's Works 195
Bruyere's Works 244
Buckingham's Works 580
Burton's Perſius 96
Cenia 96
Contrivances 580
Court of Apollo 195
——— Q. Mab 96
Dean Swift for ever 340
Deſcription of Houghton 194
——— a Lady 194
——— May 195
Dicky Gotham 580
Diſcovery 195
Diſtreſs 340
Dod's Shakeſpear 195
Dramatick Cenſor 194
Elfrida 195

Epiſtle from Shakeſpear 195
——— to Wade 195
Ethic Epiſtles 580
Eugenia 48
Fair Inconſtant 195
—— Paricide 244
—— Roſamond 48
Faithful Narrative 48
Familiar Letters 195
Female Quixote 195
Friendly Rivals 244
Fun 195
Gay's poems 532
Gordon's Terence 195
Grace 195
Grey's notes 194
Hall's Satires 532
Hiſtory of Betty Barnes 580
——— Jack Conner 195
——— Jeſſamy 580
——— Swediſh Counteſs 96
Horace 48, 388
Hours of Love 388
Humouriſt 244
Inceſtuous Marriage 195
Inſpector in the Shades 340
Jones's Miſcellanies 96
Lives of the Empreſſes 532
Maintenon's Letters 580
Manners of the Age 244
Memoirs of Count Saxe 48
——— Fidelio and Harriot 580
——— a Foreigner 96
——— Patty Saunders 96
Miſer of Moliere 195
Modern Quacks 532
Muſes Banquet 340
Newcomb's Ode 96
Newton's Milton Regained 580
Obſervations on Hamlet 48
Ode on the King's return 532
Old Lady detected 194
Oracle 195
Parmenides 96
Peeping Tom 195
Penelope to Ulyſſes 195
Poem on Dr. Doddridge 96
Poems 195
Poetical Genius 96
——— Impertinence 195
Plagues of the Spleen 532
Pope's Eſſay in Latin 195
Prologue 580
Pythagoras 195
Quackade 96
Rolt's Hymn 48
Rover 195
School of Man 580
Smart's Poems 340, 586
Sola's Eſſays 580
Sparks 96
Supplement to Swift 244
Taſte 48
Theatrical Contention 532
Theobald's Shakeſpear 580
Twenty-fourth of May 244
Watſon's Heathen Gods 244
Worgan's Songs 484
Young's Satires 388

LAW, POLITICKS *and* TRADE.

ADDRESS to a Juryman 244
Alcock's Poor Laws 48
Application of Turnpike Money 194
Belgick Patriot 96
Bellini on Commerce 195
Compleat Juryman 96
Daniel's State of the Cuſtoms 580
Doctrine of Libels 580
Hiſtory of the National Debt 193, 580
Hume's Political Eſſays 96
Langham's Nett Duties 96
Macdonnal's Laws of Scotland 193
Obſervations on Poor Laws 48
Pearce's Juſtice 580
Pownel's Principles of Policy 193
Principles of Politick Law 340
Remarks on Poor Laws 96
Reflections on the Turkey Trade 580
Tradeſman's Directory 580

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSTRACT of Locke 194
Account of Morgan Jones 532
——————— Capt. Lowry 194
——————— Whale and Pledge 388
Almanack's Royal Companion 532
Animadverſions on Browne 48
Anſwer to Blandy's Narrative 195
Apology for the Jews 194
Appeal from Swift 195
Ayſcough on the Eye 48
Blackbourn's charge 580
Blandy's caſe 194
——— Letters 194
——— own Account 195
Bolingbroke's will 195
Brooks on Starch Duty 580
Bulkeley's Vindication 244
Butler on Education 580
Candid Appeal 194
Catalogue of Relicks 194
Cloyne's (Biſhop of) Tracts 484
Collins's collections 580
Companion for Oxford 340
Complaints of Manufacturers 484
Compleat Guide 244
Conſiderations on an Appeal 195
——————— the Cuſtoms 96
Conſtitution Unigenitus 388
Country Gentleman's Companion 580
Crito 96
Daily Journal 532
Defence of Pocus 48
Demoſthenes's Oration 96
Deſcription of the Highlands 48
Dialogue between a Member and Servant 195
Diſcourſe at St. James's 580

Diſſertation on the Hebrew Tongue 388
——————— a piece of Furniture 244
Dodſley's Memorandum Book 532
Eſſay on Sugar 48
Examination of Heaven open 193
Farmer's Apprehenſions 194, 340
Fielding on Murder 194
Forteſcue's Eſſay 48
Fox's Vade Mecum 339
Genuine Speech 244
Glaſs on Baths 193
Halliday's Letter 532
Hiſtory of Maſonry 193
Hunter's Remarks 244
Jackſon's Chronology 244
Jacobitiſm Triumphant 580
Jefferys's Caſe 194
Inſtructions for Andro 48
Jones on Murder 194
La Touche's Addreſs 388
Lady's Memorandum Book 532
Lee's Diſſertations 96
Letter from a Gentleman 48
——————— an Hutchinſonian 388
——————— a Phyſician 532
——————— Miſs Blandy 244
——————— Herculaneum 194
——————— the Inſpector 48
Letter on Quacks 194
——— to Miſs Blandy 195
——————— and Jefferys 195
——————— the Biſhop of Clogher 48
——————— Mayor of Deal 388
——————— Biſhop of Oxford 339
Letter to Dr. Lobb 484
——————— Dr. Randolph 194
——————— a Surveyor 194
——————— a Biſhop of Sens 484
——————— Andrew Stone 580
Letter concerning the Poor 48
Lick at a Liar 484
Liſt of Fairs 244
Magnitude of the Year 580
Man more than a Machine 194
Mann de Veris Annis 193
Method of preſerving Health 244
——————— to prevent Murders 194
——————— Robberies 48
Micromegas 532
Minute Philoſopher 580
Narrative of Browne and Hill 340
——————— Dr. Atall 340
Neceſſity of a Watch 194
North's Remarks 194
N. R's Account 340
Obſervations on the Engliſh 96
——————— an Eſſay 193
——————— Writers 244
Ordinary's Account 48, 340
Origin of Printing 484
Petition of Montague and Traffe 388
——————— for ſmuggling Souls 484
——————— of the unborn Babes 48
Peyton on Dancing 388
Phillips's Works 96
Pillars of Prieſtcraft 96
Plan of the Encyclopedia 194
Precautions at Venice 48
Prejudice detected 195
Proceedings at the Old Bailey 340
——————— againſt the Proteſtants 484
Propoſals for redreſſing the Nation 580
Propoſals of the Prince of Orange 48
Protical Son 580
Prize at Dijon 195
Publick Diſorders 96
Queſtion anſwered 580
Rambler 96, 340
Reflections on Innate Principles 340
——————— the Sentence of M. and T. 388
——————— various Subjects 340
Remarks on Antient Coin 194
——————— Bolingbroke 195
——————— Elfrida 244
——————— Dr. Hill 195
——————— Raphael's Deſigns 96
——————— concerning the Mind 194
Sequel Oeconomy of Life 193
Supplement to Anſon 194
Taylor's Oration 194
Thoughts on the Militia 48, 96
Tour to Paris 48
Treaty with Tripoly 48
Trial of Miſs Blandy 194
Tucker's Naturalization 193
View of Bolingbroke 194
——— Voters 580
Villainy Unmaſked 96
Vindication of Manmidwifry 194
——————— Shaftſbury 244
Whipping Rods 532
Woman weighed 244
Worldly Compliances 48
Youth's Monitor 340

PHYSICK *and* SCIENCE.

ADDRESS to Phyſicians 194
Alſton's Index 532
Art of making Sugar 48
Bridges's Anatomy 96
Browne's Oration 96
Chineſe Architecture 48
Colden's Action of Matter 532
Collection of Receipts 196
Compendious French Grammar 194
Counſell's Midwifry 388
Da Coſta's Grammar 580
Diſſertation on Suppuration 48
Drake on the Gout 48
Encyclopedia 194
Eſſay on Bilious Fevers 193
Ferguſon's Moon's Path 96
Freke on Fire 532
Glaſs on Fevers 193
Halfpenny's Geometry 580
Heiſter's Anatomy 48
Hill's Hiſtory of Animals 580
——— Eſſays 244

Hoffman on the Teeth 532
Lumleian Lectures 532
Maningham on Mines 96
Medullæ Medicinæ Univerſæ 339
Miller's Dictionary 339
Parſons's Obſervations 193
Penroſe on Electricity 195
Petit's Hebrew Grammar 388
Pringle's Army Diſeaſes 193
Rameau on Phyſick 96
Robinſon on Medicines 484
Ruſſel on Sea Water 339
Simpſon's Exerciſes 339
Simſon's Animal Actions 194
Smollet on Bath Water 193
State of Surgery 194
Tabes Dorſalis 339
Theory of the Moon 48
Thompſon on the Small-Pox 96, 193
Tolver on the Teeth 193
Turner's Exerciſes 339, 580
Whytt on Lime Water 532

SERMONS.

ALLEN on Hughes 48
Barnes's Sermons 244
Boddeley's Sermons 195
Braughton at Briſtol 244
Bulkeley's Sermons 195
Burroughs at Pinner's-Hall 340
Caution to Free Maſons 580
Chandler on Lowman 340
Cradock 30th of January 195
Froſt on Doddridge 340
Green at a Conſecration 340
Hawkins 30th of January 195
Hereford, Biſhop of, 30th of January 195
Jenner at Worceſter 340
Le Moine's Sermon 580
Litchfield, Biſhop of, London Infirmary 244
Maclaine at the Hague 96
Maſon's Sermons 340
Murdin 30th of January 195
Norwich, Biſhop of, before the King 195
Pickard Solomon's preference 48
Randolph at Oxford 195
Regis on the Reſurrection 48
Richardſon at St. Helen's 388
Roman before Lord Mayor 532
Shuckford on the Liturgy 244
Trapp's Sermons 340
Townley Sons Clergy 340
Warburton's Sermons 580
Wilſon's Sermons 532
Worceſter, Biſhop of, Inoculation 195

The End of VOL. XXI.



Directions to the Book-binder:

BIND up the title-page with contents to each month. Take the engraved title and frontiſpiece with the preface from the Appendix, and place them before January.

Directions for placing the maps and prints to Vol. XXI.

1. Map of Derbyſhire, to front page 5
2. A proſpect of Chatſworth — 7
3. Map of Monmouthſhire — 56
4. Head of Dr. Boerhaave — 70
5. View of Melton-Conſtable — 80
6. Map of Northamptonſhire — 155
7. Head of Arthur Onſlow, Eſq; 156
8. View of the town of Shrewſbury 203
9. The plate of drawing in perſpective 228
10. View of the city of Coventry 251
11. A map of the Shetland Iſles 275
12. Head of Mr. William Shakeſpear — — — 295
13. Map of Shropſhire — 299
14. Front view, with a plan of the Royal-Exchange — 347
15. Head of Mr. John Milton 371
16. View of the Britiſh Fiſhery 396
17. Head of Mr. John Dryden 419
18. Head of lord Bolingbroke 439
19. Proſpect of the lord-mayor's Manſion-houſe — 444
20. Head of Mr. John Locke 468
21. Map of Warwickſhire — 491
22. A view of Walton Bridge — 538
23. A plate of the ſolar ſyſtem 564

On Thurſday, February 1, *will be Publiſhed,*

(Price SIX-PENCE)

Beautifully Printed on a new Elzevir Letter,

The Firſt Number of the TWO and TWENTIETH Volume of

THE

LONDON MAGAZINE:

OR,

Gentleman's MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER,

For JANUARY, 1753.

CONTAINING,

The Lives of Archbiſhop TILLOTSON and Sir FRANCIS BACON, with their Heads neatly engraved. A Deſcription of the County of WESTMORLAND, with a new and accurate MAP of the ſame. The DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB.

Beſides many other curious and important Articles,

Particularly, original Eſſays, Mathematicks, Poetry, a Country Dance, and a Song new Set to Muſick, &c. &c.

